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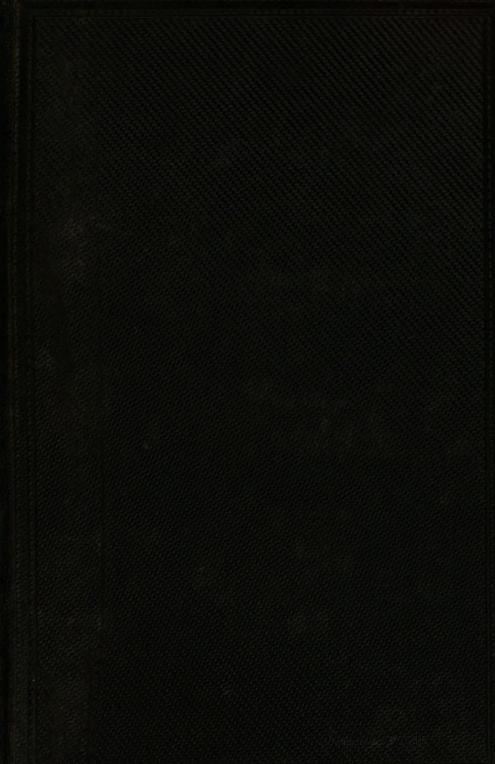
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Heb e 90



## STUDENT'S HEBREW LEXICON.

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#### COMPENDIOUS AND COMPLETE

# HEBREW AND CHALDEE LEXICON

TO

## THE OLD TESTAMENT:

GESENIUS AND FÜRST,

WITH IMPROVEMENTS PROM

DIETRICH AND OTHER SOURCES.

EDITED BY

BENJAMIN DAVIES, PH. D., LL.D.
TRANSLATOR OF BORDIGER'S GESENIUS OR STUDENT'S HEBREW GRAMMAR.

Dies diem docet.

LONDON:

ASHER & CO., 13, BEDFORD STREET, COVERT GARDEN, W. C.

1872.



#### TO

# E. REDIGER, PH. D., TH. D.,

PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN,

#### IN TOKEN OF

GRATITUDE FOR HIS MANY ACTS OF PERSONAL FRIENDLINESS.

AND OF

ADMIRATION FOR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICES HE HAS SO LONG RENDERED TO ORIENTAL AND BIBLICAL LEARNING.

B. D.

## PREFACE.

This work may be regarded as new, though not claiming to be original. Experts will find on every page some freshness, indicating a measure of independence and of endeavour after progress, not however in a dogmatic but in a tentative spirit.

The irregular and the harder forms of words will be found here placed in alphabetical order in the body of the Lexicon, and not (as usual) put by themselves at the end. In explanation of these forms and also of many difficulties pertaining to the syntax, frequent and fitting references are made to the Student's Hebrew Grammar.

In the treatment of the letters (e. g. 3, 7 and 7), much has been done more fully to indicate and illustrate their affinities and interchanges, and also their formative uses or their effect in word-building (cf. Gram. § 81, Rem. 1). Some of these letter-changes (e. g. 7 = 5) may be rare in Semitic, as elsewhere, and therefore open to some doubt, which may, however, be overcome by analogy in other tongues (cf. E. dairy = F. laiterie = L. lacteria, E. day = Irish lia = W. dydh = L. dies, Sans. dasan = lasan = L. decem = béxa = Lithuanian -lika in dwylika = boóbexa), and especially by the fact (so often overlooked), that the letters in question may really be both of

As the Assyrian tongue is now allowed to be Semitic (see Gram. § 1, 2) +, various words (c. g. סְרְבֵּּרְ, סְרְבֵּּרְ, סְרְבֵּּרְ, סְרְבֵּּרְ, סְרְבֵּּרְ, סְרְבֵּרְ, וּמָבְּאַרָרְ, יִמְרָבְּרִרְ are here tentatively traced to that source, rather than to the usual Sanskrit or Persian.

Much attention is also given to the affinities and analogies between words, in different forms and of various dialects or languages (e. g. הום, הום, לבנה, אנף, לבנה, (בנה, הום); for there is now happily a growing conviction, that no tongue can be learned with proper interest and profit without paying heed to compara-

<sup>†</sup> See also Dr. Schrader's article on the Assyrian Inscriptions and Language, in the Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, 1869, pp. 337 — 74.



<sup>\*</sup> See Prof. Key's Estimate of the Sanskrit Language as the Basis of Linguistic Science, in Philological Society's Transactions for 1862—3, pp. 113—160.

tive philology. Even English is of late beginning to be studied in this more excellent way, owing largely, if not chiefly, to the labours of Germans and Americans.

A work of this sort has for many years seemed to me to be needed; and at last, after vainly urging others to do it, I committed myself to the task, finding encouragement from Dr. Payne Smith, now Dean of Canterbury, from Dr. Gotch, President of Bristol Baptist College, from my old American friend Dr. Hackett, Professor of Biblical Literature in Rochester Theological Seminary, N. Y. State, and from Dr. W. Wright, now Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, whom I have often consulted with advantage.

As however my health was impaired and I had not much spare time for giving effect to my plan, I was glad, in preparing the work for the press and carrying it through, to have excellent help from two good friends, F. Bosworth M. A. and A. J. Towell, both of whom, when theological students, were among the foremost in my classes, showing uncommon taste and aptness for languages, but especially for Biblical scholarship. The former gave his friendly aid in doing the letter  $\pm$ . The latter did admirable service in preparing most of the other letters and in revising every sheet as at passed through the press.

For valuable hints or words of encouragement I feel indebted to a number of learned Hebraists and other orientalists, both at home and abroad. Special thanks are due to Dr. Johannes Rædiger, Assistant Librarian to the University of Leipsic, for his aid in the final corrections for the press.

Credit is justly accorded to the publishers and to the printing-office for so well carrying out my requirements, in regard to the types and the general style of the book, which win praise from all.

If it please God that this Lexicon, notwithstanding its many shortcomings, shall answer the end by really aiding students to gain a good knowledge of the Old Test. Scriptures in the original tongues, the coveted reward of my labour will have been vouchsafed.

LONDON, October, 1871.

BENJ. DAVIES.

עזרי מעם יהוה.

# List of Abbreviations.

\* \* \* \* Contractions of Heb. words are often made by using simply the first letter with a stroke, e.g. b for מְלָנִים for בָּרָב for בָּרָב, see Gram. § 5, 4.

The proper accent of each word is here marked under it by (\_\_, e.g. יְבֶּאָר, when it does not fall on the last syllable, where it usually does (see Gram. § 15, 2); but Methegh (being only a subsidiary accent) is not often indicated, but left to the student to supply, according to Gram. § 16, 2 and Rem. — The pause accent (see Gram. § 29, 4) is here mostly marked by (\_\_,) e. g. יִבְּיֵלְ (מֵבֶיץ).

abbrev., abbreviation. abs., absol., absolute. abst., abstr., abstract. acc., accusative.
acc. to, according to.
act., active. adj., adjective. afform., afformative.
Amer. Ind., American Indian. Aph., Aph'el. ap., apoc., apocopated, also called jussive, see Gram. § 48, 4.

Apoc., Apocalypse, Book of Revel tion. app., appos., apposition, see Gram. § 113. Arab., Arabic. Aram., Aramwan, see Gram. § 1, 2, 11. App., Appendix. Armen., Armenian. art., article. Beng., Bengali. Bret., Breton. c., const., constr., construct. card., cardinal. Cant., Canticles, Book of Solomon's Song. cf., confer, i. e. compare or consult. Ch., Chald., Chaldee. cohort., cohortative. cog., cognate.
coll., collect., collective.
com., comm., common gender. comp., compare. concr., concrete. cond., conditional.
conj., conjunction, conjunctive, conjugation. conjug., conjugation. conjunct., conjunctive. const., constr., construct. consec., consecutive. contracted. contract, contracted.

Copt., Coptic.

cop., copulative.

correl, correlative.

Dagh., Daghesh.

Dagh. f., Daghesh forte.

Dagh. f. impl., Daghesh forte implicitum,

see Gram. § 32, 1, Rem.

Danish. Dan., Danish. dat., dative.

def., definite, a form of Chald. words, called emphatic in many Grammars. dem., demonstr., demonstrative. denom., denominative. diff., different. disj., disjunct., disjunctive.
Dor., Doric.
du., dual.
E., Engl., English. ed., edition. e. g. (exempli gratia), for example. Egypt., Egyptian. ellipt., elliptical. opic., epicene. eponth., eponthetic. esp., especially. Eth., Ethiop., Ethiopic. Ethpa., Ethpa'al. etym., elymology. euphon., euphonic. f., fem., feminine. fin., finite. format., formative. F., Fr., French. fig., figurative, figuratively. fr., from. fut., future, called imperfect in Rödiger's Gesenius, see Student's Heb. Gram. § 40, Note. G., Ger., German. Gael., Gaelic. gen., generally. gen., genit., genitive. gend., gender. gent., gentil., gentilic, see Gram. § 86, 9, 5. Gram., Student's Hebrew Grammar i. e. Rödiger's Gesenius, 20th or 21st edition, translated by Dr. Davies, published by Asher & Co., London. Gr., Greek. Heb., Hebrew. Hiph., Hiph'il. Hith., Hithp., Hithpa'el. Hithpal., Hithpal'el. Hithpalp., Hithpalpel. Hithpo., Hithpol., Hithpolel. Hoph., Hophial. Hothp., Hothpa., Hothpa'el. hyperb., hyperbolical.

i. e. (id est), that is. i. q. (idem quod), same as or equal to, often indicated by = as the sign of equality. imp., imper., imperat., imperative. impers., impersonal. impl. (L. implicitum), implied. indef., indefinite. inf., infin., infinitive.
intens., intensive.
interj., interjec., interjection. interrog., interrogative. intr., intrans., intransitive. Ir., Irish. irreg., irregular. Ishtaph., Ishtaph'el. Ital., Italian. Ithpa., Ithpa'al.
Ithpa., Ithpa'al.
Ithpe., Ithpa'el.
Kelt., Keltic, see Gram. § 1, 4, Note<sup>3</sup>.
L., Lat., Latin.
Lehrb., Lehrbuch, in quoting Eveald's Ausführliches Lehrbuch der Hebräischen Sprache, 7th or 8th edition. lit., literal, literally. Lacon., Laconian. loc., local, see Gram. § 90, 2. MSS, manuscripts. m., masc., masculine. Maq., Maqqe'ph. mid., middle. mod., modern. mimet., mimetic, commonly called onomatopoetic, see Gram. § 1, 4. neg., negative. N. T., New Testament. Niph., Niph'al. Nithp., Nithpa'el, see Gram. § 55, 9. n., name, noun. num., number. obs., obsol., obsolete i. e. not occurring in the Bible, though perh. in other Heb. books. obj., object. O. E., Old English. opp., oppos., opposed to, opposition. ord., ordin., ordinal. orig., original, originally. p., person; also pause, see Gram. § 29, 4. Pa., Pa'el. Parad., Paradigm. parag., paragogic. parall., parallel, see Gram. § 2, 5. part., participle. pass., passive. patr., patron., patronymic, see Gram. \$86. 2, 5. Pe., Pe'al. Pent., Pentateuch. perf., perfect. perh., perhaps. pers., person.

Pi., Pi'el. Pil., Pilel. Pilp., Pilpel. Phon., Phenician. pleon., pleonastic. pl., plur., plural. plur. excel., pluralis exellentia, see Gram. § 108, 2, 5. plup., pluperfect. poet., poetic, poetry. Po., Po'el, see Gram. § 55, 1. Polp., Polpal, see Gram. § 55, 4. pr. n., proper name. pr. n. f., proper name feminine. pr. n. m., proper name masculine. pref., prefix. preform., preformative. prep., preposition. prepp., prepositions. prim., primitive. priv., privative. prob., probable, probably. pron., pronoun. pronominal. prop., properly.
prosth., prosthetic.
Pu., Pu'al.
q. v. (quod vide), which see. r., root. rad., radical. redup., reduplic., reduplicated. ref., reference. refl., reflexive. reg., regular. Rem., Remark.
rol., rolat., relative.
8., Sanskrit. Sam., Samar., Samaritan. Sans., Sanscr., Sanscrit or Sanskrit. Sax., Saxon. sc., scil. (scilicet), namely. Sept., Septuagint. Shaph., Shaph'el. sing., singular. Blavon., Slavonic. st., state. subj., subject. subst., substantive. suf., *śufflx.* Swed., Swedisk. Swedin. Synonymous.
Syn., Syriac.
Talm, Talmúd.
Taph., Tarph'el.
Targ., Targûm.
Tiph., Tiphel, see Gram. § 56, 5. Tiph., Tiphiel, see Gri tr., trans., transitive. transp., transposition, Turk., Turkish. Vulg., Vulgate. W., Welsh. wh., which. w., with.

# Lexicons constantly used or occasionally consulted in the preparation of this work:

- GESENIUS, Thesaurus Linguae Hebrææ et Chaldææ Veteris Testamenti, in 4to. Finished in 1857 by his accomplished disciple and honoured friends Dr. Rædiger, to whom at his death he intrusted the completion of the great work, which is now justly regarded as the chief authority in Hebrew. Lexicon Manuale Heb. et Chald. in V. T. Libros, 8vo, 1833. Founded mostly on the above Thesaurus. Edited in English by Dr. Robinson in 1855, with great improvements, and now forming the best full Heb. Lexicon extant in our language. Hebräisches und Chaldäisches Handwörterbuch über das Alte Testament, 7te Auflage 1868, edited by Dr. Dietrich, who has much improved the work throughout, especially in the treatment of roots and derivations.
- FÜRST, Hebräisches und Chaldäisches Handwörterbuch über das Alte Testament, 2te Auflage, 1863. Edited in English by Dr. S. Davidson, with the author's own Revision, 1867. Veteris Testamenti Concordantiæ, including much lexicographical matter, folio, 1840. Hebräisches Taschen-Wörterbuch über das Alte Testament, new edition, 18mo, 1869.

Lee's Lexicon, Hebrew, Chaldee and English, 8vo, London, 1840.

Winer, Lexicon Manuale Heb. et Chald. in V. T. Libros, enriched with MS notes by the lamented Dr. Hävernick of Königsberg.

Modern Semitic Alphabets.												
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'Ā' lēph, the first letter in the Heb. Alphabet, and hence used as the numeral for 1 (cf. Apoc. 21, 6); but ਲੇ stands for 1000 (ਸ੍ਰਤੇਖ਼). Its form on early Phenician monuments and Heb. coins is & or X, whence the early Greek A and the later A; see Table of Ancient Alphabets (at beginning of this Lex.) and Schröder's Phönizische Sprache, Taf. A. name אַלְםּדן (Chald. אֶלְםָּא, pl. אַלְםּר) is from han meaning a yoke-beast, ox or heifer; and its oldest figure probably pictured a bovine head, the form and name (hence Άλφα) suggesting by the initial sound the force of the letter, which resembled the Gr. soft breathing (') or the Fr. h in homme, but was quiescent after a vowel (see Gram. § 6, 2, 1).

א interchanges — 1 with  $\pi$  (especially in Aram.) e. g.  $\pi \pi = \pi \pi$ ,  $\pi \pi$ ,

אַבְעָדֶר, e.g. in אַבְעָדֶר, אַבַרְכּוֹן ,(בַּן) אָבַן ,(נַּף) אַנַף ,(בַּטִּיתוֹ) (דַּרְכּוֹן), but in such cases it might again disappear, e. g. in אָיָרֹעָ = אָזְרֹעָ = Aram. אַנִקונוּ = נַדְנֵנוּ ; שַׁבֶּים (cf. יוד = יוד ; in the formation of nouns it may have perhaps an intensive or causative force (prob. of Hiph. or Aphel origin), e. g. אכזב very deceptive, אורה home-born. But generally this prosthetic use of & is simply euphonic, and analogous to άσπαίρω = σπαίρω, ἄσβολος = ψόλος, ἀμέλγω = L. mulgeo = E. milk, Fr. esprit = W. ysprid = L. spiritus,  $\dot{\xi} \gamma \theta \dot{\xi} \zeta = \gamma \theta \dot{\xi} \zeta$ . — In the formation of verb-stems the k is often an inorganic radical i. e. does not belong to the ultimate or monosyllabic root: 1) as initial, e. g. אַבַר, אָבָץ; 2) as medial, e. g. אָבָא, שֹאָבַ; 3) as final, e. g. בַּוָא, בָּרָא.

באָר, (c. אָבר, אַבר, א

sense, 2) teacher or adviser, father in the intellectual or moral sense, hence applied to teachers of the people, old men, prophets, priests, viziers, kings; e. g. Gen. 45, 8 לרטירמנר לאב and he made me for a father to Pharach, i. e. appointed me his Vizier. 3) lord or possessor (as enjoying paternal rights), nearly the same as בַּצֵל, this meaning esp. appearing in composite Heb. names, and in the other Semitic dialects. -As founder of a family or a race. אב signifies: 1) chief of a family or tribe (like שֶלה, אַלהן, שׁלה, ראש בית אבות, אַלהן, בית אב hence השטח, נשיא father's house, i. e. descendants of the head of a clan. 2) forefather, as i. e. Adam. 3) founder of a guild or profession or trade, i. e., the first worker or inventor, Gen. 4, 21. --- This noun is primitive, for although following the analogy of those derived from a H' verb. both ≱ and ₽ are mimetic words, taken from the first and simplest sounds of infant lips, and are familiar as nursery names in most lands: אָב, Aram. בוֹּא, אַב (hence ἀββᾶ, Gal. 4, 6), ἄππα, πίπας, L. papa, avus, E. pa, papa, fa-ther, πα-τήρ, L. pa-ter, Sans. pi-tri, Gael. ab, Turk. baba, Amer. Ind. appâ.

בלודור ,אַבוּוּדָ, אָברי, (w.suf. אַבוּוּדָ, אַבוּידָ, def. אַבָּהָן, pl. אֲבָהָן, def. אָבָהָן) m., father, i. q. Heb. 38, Dan. 2, 23.

אַבּר c. אַברם, pl. אַברם, c. אָבר) m. prop. blooming-freshness, then 1) blossom-time, blooming-age (hence  $h\beta\eta$ , έφηβος=L. pubes) or also bright verdure; Job 8,12 in its thriving or greenness; 2) fruit, hence Chald. אב fruit-month i.e. August, and in the Targ. אַב stands frequently for הַבּרּאָה, אַבָר: r. אַבָר.

באָל Chald. (Talm. באָא, def. אבָא, Byr. اَمُا, w. suf. الله w. Nûn inserted for Dagh. f.) same as in Heb., fruit Dan. 4, 9; hence Chald. אַבַּב to produce fruit.

shorter form in prop. names for אבר and interchanging therewith, e. g. אֶבְיָטָת and אַבְיָטָת

אוב see אב.

2

I (obs.) akin to In to be bright or fresh, then to thrive, to bloom. by a common metaphor, as in דיה. נבץ, to yield blossoms.

II (obs.) prob. mimet. to be hollow, only in Aram. בשבו flute; see SEE.

ארטבא (Persian) pr. n. m. perh. from baga-dâta i. e. God-given: cf. בנעו בנעא

אבר (fut. ראבר and יאבר) intr., prop. to be severed, forsaken (see בַּרַד), hence 1) to stray in solitude, Ps. 119, 176 שה אבר a straying sheep, lost in the wilderness; Deut. 26, 5 ארפי אבר a wandering Syrian, leading a Nomad's life and roaming about in a foreign place, cf. Is. 27, 13; 2) to lose oneself, to vanish, e. g. of the loss of heart (לֵב), of hope (הַּקַנָה); part. אבר עצות (rarely c. אבר עצות) lacking counsel; then transferred to uselessness, e. g. refuge (סנוס) is in vain Job 11, 20, the vision (תווֹך) is useless Ez. 12, 22, w. or of the pers. for whom something is in vain; 3) to perish, to be undone, of men, beasts, etc.; hence אֹבֶר perishing one, in this sense also at times w. מַבַל דָאָרֶדְע Deut. 4, 26. — Pi. אָבֶּר (— for — as in per), 1) to sever, scatter, to dissipate e. g. 717 wealth Prov. 29, 3. 2) to destroy (of things), to bring to ruin (of men), to rob e. g. > the under-

standing Ecc. 7, 7; 3) to give up for lost Ecc. 3, 6, opp. to שבו — Hiph. — Hiph. באבר במאביד to cause to go to ruin, to destroy, to waste, cut off, also w. the additions, מַקֶּרֶב וְדָּעֵם, הַיבְּעָם, הַיבְּעָם, בּיבְּעָם, בּיבְעָם, ביבְעָם, ביבּעם, ביבְעָם, ביבְעם, ביבְעם

באבר, לרבר, באבר, לרבר, לרבר, לרבר, לרבר, להשבה as Heb. אָבֶר, to perish Jer. 10, 11.

— Aph. הובר to destroy Dan. 2, 12.

Hoph. האבר, by a Hebraism, pass. of Aph. to be destroyed Dan. 7, 11.

קבר or after the form יחר, or after the form הֹלָעַ m. annihilation, ruin Num. 24, 20.

f. 1) abyes Prov. 27, 20 K'thibh; 2) lost thing Ex. 22, 8.

אברון m. in the K'thibh for אברון Prov. 27, 20, but possibly it should be read אַבָּרָה

Place of destruction Job 31, 12; 2) place of destruction, the abyss, realm of the dead Prov. 15, 11. Personified Åβαδδών, rendered Åπολλύων in Apoc. 9, 11; cf. Σάκτ.

אָבֶּרֶךְ Ez. 28, 16, for אָאָבֶּרְ Gram. § 68, 2, Rem. 2; from r. אָבָר.

Tak also Tak (c. 773) m. destruction, Est. 8, 6; 9, 5.

(fut. רְבָּאִר) prop. same as רְבָּאָל to breathe after, to long for, then 1) to be willing, w. of the pers. to obey Ps. 81, 12; 2) more active volition, to willor wish, w. אל (Ex. 10,27) not to will (בַּאַבָּי), w. acc. of the noun or w. inf., but always of the will as resulting from inclination and not design. — This mimetic root, taken from the act of audible breathing or panting is found in רַאָא, בַּרַבּ, אָרָבּ, אָרָבּ, אָרָבּ, אָרָבּ, אַרָבּ, אַרַבּ, אַרָּבּ, אַבּ, אַרָּבּ, אַרָּבּ, אַרָּבּ, אַרָּבּ, אַרָּבּ, אַרָּבּ, אַרָּבּ

awen (i. e. afflatus, the muse). Deriv. אָביון, אָביוּ, perh. אָביון, אָבוּר.

אבר. m. only Job 9, 26, perh. akin to אב thriving vegetation, hence reed, bulrush, cf. אינה.

אבים (pl. אָבּים) m. elephant, akin to Sans. ibha-s, L. ebur and our ivory, ἐλεφας; only in בְּּיִם (perh. for בְּּיִבְּים in the compound שֵׁרְבָּים elephant's teeth or tusks, Copt. ΕΒΟγ (ivory); see

אָב See אַ Chald.

only c. of the in pr. names; so too in Phenician.

እንቪኒ Isai. 28, 12 for ንጋኒ, from r. ከኋኒ; see Gram. § 23, 3, Rem. 3.

m. (according to Abulwalid from r. אבריין craving or need Prov. 23, 29, like אָבְרִייִן; but Kimchi takes it for same as איש woe! Cf. מוֹסְסוֹים.

לאבול (for סאבא, c. סאבא Is. 1, 3, pl. פאבים, r. סבא, m. prop. foddering, hence a crib or rack Job 39, 9.

לבוֹלם (like יבוֹשׁ 1 p. sing. fut. of שׁבֹּוֹב; see Gram. § 72, Rem. 2.

אָבוֹת, see אָבוֹת אבות, see אבות.

רוֹקוֹאֵל (for הַהְבֶּים or רוֹבְיוֹ f. slaughter, murder, only in Ez. 21, 20 (where רוֹבָים in parallel clause), the Sept. making it σφάγια.

יבי interj. Job 34, 36 how! ah! Prob. mimetic akin to בָּי and בִּי and בִּי see אַבוֹי.

יבר pr. n. f. (אַבְי is father) 2 K. 18, 2, for which אבידו 2 Ch. 29, 1.

אברא Mic. 1, 15 for אברא Hiph. fut. of NIE; see Gram. § 76, 2, f.

pr. n. m. (perh. father of might) 1 Ch. 11, 32.

קבי pr. n. m. (father is gatherer) Ex. 6, 24; see אַכְּיַסְתּ, אָכִייַסָּ and pox.

תברב (r. אָבֶר) m. prop. sprout, hence ear of grain Ex. 9, 31, time of ears (like הָרִים הָאָבִיב, קוּרִים), הֹדִשׁ הָאָבִיב month of Abhîbh Ex.13, 4, i. e. of blooming or of green ears; this month Abib, later called וֹלְסֵוּ, began with the newmoon of April (the Rabbins say of March) and was the first of the Heb. vear, Ex. 12, 2; Dant. 16, 1.

pr. n. f. (father is exultation) 1 Sam. 25, 3.32; K'thibh נרל , גול Sam. 25, 18, see גרל , גרל ...

אָבֶר, r. אָאָבֶריָדוו Jer. 46, 8 for אָבֶריָדוו, r. אָבֶר, pr. n. m. (father is judge) Num. 1, 11.

pr. n. m.(perh. father knows) Gen. 25, 4; cf. אַלְיָדֶע, אַיְיִדְע,

or אברה pr. n. m. (father is הַבְּיָה 1 Sam. 8, 2; 2 Ch. 13, 1; but אֲבְיָה is pr. n. f. in 2 Ch. 29, 1; see אבר.

pr. n. m. (father is He) Lev. 10, 1; cf. אֵבִראֵל.

pr. n. m. (prob. father is renown) 1 Ch. 8, 3.

ו אביהיל 1) pr. n. f. (father is splendor) ו Ch. 2, 29; see הַוּלֹל, הוּלֹל.

pr. n. m. (father is strength) Num. 3, 35.

אָבְרוֹן (r. אָבָה) m., prop. adj. desiring or begging, poor Deut. 15, 4; hence as subst. a poor man Ps. 70, 6; אברון poet. for אַברוֹנִים the poor, Ps. 72, 4.

f. longing, then lust, only in Ecc. 12, 5. Others make it stimulant, specially caper-berries (modern Heb. אביונדן berries in general).

ברטוב pr. n. m. (father is goodness) ו Ch. 8, 11; cf. טָבָאָל.

pr. n. f. (father is a shelter) 2 Sam. 3, 4; cf. 133.

pr. n. m. (perh. father of day) 1 K. 14, 31; cf. אברנר.

אַבְיבְאָל pr. n. m. (father of Ma'el) Gen. 10, 28,

קביבולה pr. n. m. (father is king) usual title of the kings of Philistia, Gen. 20, 2; 26, 1; comp. אַנג, פַרְלָהו.

pr. n. m. (father is noble) 1 Sam. 16, 8; cf. גָּדֶבֶּיָדוּ.

pr. n. m. (father is pleasantness) Judg. 4, 6.

pr. n. m. (father is a light) 1 Sam. 14, 50; usually אֶבֶנֶר ...

TOTAL pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 6, 8, for אַבִּראַסָּק, which see.

pr. n. m. (father is help) Josh. 17, 2; patron. אבר העזרי the Abiezrite; see ארעזר.

pr. n. m. (father is strength) 2 Sam. 23, 31.

אַבֶּר (r. אָבֶר I) subst. (prop. adj.) m. strong one, a hero used only of God, Gen. 49, 24.

עברר (r. אָבֶר I) adj. m. *very* mighty, manly, hence subst. 1) a valiant, אַבּירֵר לָב the stout-hearted, Ps. 76, 6; obstinate Is. 46, 12; poet. used of a bold bull Ps. 50, 13, of a spirited horse Jer. 50, 11. 2) eminent one, a chief, אברר הרערם the chief of the shepherds; לַחָם אָבֵּררִים food of the mighty (manna), Ps. 78, 25, Sept. άρτος άγγέλων.

קְּבְירֶם pr. n. m. (father of exaltation) Num. 16, 1, 1 K. 16, 34; cf. בְּבָיִת, יִּוֹרָם.

pr. n. f. (father of wandering) 1 K. 1, 3; see by.

pr. n. m. (father of succour) 1 Ch. 8, 4; see

אברטור pr. n. m. (father of rectitude) 1 Ch. 2, 28; cf. ייִירוּן.

אַבְרְעֵּי pr. n. m. (father of gift)
1 Sam. 26, 6; see שֵׁיַ

also אַבְּשָׁלוֹם, pr. n. m. אַבְשָׁלוֹם, pr. n. m. (father of peace) 1 K. 15, 2, 2 Ch. 11, 20.

προκ pr. n. m. (father of abundance) i Sam. 22, 20; Mark 2, 26 Άβιάθαρ.

ין (poet.) only in Hith. to twirl or eddy, to mount up in a column, said of smoke rolling upwards, only in Is. 9, 17: akin to דָּבָּה, דְּבָּה,

be moist; hence to be fresh or green; comp. Syr. 2 grass.

אָבֶל (c. -אֶבֶל Ps. 35, 14, pl. אָבֶל Is. 61, 3, f. אָבֶלוּח, pl. אָבָלוּה; r. אָבָלוּח adj. mourning Ps. 35, 14 or languishing Lam. 1, 4.

(r. אָבֵל) f. grassy spot, meadow, אָבֵל the great meadow 1 Sam.

6, 18, where others read 겨석 for 가능 for 가능. This noun occurs in sundry proper names, as:—

기계 2 Sam. 20, 18, for the full name

pr. n. f. (acaciameadow) a place in the plain of Moab Num. 33, 49, prob. also called מיטיים in Num. 25, 1, Mic. 6, 5.

pr. n. f. (meadow of vineyards) an Ammonite town Judg. 11, 33; later 'Άβελαμπελών.

pr. n. f. (dance-meadow) a town in Issachar Judg. 7, 22.

מְבֶל בֶּרְיָם pr. n. f. (water meadow) city at the base of Lebanon 2Ch. 16,4.

pr. n. f. (Egyptians' meadow) place near the Jordan Gen. 50, 11. Others read אבל mourning to suit the context better.

(w. suf. אָבֶלָּר, r. אָבֶלָּר m. 1) mourning Gen. 27,41; 'אַבְּלָּר to make a mourning, w. 5 of the pers. for whom Gen. 50, 10. 2) a wailing cry, Mic. 1, 8; hence אַבֶּל רָחִרד mourning for an only son i. e. intense grief Am. 8, 10.

אַבְּלּלּ cidedly (early Heb.) Gen. 42, 21; 2) adversative (late), but, yet, Dan. 10, 7, 2 Ch. 1, 4.— Akin to בּ (w. אַ prosth.), Syr. בָּלָל Arab. بَرْ; perh. from obsol. r. كَيْ to separate, in Pi. to decide; cf. בַּיַבָּ

לבְאל or בוּאָל (c. בּלְּבֶּל m. river, stream, perh. river-district, used of the bank of the Choaspes (בּלְּבִּל , Dan. 8, 2; r. בַּלָּב , I.

I (obs.)akin. to אָבָן to build and אָבָן to be firm, then perh. to flow steadily. Deriv. בּוֹלָה.

II (obs.) perh. i. q. אָאָן, to turn round. Deriv. אָבּוֹל

ֶּלֶבֶּלֶּאָ Chald. (def. אַבְּבָאַ) f. a stone Dan. 2, 34.

וֹבְיוֹ בְּיוֹלְ Josh. 15, 6; see בְּיִבּ

pr. n. f. (snake stone) name of a place E. of Jerusalem, 1 K. 1, 9.

אָבֶן הְעָּהֶּיְאְ pr. n. f. (the stone of help) name of a monument at Mizpah, 1 Sam. 7, 12.

תְּבֶּיִים (בּיְבֶּיִם a round plate or disk)
m. only dual אָבְיִים (pair of disks),
hence 1) midwife-stool consisting perh.
of two disks Ex. 1, 16; 2) potter's
stool or wheels, in the East consisting
of two disks Jer. 18, 3.

זְבְּלֶּהְ pr. n. f. (perennial, r. אָבֶן I) 2 K. 5, 12 K'thibh, name of a river; see

שְׁבְּעָבׁ m. prop. band, priests' girdle Ex. 28, 4, ornamental belt Is. 22, 21; from בָּנָב w. אַ prosthetic: Chald. אַיָּדָה

to feed, to fatten, of beasts; but only in part. pass. אַבּוּלּס fattened, Prov. 15, 17. The orig. meaning is prob. the same as in the Arab. לَيْفُ to collect, to bring together; then to fill in, to cram. Deriv. אַבּוּלּס, אַבּוּלָס,

ה לבְּלְבְעֹל f. only in pl. Ex. 9, 9, pimples, blains, blisters; from בּיב (w. אַ prosthetic), Chald. Pilp. בּיבָב to boil up.

לביץ (obs.) to be white, to shine; to be conspicuous; akin to אָבָץ, יבָץ, Chald. אַבָּגָא tin. Hence

pr. n. f. (perh. tin or brightness) name of a city in Issachar, Josh. 19, 20.

קבלין pr. n. m. (perh. gleaming, r. אָבִיץ) Judg. 12, 8.

I (obs.) to pound to dust, to crush; hence בְּבְּיִה Prob. a mimet. root, the ultimate forms בּבְ, דב, בּבָ, pb being expressive of beating, pounding, cf. פָּנַכְּ, Ger. pochen, E. poke.

Pבְּאָ m. dust, esp. fine and light Is. 5, 24, the coarser being אָדָּע Deut. 28, 24; cf. בְּיִב, בְּיִבָּע.

הקקת (c. אָבְקָם) f. powder (of spices), only in Cant. 3, 6 אַבְקַם רוֹבֵל powder of the merchant, i. e. aromatic.

I (obs.) to be strong or mighty; perh. akin to בָּבֶר, אָבָרי, אָבִּיר, אָבִּיר, אָבִּיר,

Αταπ. Π΄μ, κέρω, (to fly), Αταδ. ), (alacer fuit), Sans. bhri, φέρω, L. fero, E. bear (to lift) whence bird i. e. borne aloft; cf. δρνις from δρνυμι, L. avis = Gaelic ean = W. uan = οἰωνός from οἴω (φέρω).

אָבר (r. אָבר II) m. wing or pinion, Is. 40, 31. — Hence denom. Hiph. קבר to take wings, to soar, Job 39, 26.

אֶבְרוֹתֶי (poet.) f. pinion or wing Job 39, 13; pl. in Ps. 68, 14 אֶבְרוֹתֶירָה her wings,

in the Egyptians' word in hailing Joseph, Gen. 41, 43, perh. a noun (like הַרָּבָּ) from הוֹבְּ in inf. or imper. Hiph. or Aph., to bow the knee, to bless, hence good luck! hail! Others takeit for Coptic AGPEK or AΠΡΕΚ bow the head.

pr. n. m. (like אֲבִרֶּכָם, father אָבִרֶּטָם, sather of exaltation) Gen. 17, 5; also אָבָרָטָם.

אַבְעַד pr. n. m. 2 Sam. 10, 10; see אַבְעַד

אַבְשָׁלוֹם pr. n. m. 2 Sam. 3, 3; see אַבְשָׁלוֹם

אובות see אבת.

hence (obs.), in Arab. 🛶 , to flee;

እርጅ pr. n. m. (fugitive) 2. Sam. 23, 11.

דאלת Is. 63, 3 for הגאלתי, r. to soil; see Gram. § 53, Rem. 6.

and ΣΝ (perh. akin to λίν, λίν, γίγας) pr. n. m. royal title of the

Amalekite princes, Num. 24, 7, where the Sam. Pent. reads אָבּוֹג, prob. same as the Phenician אָבּוֹג for Amalekite Titan-king. Hence the gentilic noun

(used of Haman) Est. 3, 1. 10; hence the tradition of his Amalekite origin.

(obs.) to bind; akin to אַבָּר ,אָבַר ,אָבַר ,אָבַר ,אַבַּד ,אַבַר ,אָבַר ,אַבַּד ,אַבַר ,אַבַר ,אַבַר

לְּבְּרֵהׁ f. 1) band or tie Is. 58, 6 מְּבְּרֵהׁ מִיבְּיִה yoke bands; then bundle, e. g. אַוֹרָה bunch of hyssop, Ex. 12, 22; 2) fig. band or troop 2 Sam. 2, 25; 3) a compacting together; hence arch, esp. vault of heaven, Am. 9, 6.

קרות (poet.) m. nut; only in Cant. 6, 11 אַבְּרְיּבְּוּח nut-garden. --- אַבָּרְיּבְּוּח i. q. Persian aghus (nut); but perh. it comes from אָבָי to bind, as nuts form bunches.

קיבר (r. אָבֶר) pr. n. m. the compiler of the 30th Ch. of Proverbs. The name may be symbolical, like הַשְׁהַף, and denote assembler, i. e. a member of the wise men's assembly; comp. בַּבֶּל בַּבְּל Ecc. 12, 11.

הלוכךה f. a grain or berry, as the smallest coin-weight; hence small coin, only 1 Sam. 2, 36; prop. something, round, i. q. בָּרָב ; r. בַּרָב IV.

אָנֵר (obs.) akin to אָנֵר, to cluster;

(obs.) akin to كَيْرِ لَمْ يُورُ to roll (of water), to flow in waves, to well; hence

אָבֶל עַל m. only in Job 38, 28 אָבְל עַל wellings of dew, poet for dewdrops, r. אָבָל; some make it reservoirs of dew.

pr. n. (2 wells) of a city in Moab, 8 miles fr. Areopolis Is. 15, 8.

In Josephus Τομά, Αγαλλα, Ant. 14, 1. 4.

(obs.) akin to מַּבָּ, to gather, to flow together; hence אָנָם 1 and 1.

לבון (obs.) akin to גָּבָם, to be bent down, to be sad. Deriv. אָנָם, גָּאָנָם, 2, אַנָםן 2.

adj. m. bowed down; Is. 19, 10 אָנֵים נְמָשׁ sad ones of soul.

בּרֵב (c. בַּאֲב Is. 41, 18, but absol. in Is. 35, 7, where בּרֵב is understood, pl. בְּרֵב but c. בְּרֵב like בְּרֵב m. 1) place where water collects, a pool Ps. 107, 35, Gen. 7, 19; r. בּאָב 2) sedge, flag or reed, which bends to the wind; r. בּאָב. The reed-brakes in the swamps served for shelter against enemies, and were often set on fire by them, Jer. 51, 32.

אָבְבּלִוּלְתָּ m. 1) i. q. אָבָה 1, pool Job 41, 12. 2) i. q. אָבָה 2, rope, prop. rushcord, cf. σχοῖνος, Job 40, 26.

לְבֶּן (obs.) prob. akin to עָבָן הָּנֶן to enclose, hence to hold or contain; hence Aram. בְּנְרָא , אַנְרָיָא vat, אַנְרָיָא pit. Hence

אָלָּהְ (c. אַלֵּהְ, pl. אַנָּהְיֹם) m. basin, cup, אַנָּהְ הַפְּחַר basin of roundness, the round bowl, Cant. 7, 3.

ק (obs.) i. q. Chald. קּבָּא, Aph.

m. wings (of an army), troops, only in Ezekiel, as in ch. 12, 14; but comp. קּנְפָּרִם Is. 8, 8.

מארר e. g. crops, Deut. 28, 39; to assemble (see אָבּוּר, to fold up, hence האַבּרָּר. This stem had also the meaning of gaining, hiring. Akin to אָבָּרָר I, Chald. אָבָרָר, ἀγείρω. Hence

אָקְהָא, Chald. (c. אָגָּרָהָא, def. אָגָּרָהָא, f. roll, letter Ezr. 4, 8, i. q. Heb. אָגָר, ד. אָגָרָ,

آرَاكُمْ (# prosth.) m. clinched hand, fist Ex. 21, 18; r. جَاءِ: cf. Ger. griff, our grab, grip.

אַבְרְטֵלֵי (only c. pl. אָבְרְטֵלֵי) m. basins, libation bowls Ezra 1, 9; r. בַּרָט.
אַ is prosth., b— is a very ancient noun -ending; see under letter b.

רוב (pl. אַבְּרוֹי) f. roll, scroll (only in later Heb.); then a letter or epistle, esp. used of royal briefs or edicts, 2 Ch. 30, 1. — Prob. r. אָבָּיָר to gather together or roll up, cf. רְּבָּאָה, δίπλωμα, L. volumen; but it may be Pers. or Ethiop. akin to ἄγγαρος.

אר (like מים) vapour, mist, prop. what wraps and conceals, Gen. 2, 6; r. אור.

ארות, see הודות.

קאב I (Qal obs.) akin to קאב and הרב, to languish. — Hiph. to cause to pine, to vex, only 1 Sam. 2, 33, where inf. לְתַאָּדִיב for לְתַאָּדִיב, see Gram. § 53, Rem. 7.

ادّب II (obs.) i. q. Arabic ادّب to train, hence in

רְבְּאֵלְ pr. n. m. (perh. God's training, Arab. adab (culture) and אָן Gen. 25, 13.

(powerful one; perh. akin to שׁבֵּיל pr. n. of a Syrian and an Edomite deity and of kings, 1 K. 11, 17; cf.

אַרֶּרָם .i. q. אָרֵד only in pr. n. אַרִּר 1 K. 12, 18 perh. for אַרִּר בָּרַם.

וֹתְּדֶּתְּאָ Is. 38, 15 for אַרְדָּתָּאַ 1 fut. Hith. of הַיָּדָּרָ, see Gram. § 54, 2, b.

בַּרָבְּאָ Ps. 42, 5, 1 fut. Hith. of הַדָּק, w. suf. בּ-----

ארות, see ארות.

אָדר n. m. (for אָדּרֹיִי mighty one) Ezr. 8, 17; r. אָדֵר ...

אַרֹם see אַרוֹם.

אָרוֹן (r. אָרֵן; c. אַרוֹן, w. suf. אֵרֹנִי, pl. אַדֹנִים, c. אַדֹנִי, w. suf. אָדֹנִים; w. pref. מאָדנר ,נאָדנר m. 1) ruler, lord, used of a master, husband, God, etc.; esp. when a person addresses another as superior and styles himself עבר Gen. 33, 44, or herself אָמָהוּ 1 Sam. 1, 11 or ਸਿਸ਼ਲ 1 Sam. 25, 27; 2) owner, possessor, 1 K. 16, 24. ---Peculiarities in this noun are 1) that בארון Ex. 23, 17, Mal. 3, 1 (rarely ארוֹך Ps. 114, 7) is always spoken of God, in the same way as the superlative title (Gram. §. 119, 2, Rem.) ארכר דארינים the Lord of lords Deut. 10, 17; 2) that the plural is used strictly as such only in Is. 26, 13, Deut. 10, 17, Ps. 136, 3 ארנים lords, and Gen. 19, 2. 18 אַרֹנֶר my lords; but elsewhere always as a singular, both in sense and syntax, not only of God (Ps. 136, 3) but also of men e. g. ארירם קשרו a hard master Is. 19, 4; פַּצָבֶר פַארֹנָרו as the servant so his master Is. 24, 2. This construction, often called the pluralis excellentiæ (Gram. § 108, 2, b), was prob. used first for the abstract idea of a quality or dignity, and then for the person possessing it; comp. our lordship for lord, also divinity or godhead for God (Gram. § 108, 2, Rem. 1 and Note 2). - The form

Lord, δ Κύριος, and serves generally as a Q'ri or Massoretic reading for man, see Gram. § 17. — The ending

ייי is prob. for ייי my, so that אָרֹיָן prop. meant my lords, then (the force of the suffix being neglected, as in Syr. ביב' , Fr. Monsieur) the divine majesty, The Lord (as above); see Gram. § 121, 6, Rem. 4. But it may perh. be only an old adj. ending, akin to the later —, so forming a denom. from אָרוֹן and meaning masterful, ἀρχικός, Gram. § 86, 2, 5; cf. אַרַיִּי.

קר. n. m. (strong one) Neh. 7, 61, same as אָדָר Ezr. 2, 59; r. אָדָר

pr. n. f. (perh. two hills) city in Judah, 2 Ch. 11, 9; now Dûra, westof Hebron. Comp. Αδωρα, Δωρα, Jos. Antiq. 8, 10. 1. ib. 14, 5. 3.

אדות, see חודות.

רות Chald. (i. q. Heb. אָא אָאָר, from מְּדִי) adv. prop. there, but used only in relation to time then, Dan. 2, 15. With a prefix בַּאִרָּדְן in that time = then, Dan. 2, 14.

בּרָרָבָּע 2 Sam. 22, 43 for בּרָבָּע, 1 fut. Hiph. of pp, w. suf. בּרָבָּי, Gram. § 20, Rem. at end.

מְלֵּרְר (r. אַרָּר) adj. m. prop. begirded mighty; hence 1) great or large
Ps. 93, 4, potent Ps. 136, 18; 2) illustrious or noble Ps. 8, 2; e. g. אַרָּרְרָּר שׁלְּרִירָּרְ bowl of (i. e. for) princes
Judg. 5, 25; אַלָּרְרָר וַעָּאַרְ זָּלְי וּלָּרְ וּלָּרְאָלְי וּלִי וּלָּרְ אַלְּרָר וּלִי וּלָר אַלְּרָר וּלִי וּלְרָּאָר וּלְרָּ אַלְּרָר וּלִי וּלְרָּ אָרְ וּלִי וְּלְרָּ וְּלֵי וְּלֶּבְי וְּלֵּבְּי וְּלֵבְי וְּלֵבְי וְּלֵבְי וְּלֵבְי וְלֵּבְי וְלֵּבְי וְלֵבְי וְלֵבְי וְלֵבְי וְלֵבְי וְלַבְי וְלֵבְי וְלֵבְי וְלֵבְי וְלֵבְי וְלֵבְי וְלֵבְי וְלֵבְי וְלָבְי וְלֵבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וּלְבְי וְלְבְי וּלְבְי וְלִבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וּלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וְלְבְי וּלְבְי וּלְי וּלְיי וּלְי וְיִי וּלְי וּי מִינְי וּלְיי וּלְי וּיִי וְיִי וְיּי וּי בּי וּיִי בּי בְּייִי וּיְיְי וּיְי וּיְי וּיִי וְיִי וְייִי וּיְיִי וְיִי בְּיְי וּבְייִי וְיִייְיְי וּבְיי וּבְייִי וּבְיי וּבְיי וּבְיי וּבְיי וּבְיי וּבְייי וּבְיי וּבְיי וּבְיי וּבְיי וּבְיי וּבְיי וּבְיי וּבְייי וּבְיי וּבְיי וּבְיי וּבְייי וּבְייי וּבְיי וּבְייי וּבְיי וּיִייי וּיִיי וְיִייְייִי וּבְייי וּבְיי וּבְייי וּבְייי וּבְייי וּיְיִיי וְיִייְיְיִי וְיִייְיְיִי

אַרְלָּאַ (Pers. akin to ἀδρός) pr. n. m. Est. 9, 8.

cobs.) perh. akin to চুন্ন to stamp down, to make solid by treading on, to dam: hence াতৃত্যু, the proper

names אָרָכֶּד ,אָדֶם אָרֶכָּד and perh.

(without inflection; about the root see below) m. 1) the name of the first human being, 'Aδάμ, Adam; hence mostly w. the art. קאָרָם Gen. 1, 26, 27 (cf. קאָרָם Gen. 1, 26, 27 (cf. קאָרָם Gram. § 109, 2), whence the expression בּן־הָאָרָם or בֵּן־הָאָרָם, child of Adam, poet. for a man, a mortal (avθρωπος) Num. 23, 19, Ps. 8, 5, very often in Ezekiel when he is addressed from God, e. g. ch. 2, 1. 3, also בָּנֵי as the usual term (= אָרָם) for men, Deut. 32, 8, 1 K. 8, 39, comp. Syr. عَزِيْمًا . 2) man, Gen. 1, 26, collect. for mankind, men generally; Is. 29, 19 אָבְרוֹנֵר אָדָם the poor of men i. e. the poorest; מַרָא אָרָם a wild ass of a man Gen. 16, 12 i. e. a very wild man, זבחר אָרָם those of men who sacrifice Hos. 13, 2; esp. ordinary or mean men as oppos. to ארש Ps. 49, 3, Is. 2, 9, also for any man, anybody Lev. 1, 2, 3) man (a male, like אים) only Ecc. 7, 28, where woman high follows as its opposite, 4) pr. n. f. (firmness) name of a city on the Jordan, Josh. 3, 16; כּוֹ. אָרָמָד (ἄνθρωπος) אָרָם .... may perh. come from r. אָרֶשׁ expressive of man's ruddiness or brightness of complexion; but probably (as the account of his creation somewhat implies) it is akin to אָרָה (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרַה (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרַר (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרַר (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרַר (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרַר (r. אַרַר (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרַר (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרָה (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרָה (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרָּה (r. אַרָ

בּיבִים (r. בּיבָּאָ) adj. m., הַּיְבָּאָר f., pl. m. blood-coloured or red Is. 63, 2, of the horse Zech. 1, 8; ruddy, of the bloom on the cheek of youth Cant. 5, 10. Subst. reddish pottage of lentiles Gen. 25, 30, Sept. ἔψημα πυβρόν.

D (r. D (r. a red precious stone Ex. 28, 17 (Targ. ) pp the red), Sept. σάρδιον, L. sardius, our carnelian or garnet.

אָד Job 31, 34, 1 fut. Qal or Niph. of סְּבֶּים

בּקְרֵבְּאַ (reduplic. form, r. בַּאָבָא adj. m., הְשִבְּיִבְּיּאַ f., pl. f. הוֹשְבַּיִבְּאַ Lev. 13, 19 reddish, red spotted; on the form see Gram. § 84, 23.

אָדְטָּה; c. אָרְמָת, w. suff. אָדְטָהי, pl. אָדְמָה f. prop. *אַּרְמָּ*הִיּ ground, earth; hence 1) land or soil, for treading on Gen. 1, 25, for tilling Gen. 2, 5, as pulverised, hence (like שמו) dust 2 Sam. 15, 32, opp. to מַיִם Gen. 8, 8; אַרֶּמֶדו man of the land or husbandman Gen. 9, 20; אֹרֵב אַרַמַּח lover of the soil 2 Ch. 26, 10; also used for the produce of the field Is. 1, 7. - 2) tract of land, territory, country, as אֵדְמֶת יָהוֹיָה, אר הקרש אדר נכר hence אדר הקרש Ps. 49, 12 lands, domains. 3) the whole earth, the globe Gen. 7, 4; 4) pr. n. f., a city in Naphtali Josh. 19, 36. -Comp. קורם, also Chald. denom. אַרָם, to cast down to the ground.

pr. n. f. (fortress) a city in the circuit of Sodom, Gen. 10, 19.

াট্রাই Is. 14,14 for সম্মান, 1 fut. Hith. of সমুদ্র; Gram. § 54, 2, b.

אַרְבּוֹרְבְּּ' (r. מְּבְּים, adj. m. 1) red (in the hair) Gen. 25, 25; 2) ruddy (in the cheeks) 1 Sam. 16, 12.

n Naphtali, Josh. 19, 33, together w. ⊐p.

אַרֹכִּיל (fr. אֵרֹכִי adj. m., f. אָרֹכִיל, pl. אַרֹכִּיל, Edomite, Idumean Deut. 23, 8, 1 K. 11, 1.

pr. n. (red i. e. hills), a range of hills between Judah and Benjamin Josh. 15, 7.

**Χητή pr. n. m.** (Pers. = ἄδμη-τος, unsubdued) Est. 1, 14.

(obs.) akin to אָדּר, אָדּר, prob. זידן, to make firm, to settle, hence to rule, govern. Deriv. אָדָן, אָדּרֹן,

אָדָן (strong), see בַּלָאָדָן.

אָרָן (perh. also אָבּוֹין) pr. n. m. (strong, r. אָבֶּרְ) Ezr. 2, 59, Neh.7, 61.

(pl. אָדְנֵים) m. foundation Job 38, 6, pedestal Cant. 5,

15; hence the *basis* of a pillar or *timbers underlying* wooden partitions Ex. 26, 19.

see under אָדֹנָיָּ

names sometimes as a Canaanite title (cf. Ăδωνις), sometimes in Heb. pr. names; e. g.

pr. n. m. (Adonis i. e. lord) king of Bezek, Judg. 1, 5; see Pra.

יה אוליקוד or אוליקוד pr. n. m. (אוליקוד is lord) 1 K. 1, 5. 8.

ארון see אַרֹנִים.

pr. n. m. (lord of righteousness), a Canaanitish king of Jerusalem, Josh. 11, 1. 3.

בריקם pr. n. m. (the lord stands up, i. e. to help) it occurs Ezr. 2, 13. 8, 13 for אַריָבָּיוּבּ.

יררים (see יְדרירָם) pr. n. m. (the lord is exalted) 1 K. 4, 6; also prob. shortened into אַדרירָם 1 K. 12, 18, also יַדרירָם 2 Ch. 10, 18.

עניר (Qal obs.) prob. akin to אַזָּר to gird around, Arab. אָנָר to get strength, prop. to wrap about, hence to be ample, large, great; then fig. to be powerful, honourable; cf. צענעטיס, said of men. — Niph. to show oneself strong or magnificent Ex. 15, 11; in v. 6 אַבָּרָר אָבָּר part. w. ¬ paragogic. — Hiph. דאָבֶּר to make honourable, illustrious Is. 42, 21. Deriv. אָבֶּרֶר אָבֶּרָר אָבֶּרָר אָבֶּרָר.

דות (perh. honour, or Pers. âtar, fire) Est. 8, 12 (Chald. Ezr. 6, 15) name of the 12th month of the sacred year (from new moon of March to that of April); but in the civil year the 12th was אַלָּדְלּב Neh. 6, 15. אַלָּדְלָּב אַלָּדְּלָּב Neh. 6, 15. אַלָּדְלָּב אַלָּדְּלָב he and אַלָּדְלַב אַלָּבְּלָּב and אַלָּדְלָב אַלָּבְּלָב אַלָּבְּילָב אַלָּבְּילָב אַלָּבְּילָב אַלָּבְּלָב אַלָּבְּילָב אַלָּבְּילָב אַלָּבְּילָב אַלָּבְּילָב אַלָּבְילָב אַלִּבְּילָב אַלִּבְּילָב אַלִּבְּילָב אַלְבָּילָב אַלִּבְּילָב אַלִּבְּילָב אַלִּבְּילָב אַלִּבְּילָב אַלִּבְּילָב אַלְבִּילָב אַלְבִּילָב אַלִּבְּילָב אַלְבִּילָב אַלִּבְּילָב אַלְבִּילָב אַלְבִּילָב אַלְבִּילָב אַלְבִּילָב אַלְבִּילְב אַלִּבְּילָב אַלְבִּילְב אַלִּבְילָב אַלְבִּיל אַלְבּיל אַלְבּיל אַלְבּייל אַבּיל אַלְבּייל אַלְבּייל אַלְבּייל אַלְבּיל אַלְבּיל אַלְבּיל אַבּיל אַלְבּיל אַלְבּיל אַלְבּיל אַלִּבְיל אַלִּב אַלִּב אַלִּב אַלִּב אַלִּב אַלִּב אַלִּב אַנִייל אַלִּב אַנִייל אַלְבייל אַלְבייל אַלִּב אָלִב אָלִב אָלִב אָלִב אָנִיין אַלְבייל אָנִיינְייִיל אָלִב אָּלְבייל אָנִייִיל אָלִב אָלִב אָלָב אָלְבייל אָלִב אָלִב אָלְבייל אָלִב אָלְבייל אָלִיים אָלִבּייל אָלִב אָלְבייל אָלִיייל אָלִב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָּב אָלָב אָלְבּייל אָלְבּיל אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָל אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָל אָלָב אָל אָלָב אָלָב אָל אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָּב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָלָב אָל אָלָב אָלָּי אָלְייִיל אָלָב אָלָב אָלָּי אָלָב אָלָּי אָלָב אָלְיים אָלְייִיל אָבּייל אָבּי אָלָב אָלָּי אָלָב אָלָּי אָבּייל אָבּייל אָבּייל אָבּייל אָבּייל אָבּייל אָבּייל אָבּייל אָבּיל אָבּיל אָבּייל אָבּייל אָבּיל אָבּיל אָבּייל אָבּיל אָבּיל אָבּיל אָבּיל אָבּיל אָבּיל אָבָיל אָבּיל אָבּיל אָבּיל אָבָּיל אָבָיל אָבּיל אָבייל אָבייל אָבּיל אָבייל אָבייל אָביייל אָבייל אָבייל אָבייל אָ

קרר. n. (perh. threshing-floor), cf. אַרָּר, w. וו loc. אַרָּר, a place in Judah, Josh. 15, 3. Also pr. n. m. (grandee) 1 Ch. 8, 3; see אַרָּר.

אַרֶּרֶת (r. אָדֶרָת) m. 1) = אַדְּרֶּח prop. a wrapping garment, hence a mantle or tunic Mic. 2, 8. 2) adornment, splendour; hence (ironically) אַרֶּר דַּיְּרָח the splendid price! Zech. 11, 13.

רַתְּלְּיִר Chald. (only pl. c. אָדְרָי f. threshing-floor Dan. 2, 35 i. e. a large, elevated spot and stamped hard, as usual in the East; prob. from אָדִר.

m. i. q. אָדרָבֶּן, perh. a Syrian deity, mighty one; perh. in אָדרָבָּן,

Chald. (only pl. def. אַדְרְבָּוּרָיָא m. Dan. 3, 2, a name of office in the Babylonian kingdom, meaning perh. noble judges, or astrologers of (the god) Adar.

אָדְרָרֵאְ Chald. adv., Ezr. 7, 23 correctly, exactly, prob. akin to דָּרָשׁ to study, or perh. ancient Pers. darast i. e. rightly.

אַדְרֶבּלוֹן (pl. אָדִרְפּנִים, Rabbin. also אָדִרְפּנִים) m. δαρεικός, daric 1 Ch. 29, 7, a Persian royal gold-coin, value of an Attic χρυσοῦς (about 20 shillings Eng.); prob. from Pers. dâra (king), cf. our coin a sovereign and see בַּרְרָטָשׁ, also יְדִרְּכְמוֹן

אַרַרְכּנוּן in 2 Mss. of Ezr. 8, 27, for the shorter אָרַרְכּוֹן; the אַ being prosthetic, and דְּכִּוֹן, דְכּוֹן, only adj. endings akin to -xóc, Sans. -kas.

ארנירם, see ארנים.

אַרְרָבֶּלְיָהְ pr. n. m. (the king's majesty) of 1) a deity of the Sepharvites, who were taken as colonists to Samaria 2 K. 17, 31;

2) son and murderer of Sennacherib king of Assyria 2 K. 19, 37.

לְּדְׁלֶּכְ Chald. (בְּיֶלֶּבְ f. prop. arm, hence fig. power Ezr. 4, 23; i.q. Heb. אַזְרוֹצֶּ

אַרָּדְלָּאָ pr. n. f. (strong, from אָּדְרָאָּ 1) city in Batanea (Bashan), Num. 21, 33, Sept. Ἐδραείν, Ἐδραίν, Ευs. Ἀδραά, Ptol. Ἀδρα, now Dra'a; 2) city in Naphtali Josh. 19, 37.

אַהָּרָר, (from the m. אָבִּרָה; w. suf. אַבּרָהָאָן f. 1) adj. luxuriant, mantling, noble, e. g. Ez. 17, 8 בָּבָּרָא a noble vine; 2) subst. i. q. גַּבֶּרְא large garment, mantle 2 K. 2, 13; בַּבָּרְא (Gen. 25, 25; 3) glory Zech. 11, 3.

i. q. שׁלְּדֹי Is. 28, 28 to thresh out.

پیرنچة. w. suf) گر الله کا اله کا الله کا الله کا الله کا الله کا الله کا الله کا ای אָרֶבּת, אָרֶבּתָה, אָרֶבּתָה, אָרֶבָּתָה; fut. ראָרַב, רָאָרַב, 1 pers. אָדָב Prov. 8, 17 and אַהַב Mal. 1, 2; inf. often i. q. אָבֶה, prop. to breathe after, hence to love as between sexes, to lust (= עַבַב = ἀγαπάω) 1 K. 11, 1, or as between parents and children, or as friends, to be attached Gen. 37, 4, 1 Sam. 20, 17; hence to delight to do something Is. 56, 10. — The modifications of this notion are partly shown in the construction; e. g. w. acc. of the pers. or thing to love Gen. 24, 67, Prov. 4, 6; w. 3 to shew love to somebody Lev. 19, 18; w. p to delight in Ecc. 5, 9 (like מָּלֶבֶּי,); w. > before the inf. to like to do something, Hos. 12, 8 אָחֵב לַצַעֹיִם he oppresses w. pleasure; w. יש in apodosis to be glad, that -Ps. 116, 1. Part. m. אַדֶּבֶּר, f. הַאָדֶבָּר, once w. אַהַבָּהִי הי. אַהַבָּהָּד, Hos. 10, 11, a friend or a loving and loved one, a beloved, אוֹהֶבֵּי my friend Is. 41, 8, cf. φίλος θεοῦ James 2, 23, meaning

more than JT Prov. 18, 24. - Niph. only part. צאקב 2 Sam. 1, 23 being loved, amiable. - Pi. to love fondly, only part. מארם friend Zech. 13, 6, mostly lover or paramour Ez. 16, 33.

מול (only pl. אדבים) m. 1) amours, fig. in Hos. 8, 9. 2) loveliness, אַרלא אָדֶבֶּים Prov. 5, 19 a hind of loves, fond words for a cherished wife.

שְׁרֵבֶּם (w. suf. אֶרֶבָם, pl. אֶרֶבָם) m. love, fig. for lovers, Hos. 9, 10; amours Prov. 7, 18.

and בווא 1 fut. Qal of אַדוֹב and אַדוֹג אַ 1 see Gram. § 68, 1, Rem.

f. 1) a loving (verbal noun, prop. inf. c. of 378, Gram. §. 133, 1); hence w. acc. of the object 1 K. 10, 9, Hos. 3, 1. 2) love Cant. 2, 4. 3) a love (concr.), a beloved (as if fem. of מֵלְהָ as מַלְבָּח or a darling Cant. 2, 7.

(prob. redup. form Pe'al'el of to love excessively, only in Hos. 4, אָרֶבּהָבוּ (= אָרֶבּהָבוּ they love intensely, where, however, the personal-ending itself is repeated, cf. w. אד repeated, r. אצקחוני w. אד repeated, r. אין but perh. we may trace וֶּבֹבּוּ (for וָבֹבּוּ) to give and translate they love (to say) 'give ye'.

אַרַבּרָ רַבּלּ Hos. 4, 18, see אַרָבּרָּ אוּד (obs.) prob. akin to אוּד, to be strong, cf. THE. Hence

pr. n. m. (might) Gen. 46, 10

interj. i. q. mi mimet. of grief ah! oh! al al, L. heu!

XIIX pr. n. m. (prob. water) a river between Babylon and Jerusalem, where Ezra rested w. the returning Jews; hence Ezr. 8, 21. 31 the river הַנָּחָר אָחָנָא and נְחַר אַחַנָא the river Ahava, into which another river (בְּבָּהַר) flows, not far from בָּכַפִּרָא (perh. a region in the Caspian range in the N. E. of Media). Whether is to be read, and the river Adiava in Adiabene is to be understood (Ammian. Marc. 23, 20), or whether it is to be taken as a designation of the Euphrates, cannot be determined. ---- እነጋኒ is not Semitic, but Pers. ab or av, S. âpas, L. aqua, Goth. ahva, Fr. eau, O. E. ey, W. ŵy, avon, meaning water, stream. See כספיא.

רו אינור (r. אַנוּר,) pr. n. m. (strength) Judg. 4, 1, 'Αώδ; see זהַוֹּג.

ו ארוד פל 1 fut. Hiph. w. suf. 3 s. m. and comonstr. for אידור from ז; see Gram. § 53, 7, § 58, 4.

אר אידו i. q. אידו, adv. where? Only in Hos. 13, 10 אַרוּר מַלְבָּך אָפוּא where is thy king then? But some take it for an old pronoun 🤭 or אָ דוֹא = הַא w. אַ prosth. as in אָדֹשָׁר; but also

זוא 1 fut. apoc. Qal of קיר for אַהְּרָהוּ Hos. 13, 7, yet not in Hos. 13, 10; see above.

ו (Qal obs.) i. q. לְּלֵל to be bright, to gleam, to shine; - Hiph. to shed brightness, to give light, only Job 25, 5 lo! even the moon, it diffuses no brightness, i. e. is not free from dark spots.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to אָדוֹל לוב, to enclose or contain. Hence

י אָרָלֹדָ (w.suf. אָרֵלֹדָ אָרָלֹדָא, יóhŏľkhá', in pause אָהֶלוּ also אָהֶלֶּה and אָהַלִּים .pl. אָהַלָּה and אָהַלִּים, c. אָהָלֵיכָם, w. suf. אָהָלַיכָם, אַדולָדוּ (אֹדָולַדּוּ m. 1) tent, of the Bedawin Arabs or Nomads, but also the Tabernacle, e. g. אִּחֶל מוֹעֵד , אִהָל הָבֶרוּת, designations of the sacred tent, also called דאהל 1 K. 1, 39 (cf. דאהל), וְשַׁבֵּעל). Hence the shell or exterior of the Tabernacle, in distinction from משקן the dwelling or interior hangings; so also poet. Ps. 132, 8 אָהַל בֵּרְהֵר pavilion of my dwelling; מכון באחל, מכון באחל, a tent-diceller or nomad; 2) dwelling-place, hence the temple i. q. דֵּלֶּכֶל Ez. 41, 1, also the palace of the sun Ps. 19, 5 (compare ובלה Hab. 3, 11), also for ארלם hall Ez. 40, 16; 3) fig. like the Arab. آهُلَ people, family Ps. 78, 67; 83, 7; Is. 16, 5, Zech. 12, 7; poet. patriarchal stock Judg. 5, 24; 4) pr. n. m. (tentdweller or nomad) 2 Ch. 3, 20. --- As black hair-cloth, not white canvas, forms the Arab's tent covering, can not well come from אָדֶל to be bright, as most think; hence perh. another root may be assumed, אַדֶאל וּ to contain, akin to לאד ז, לפל , בכל , בכל Arab. اَجَلَ ligavit, detinuit. Hence

ליאָדוֹל denom. from אַדְּיִּאָ (only fut. ליאָדוֹל to tent, i. e. to pitch tents, to move with tents Gen. 13, 12. — Pi. fut. אַדִי for יַאָדִיל Is. 13, 20 (cf. אַדְאַ for אַדָּאַ Job 35, 11) to encamp; see Gram. § 68, Rem. 2. Cf. אַדָּאַ II.

אָרָלּים (only pl. אָרָלּים Prov. 7, 17 or אָרָלּים Ps. 45, 9) m. lign-aloes, aloetree. — Like למ, רְבָּיבֶּיה, רְבָּיבֶּיה, לַבְּיבֶּיה, this word came perh. with the commodity from India, and hence מֹץמֹא-אסִעְסִי, ξυλ-αλόη and our word aloe.

אָרְבֶּלְהְּאָ pr. n. f. (perh. fem. form of אָרְבּילְּהְיּלְּבְּילִ as symbolic term for Samaria Ez. 23, 4; others take it for אָרֵהְילָהְתּ her tent, because Samaria had her own Temple. Cf. אָרָהְלִּרָהָר.

אָרֶלּאָב pr. n. m. (father's tent or family), Ex. 31, 6. — אָרָלּאָב is employed in pr. names in the same way as באָ, האָם בְּרָח, אָרִם בְּרָח.

pr. n. f. (my tabernacle in her, בְּהְ for בְּה as symbolic of Jerusalem Ez. 23, 4.

pr. n. f. (tent of the height) wife of Esau Gen. 36, 2; also a tribe of Edomites Gen. 36, 14.

f. aloc-trees, for their fragrance planted in pleasuregardens among nard, myrrh, etc. Cant. 4, 14.

רְיְבֶּיְרְנָּ (Ps. 77, 4) 1 fut. Qal w. היי cohort. from הייקה; Gram. § 75, Rem. 4.

(obs.) akin to via to shine, to be luminous; hence

אָרָה' אָרָ אָרָ pr. n. m. (perh. luminous, cf. אָרִיּר, Roman Lucinius) Ααρών, Aaron, first high-priest, brother of Moses Ex. 6, 20; as he was the ancestor of the priestly family, the priests were called בַּרֵי אָרָר, בָּרֵי אָרָר,

אָלָר. אֹלָר, c. אֹלָר, cf. אַלָּר, m. will, choice, desire, only in K'thibh of Prov. 31, 4 nor for princes אֹל מַבְּלּר the desire of strong drink; where the Q'rî has אַ where? = not.

IN conj. or, either, inclusive and exclusive (Lat. vel and aut) prob. from אַלָה, as the Lat. vel, ve, from velle (volo). It indicates 1) or, i. e. a free choice between different objects, without making either prominent Deut. 13, 2; at times repeated in-in Ex. 21, 31 whether (either) - or; but the following gradations also occur-2) or rather, modifying what was said before, e. g. 1 Sam. 29, 3 אי־וַח טַערם or rather these years. 3) where the modification not only extends the first statement, but even formally sets it aside, or else, unless, perhaps, Is. 27, 5. 4) or if, Lev. 26, 41, ellipt. for אוֹ כִּר, putting quite a distinct case; hence 5) as condi-

tional particle if, εἰ, ἐάν, si (cf. אַלֵּי, אלם), distinguished from אלם), distinguished from אלם expresses not the disjunctive idea but pure contingency, and from 15, usually employed in wishes. Cf. 가, 다.

(perh. K'thibh in Prov. 31, 4) adv. = "where? = not; but see " above. > pr. n. m. (prob. will of God, from א and אב' Ezr. 10, 34.

(obs.) prob. mimet. akin to אבב II to be hollow, Aram. אבב (flute) = E. pipe = fife = W. pibell = Gael. pioba; cf. בים I and pr. n. בים.

בוֹת (pl. אבוֹת, r. אבוֹת) m. 1) prop. water-skin, leathern bottle for water or wine Job 32, 19; comp. קמת, לאר. 2) the hollow belly (of conjurers), in which the conjuring spirit (πύθων Acts 16, 16) dwells, and speaks as if out of the earth Is. 29, 4; hence, it means sometimes this demon Lev. 20, 27, sometimes the conjurer (έγγαστρίμυθος) Is. 19, 3. 3) a necromancer, in general, who wakens the dead out of the earth, in order to unveil the future,cf. בַּעַלָּתאוֹב 1 Sam, 28,7 a mistress of necromancy, a witch.

יאוֹבוֹת (r. אוֹב ) pr. n. (hollow passes) a place in the Arabian desert Num. 21, 10.

pr. n. m. (camel keeper) 1 Ch. 27, 30, overseer of the camels of David, Arab. آپيل.

אָבַל, see אָרָבַל.

Took (obs.) akin to Tay tr. and intr. to turn, to wind, to surround, then, in general, to be strong, mighty, cf. אָד, חוּל, etc. Deriv. מָאַר, תוּל, אָד אָיד, אוֹדָה.

ארד (pl. ארדים) m. prop. turner, i. e. a piece of wood for stirring the fire; then a fire-brand Zech. 3, 2.

חודות (only pl., r. אודות) f. prop.

turnings or surroundings, then circumstances or causes, hence account, Gen. 21, 9 על הבר like על אודות on, on account of, על אודותיה Josh. 14, 6 on מבל־פַל־אורות־אַשר , account of thee, Jer. 3, 8 for all causes that, i. e. for the very reason that.

I i. q. אָבֶה (which see), prob. Niph. נאַ to be desired or fitting Ps. 93, 5; נאנה for נאנה to be desired, lovely Ps.33, 1, Cant. 1, 10; see Pi. to wish strongly, to crave for, to strive after, usually said of the soul was Prov. 21, 10; comp. Is. 26, 9. — Hith. דתאיה (fut. apoc. יחאיה) Prov. 23, 3 to long after, prop. to shew oneself desirous, w. > for something Prov. 23, 6; w. the acc. דראוה תאוה Num. 11, 4 to long a longing i. e. to lust after. Deriv. אָר (אוֹ), perh. אָרָר, אָרר, נָאנֶת 1, מָאַנֶר, prob. נָאנָת.

II (obs.) mimetic and akin to אור = אר, L. væ, G. weh, E. woe, Gr. φεῦ, arab. ارى (howl); all taken from cries of men or animals (cf. the bow-wow of dogs). Hence אַלָּדוֹ.

ווו perh. i. q. און to measure or mark off; only in Hith. החאריתם Num. 34, 10 you measure or mark off for yourselves; but perh. only a corrupted form for המניתם = התניתם. Deriv. מְאַנְה 2, perh. אות a sign.

IV (obs.) i. q. נָיָה II to rest, to dwell. Deriv. " coast or isle and aŭaσις, δασις; cf. Arab. آوی to dwell, Syr. lol (see Dr. Payne Smith's Thesaurus Syriacus).

וואָלָת (c. אַנַּח, r. אָנָח I) f. desire Deut. 12, 15, lust or longing Jer. 2, 4, often w. שַׁבָּט 1 Sam. 23, 20.

(obs.) perh. i. q. 🖬 to look out or hope; hence

TR pr. n. m. (perh. hoped for) Neh. 3. 25.

pr. n. m. (perh. emigrant, r. אַזל) Gen.10, 27 a Joktanite, who became patriarch of the Arabs in Uzal, at present, Sanaa.

Jer. 4, 19, a mixed form, ליםל, see אָרוּלָם and יַחַלּל, see יָחַל, הוּל

pr.n.m.(perh. longing r. אָּיָה), son of a king of Midian, Num. 31, 8.

ארר (הוֹד =) mimet. root, see אבור 1) interj. woe! of complaint Is. 3, 9 or of threatening w. 3 Num. 21, 29 or acc. Ez. 24, 6; cf. of, oval, L. væ. 2) subst. woe Prov. 23, 29.

זרה i. q. אור, w. אור Ps. 120, 5. The n- is parag. and toneless, as in משָּׁה, הַלְאָח, מַשְּׁהָ and often in nouns and verbs.

מורל (r. אול I; pl. אַרָּיל and m. mostly prob. wry, perverse, hence 1) adj. foolish Prov. 29, 9, Hos. 9, 7; then subst. a fool Prov. 7, 22, opp. to לַרוּם Prov. 12, 16 and to prov. 10, 14. 2) wicked, godless Job 5, 3.

אַרָּלִר also אָוָלִר, i. q. אַיִּרל, w. adj. ending - (see Gram. § 86, 2, 5) foolish Zech. 11, 15.

לרבה Jer. 52, 31 pr. n. m. of a king of Babylon, successor of Nebuchadnezzar. --- Perh. the name means a mighty warrior, see אול I מרארה and מרארה.

אוֹכֵיל Hos. 11, 4 for אוֹכֵיל, 1 p. sing. fut. Hiph. of אָבֶל; Gram. §. 68, Rem. 1.

אוֹכַל Ps. 50, 13 for אַבֹּא 1 fut. Qal

(obs.) akin to אול I and פָיַל to turn or twist; hence to be wrong (in mind), to be foolish. Hence, perh. Niph. נוֹאֵל to act the fool,

Num. 12, 11; but see בַּאָל I. Deriv. אַנֵלָת ,אַנִילָר ,אַנִיל.

77 I or 77 (obs.) to knit or twist together, hence to be strong, mighty, as in חַלֵּה, חָלָה, Deriv. איל ,איל ,איל ,איל and others.

II (obs.) to be before or in front of, hence to go before, to begin; Arab. וֹּכְעُ, Chald. אֲיֵלֹי. Deriv. אָנִיל, K'thibh of Neh. 12, 38.

ጋጓጽ (r. ነላጻ I) m. prop. strength, then body Ps. 73, 4.

אַרְלֵּר Zech. 11, 15, see אַרָלָר.

pr. n. m. of a river by Susa. in Persia, Dan. 8, 2, Gr. Εὐλαιος, later Χόασπις (cf. Plin. Nat. Hist. 6, 27), now the Kerah.

7) A adv. from in  $5 = \epsilon i$  if and not, therefore = if not Num. 22, 33, Sept. είμή; then whether not Is. 47, 12, ordinarily perhaps; hence employed in *fearing*, doubting Gen. 24, 5, or hoping Am. 5, 15.

(only pl. c. אוּלָרם K'thibh) אוּלָר (Michibh) m. 2 K. 24, 15 the mighty ones, princes; the Q'ri has אֵרלֵר, the usual form. Bee אול subst. above.

אוּכַם (perh. for בָּאָבָם; c. בָּבָם, pl. אלפים c. אלפים m. 1) prop. something bound or jointed together, hence vault, arch, hall, as אוּלָם הַעַמוּדִים 1 K. 7, 6 the pillared vestibule, the porch; אַלָם הַאָשִׁפָּט the hall of judgment 1 K. 7, 7. Sept. in 2 Ch. 15, 8 render it vaos. --- As to the root, comp. אַנְדָּה vault from אָנָד to bind; perh. אַלמְנוֹח Is. 13, 22 citadels may come in the same way from צַּלָם: but Gesenius, Ewald and others trace אולם to אולם II to be in front; cf. πρόναος. 2) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 7, 16.

adv. (adversative) prop. if not, hence but perhaps, then but, nay but, as may suit the sense Job 2, 5, Gen. 48, 19.

— Prob. the ביל not, and the או is or as in ישראבר

לאָלָלוּר (r. לְּאָלְלּתִי w. suf. אַלְּלְּתִּי f. wrongness, hence 1) folly Prov. 5, 23, 2) godlessness Ps. 38, 6. 3) perh. front rank (r. אול II) Prov. 14, 24 בילום אולים בילים אולים precedence of fools is folly or wickedness, w. play on the meanings of בילום אולים.

בְּיבֶת (obs.) akin to הַּיְרָח, הְיבֶּח, הַבֶּח, all mimet. like our hum, hubbub and expressive of noise, tumult or alarm; see ביא

דֹבֶּוֹא pr. n. m. (loquacious or boastful, r. אָבֶּי I) Gen.-36, 11.

(obs.) prob. akin to אָרוּ, הוּאָל, אוֹינְהְעָּל (which see), to breathe; to blow or pant (cf. בְּבֶּל), to be vain as breath; hence fig. 1) to be nothing, naughty, wicked; then from hard breathing, wicked; then from hard breathing.

2) to make effort, to labour or to toil, to be exhausted, to suffer.

3) to earn by labour, i. e. to get gain or wealth; cf. ἐργάζομαι. Hence אָאָן, and perh. אָאַן, pr. names בּאָיָן, אָאָר, pr. names

 Hos. 4, 15; also idol Is. 66, 3. Also perh. אָרָאָ Ez. 30, 17 for אוֹ in Egypt and in בַּקצוּ אַרָּאָ Am. 1, 5 valley of the idol, i. e. Baalbec (Heliopolis in Syria), see אָרָה 2) labour or sorrow (כַּרָּג בְּאַרָּא distress, e. g. בַּּרְא אַרָּרָם Gen. 35, 18 son of my sorrow; בּּרִי אוֹרָר Am. 1, כֹּרָים בּּרָר אַרָּר הַ פּרָר אַרָּר בּרָר אַרָר בּרַר אַרָר בּרַר אַרָר בּרַר אַרָר בּרַר אַרָר בּרַר אַרָר בּרַר בּ

און and און m. 1) wealth Hos.

12, 9; force or power, used like און poet. for son Gen. 49, 3. 2) suffering, or sorrow Gen. 35, 18. 3) pr. n. of a city in Lower Egypt on the east bank of the Nile Gen. 41, 50, bearing the same name in Coptic ON and meaning the sun, which was there worshipped, hence the Greeks named it Heliopolis and the Hebrews און בין און בין און בין און 18. 19, 18. 4) pr. n. m. (idol or power), see

ארֹכְהּוֹת f. pl. in K'thibh 2 Ch. 8, 18 for אָנְיוֹת ships; perh. a participial form from אָנָה III, comp. הֹמִיָּה, פֿרייָה.

ארָם pr. n. m. (prob. wealthy, r. און 3, w. the adj. ending בּי, as in פֿריקט Gen. 36, 23.

רְוֹלְ pr. n. m. (strong, from אוֹן, w. adj. ending אוֹן Gen. 38, 9.

(obs.) perh. akin to אָפָּה, to surround, to contain; hence perh.

whence by and by were brought.

If Heb., the name is perhaps from an obsol. r. 198, akin to Arab.

ילי, vantage-ground, high region; or from איר coast and שון gold, hence gold-coast; but some identify it with אוקר, ז and ד being interchanged, as in Pia. See אוקר.

אופיר, אופר, אופיר, 1 K. 9, 28 pr. n. of a gold region, which the ships of Solomon in company with the Phenicians (ships of Tarshish) used to visit, on their return landing their cargo not far from Berenice, now Azium (צצרֹן גבר) 1 K. 9, 26 and bringing gold (בַּחֶם, זָרָב), sandalicood צלמגרם), Bans.mocha), precious stones (אָבֶן יִקרָה), silver (הֶכֶּם), ivory (שֵוְ־הַבְּים), apes (קַפִּים), peacocks (מכיים) 1 K. 10, 22. Hence 'מכיים) gold of Ophir; also איֹםיר alone for gold Job 22, 24. — Whether this region is to be sought for in Arabia or in India is not yet settled; nor can the deriv. of the word be given, but see אוּמָּד.

קְּבֶּוֹלְתְּ, זְבָּׁלְּ (כִּ חָבַּי, pl. אִיפָּנִי, r. אָיפָּנִי, m. wheel Ex. 14, 25, roller of a threshing-machine Prov. 20, 26.

1) intr. to be compressed, narrow Josh. 17, 15. 2) trans. and refl. to press Ex. 5, 13; to press oneself, to haste, e. g. אָן בַּוּבְרֵים to press on מִן 20 hasty in his speech; w. עַז to force oneself away, to withdraw Jer. 17, 16. — Hiph. מַצִיץ to press on, to urge, w. בְּ of the pers. Gen. 19, 15. — Akin prob. to Chald. צַבִּיץ to press close, perh. to Heb. צָבִיץ, also בַּיִּדִיץ, also בַּיִּדִיץ, also בַּיִּדִיץ, also בַּיִּדִיץ, also בַּיִּדִיץ, also בַּיִּדִיץ,

אַבְרוֹח (כ. אַבּא, pl. אַבְרוֹח , גּיִגְּי, ר. אַבְּרוֹח , אַבְּרּ, אַבְּרּ, אַבְּרִּ, אַבְּרָ, m. prop. what encloses (cf. אָדִּר, אַדִּר, אַבָּר, אַבָּר, hence 1) receptacle, granary Joel 1, 17, treasury for silver and gold 2 Ch. 32, 27. 2) what is enclosed, hence store, stock 2 Ch. 11, 11, treasure 1 K. 7,51. — In Zech. 11, 13 אַבְּרִּיּבָּר is perh. written for אַרָּאִרָּה. — Hence

the denom. אָצְי to gather into a treasury, fig. lay up in store Is. 39, 6.—
Niph. to be laid up in store Is. 23, 18.
— Hiph. (only 1 fut. אָרָאָה) to make treasurer, w. לב, Neh. 13, 13.

or (after the form wiz) prop. to burn, hence intr. to be or become bright Gen. 44, 3, אור (perf. impers.) it is bright 1 Sam. 29, 10. Fig. to shine or to look bright Is. 60, 1. - Niph. נאור (fut. יאור) to become bright 2 Sam. 2, 32, to be illuminated Job 33, 30 where לאור for להאור; part. brightened, splendid or glorious Ps. 76, 5. - Hiph. הארר (fut. האר) prop. to cause to burn, hence - 1) to light (a fire), to kindle, e. g. מובח Mal. 1, 10; 2) fig. to make bright, to lighten e.g. the eyes, etc. Ps. 13, 4, to quicken or revive Ps. 19,9; to light up מַנִים the countenance, to cheer Ecc. 8, 1, said esp. of God to look graciously Ps. 80, 4 (w. and without פָּרָם w. אָל, בָּל, בָּל, אָל, w. אָר, בָּל, בָּל, אָר, אָר (אחמר) Ps. 67, 2 towards, upon, at, to, with anyone; also to enlighten the mind i. e. to teach Ps. 119, 130, 3) to shed light, to illuminate Gen. 1. 15. Cf. אָרָה 3, perh. הַאָר, יָבֶר הַ, הַאָר, הַאָר.

m. (f. only Job 36, 32) collect., light, as the light of the sun Job 31, 26, but not used for a light or luminary (אמר), hence day-light Neh. 8, 3, lightning Job 36, 32, the sun Job 37, 21, the dawn Job 24, 14. Used fig. for happiness Is. 9, 1, instruction Is. 51, 4, אור חַוּרָם light of life i. e. life itself Ps. 56, 14, אור חַנָּה brightness of aspect, cheerfulness Job 29, 24, אור רְּנַהְרָאֵל lerael's benefactor or

teacher Is. 10, 17, so אור גוים Is. 49, 6.
— On אור in Am. 8, 8 see באר

778 m. 1) a flame or blaze, hence אל אלה flame of fire, flaming fire. hence דְבְּעִיר בָּאוּר Ez. 5, 2. 2) = אוֹר only pl. ארים prop. lights, then region of light, the east Is. 24, 15, opp. to איר דאר . 3) fig. light of faith, revelation Num. 27, 21, usually in union w. קשִים (cf. Ps. 43, 3) signifying light and truth, Ex. 28, 30 דַאָרִים וְדַאָּקִים the Urim and the Thummim (Sept. δήλωσις καὶ ἀλήθεια), i. e. the sacred lots or emblems (gems) on the breastplate (דֹעֵין) of the High Priest. See השרם. The supreme judge in Egypt also wore suspended from his neck a small image in sapphire as a visible symbol of truth. 4) pr. n. of a city of the Chaldees in Mesopotamia Gen. 11, 28 (see בַּשִׁרָּם); which name was seemingly still borne by the Persian fortress Ur, according to Ammianus (25, 8); but אור in this case would prob. be akin to in a mountain, a fastness; cf. Zend and Sans. vara (fortress). 5) pr. n. m. (perh. illumination) 1 Ch. 11, 35; cf. אברד.

לְרָתְּאׁ f. i. q. אוֹר, light Ps. 139, 12; fig. happiness Est. 8, 16; cf. אוֹרות.

אָרְרוֹת 2 Ch. 32, 28 for אָרוֹת cribs, see אָרָה, יִאָרָת , אָרָת II.

יר. n. m. Ex. 31, 2 (cf. Φωτινός), from אור w. the adj. ending —.

יר ארי אור pr. n. m. (light of God)
1 Ch. 6, 9.

אַרְיְּדְאָּ, אּרְיְּדְאָּ, pr. n. m. (light of יָהְ 2 Sam. 11, 14; Jer. 26, 20.

plants or herbs 2 K. 4, 39; Is. 26, 19 k by dew of plants i. e. refreshing influence; r. אור to be bright, fig. to sprout; cf. נֵיץ.

עליא (obs.) perh. to be strong or manly, to support, i.q. אָנִישׁין II. Hence perh. אִרשׁין אָרשׁ I.

I (obs.) akin to רוא and ניט to cut in, to engrave or mark; hence perh. רוֹא I, רא I.

אין (fut. ביוֹם as ביוֹם) prob. akin to אָוְה to be willing, to agree, w. of the pers. Gen. 34, 15, or followed by בכלהר 2 K. 12, 9.

III (obs.) prob. to come in, i. q. אָרָהוּך. Deriv.

IV (obs.) perh. akin to טַיַ, Chald. אָרת, to be, to exist. Deriv. אָרת.

ארת I (pl. הית, r. אית I) m. impression, engraving, mark (written), hence in general 1) a characteristic, sign, token or proof, e.g. the sabbath Ex. 31, 13, circumcision Gen. 17, 11, sacrifice are mentioned as tokens (symbols) of the covenant between and Israel; חוֹחוֹא Ps. 74, 9 sanctuaries, as the Arab. 'ayat. 2) military ensign of the several tribes Num. 2, 2, while דֵּנֵל was the standard of 3 tribes together Num. 2, 2-9; fig. signs of times as לְאֹתוֹת וּלְמוֹתֶרִים Gen. 1, 14. 3) in the most diversified fig. sense as e.g. memorial Deut. 6, 8, monument Ez. 14, 8, warning, premonition Is. 8, 18, prodigy in general, a wonder or miracle Deut. 4, 34 (like (מוֹפֶת).

ארות (w. suf. יהואר; see אוֹן sign of def. acc.) perh. meaning existence, being, then self (cf. מטרטֹק); ד. האון IV.

that time), then, in relation both to the past, at that time (Gen. 4, 26) where therefore the perfect tense is

suitable, and also to the future, thereupon (Ps. 96, 12), also w. perf. in fut. sense (Ex. 15, 15) and w. fut. in perf. sense (Josh. 10, 12); but is never pleonastic, since מראז (Jer. 44, 18) is = אים since (prop. from that time), nor ever causal. the (absolute) from then (since), as of the past, hence = formerly, before, heretofore; also (relative) of the point of commencement in the past, hence followed by a noun (Ps. 76, 8), an infinitive (Ex. 4, 10), or a finite verb (Ex. 5, 23), which may be rendered ever since. --- is akin to ng (dem. pron.) just as our then is to the, this, that, there, and as τότε, Lat. tum, tunc are to δ, ή, τό; cf. אור, Chald. אור,

מוֹא or בּאָר Chald.(part. pass. אוֹא pan. 3, 22 for אוֹא, inf. אוֹים for אַנא, w. suf. מִינְה Dan. 3, 19) to light, to heat. — Akin to שִׁיאָ I whence שֵּאַ fire; cf. Sans. ush = L. uro (ustum) = W. yssi.

מְשָׁבְּ (obs.) perh. akin to מְשָׁבְּ and בְּיבָּ, to shine, which idea is often transferred to blooming, blossoming. Deriv. אוור and

בְּיַבְּי, pr. n. m. (perh. blooming, r. אָזְבַּ 1 Ch. 11, 37.

בול Chald. only in part. f. אַזְרָא as adj. settled or decided Dan. 2, 5, 8. Cf. the Talm. בּיִּבְּיִבְּי לְּטַבְּטֵרִי decided to his purpose. — The root is perh. akin to יַּבָי , רֹשִׁר to set, hence different from אָצִל which most prefer (since ב ב ב אָנָי אָנָל בְּיִל בְּיִבְּי , and so they render אַנְי אַנְי אָנִי אָנָל he word (i. e. decree) is gone forth (i. e. has been issued) from me.

אָדְרָא Chald. perh. adj. settled, firm Dan. 2, 5. 8; but see on אָנד.

בּאָני, for אַנָּאָ, r. אַנָּאָ, m. δσσωπος, hyssop, an aromatic plant, which
was used in bunches (אַנָּאָיָ) in the
sprinklings of purification Ex. 12, 22.
The Phoenicians brought the name
to Greece, as they did also many
others, e. g. אַשָּׁרָשִּׁי (שִּׁמְּבֶּילָּהְשִׁ) συκάμινος, κַשֵּׁרְ σικυός, אַשֵּׁרְ σικυός, אַשָּׁרְ σικυός, אַשָּׁרְ σικυός, אַשָּׁרָ σικυός, אַשָּׁרְ κύπρος.

אור (for אַזוּר, r. אָזָּר, m. 1) band, fetter Job. 12, 18. 2) belt, girdle Is. 5, 27.

'אַרָּין (same as זְאָ, Chald. אֱבִין) only poet demonst. adv. at that time, then Ps. 124, 3. 4. 5.

ן אַנִין Job 32, 11, 1 fut. Hiph. for אָאַיִין; Gram. §. 68, Rem. 1.

לְּבְּרֶרְהָוֹה (w. suf. הַּבְּרֶרְהוֹה) f. a sacrificial term (r. בְּבָרָה), a remembrance-offering (הַבְּרָה), Sept. שְיאַרְשְׁהְיּטִיסְיּא (see Acts 10, 31), Vulg. memoriale, which brings the offerer into remembrance before God, or which brings God into honourable remembrance with the offerer Num. 5, 26. Hence incense Lev. 24, 7; hence perh. as denom. Hiph. in Is. 66, 3

בול Chald. (imp. אַזֶל for בּצוֹל Ezr. 5, 15) to go, to depart Dan. 6, 19.

אַרֶּהְ m. departure, hence, pr. n. אַבְּהָ הָאָתְּלֶּל (the stone of parting) 1 Sam. 20, 19.

אַל Ezr. 5, 15 for אָאָ, see אָאָ Ezr. 5, 15 for אָאָ, see אָאָ

(dual אונים, pl. c. אונים from only in a prop. n. in Josh. 19, 34) f. the ear; so in the phrases רֶבֶּר בָּאָ, בַרַח א' ,גַלַה א' ,הטָח אָ' ;שָם בָאָי , לְרֵשׁׁנֶעוּת אָוֹנֵיִם; הִכְבִּרד א׳, פָּתַח א׳ for causing ears to hear Ez. 24, 26. — Hence perh. as denom. Hiph הַאַיִרן to listen attentively, prop. to prick up the ears (akin to Arab. 6 auscultavit, from اذی) w. acc. Job 34, 2, Gen. 4, 23 or خر فر Ps. 77, 2, کې Prov. 17, 4, עד of pers. or thing. Spoken of God, to hear is to answer Ps. 5, 2; of men, to obey Ex. 15, 26. — We find in Job 32, 11 אַזִּיך fut. 1 pers. for מַנִידְ, and in Prov. 17, 4 part. מֶנִידְ, for בָּאָיִרן. See pr. names בָּאָיִרָה. --- The root is prob. אָדָן (obs.) akin to be pointed, sharp, from the shape of the ear; cf. axí, point, and απούω, απρον and απροάομαι. Cf. Aram. اَبِيًا, אַדְּנָא, Arab. انْنِي, ٥ὖς  $(\dot{\omega}\tau - \dot{\omega}\varsigma)$ , L. auris = aus in aus-culto (= auris + cello = xέλλω, hence toprick the ears), G. ohr, E. ear.

I (Qal obs.) prob. to point, to sharpen; hence perh. Hiph. יוֹאָנִין to sharpen or prick the ears, to listen; but see under אָנִי Deriv. אַנָּאָ, prob. אַנִּאָּ, pr. names אַנִּאָּ, הּאַנִּינּאָ,

אָדָ וו only Pi. אָדָ to weigh or prove Ecc. 12, 9. The root is perh. akin to דָּדָ, Arab. وَذَى to weigh; hence מדּוְנִים — Part. pl. מדּוְנִים Jer. 5, 8 belongs to דּדָן זוֹ סִידְיַן

וְאָלָּאָ (only w. suf. אָנַאָּ) m. weapon or implement Deut. 23, 13 (cf. Chald. arms); r. אָאָדָן I.

אָרָ מָאָלָר pr. n. (perh. Sherah's

ear or top) of a village built by an Ephraimitess (מאַרָה) 1 Ch. 7, 24.

דור קבור קבור און pr. n. (ears i. e. summits of Tabor) a city in Naphtali Josh. און is from און (ear or point).

אָדָלָה (r. אַדְי w. אַ prosth. like בְּיִר, אָבְיָב an obsol. adj. m. drying up, hence perh. as denom. Hiph. נְיִר to make dry e. g. נְיִר Is. 19, 6; see בְּיִר יִי

(perh. long eared, cf. L. auritus) Num. 26, 16.

אַרַכְּיבּ pr. n. m. (prob. ear of דְּיִי)
Neh. 10, 10; see אַוֹּיֵג

Arab. 351, to grasp or hold (so Dietrich); hence

pl. m. manacles, bonds Jer. 40, 1; prob. i. q. סְּיִם.

 $\underline{\mathbb{N}}$  (fut. יֶצֵּזְרֶגָר, w. suf. יַצֵּזְרָ, Job 30, 18) akin to אָכֶר to bind, to wrap round, hence to gird, w. acc. e. g. הלצים the loins Job. 38, 3 i. e. to equip. Like all verbs of clothing, it takes the acc. of the garment (Gram. §. 138, 3) אַזוּר אָזוֹר girded w. a girdle 2 Kings 1, 8. — Niph. part. נַאָּזֶר girded, w. 2 Ps. 65, 7. — Pi. to gird around, to arm, w. double acc. חַורנר for האזרנר 2 Sam. 22, 40; also fig. to put on joy or strength Ps. 18, 33; 30, 12. - Hith. to arm oneself Is. 8, 9; to gird oneself, w. the acc. Ps. 93, 1. ---- This root is akin also to זַרַר, דַרַר, דַרַר II, Sans. sirâ (string), σειρά, L. series, G. seil, Gael. sraith.

לְּוֹרְלֵּאֶ (rare for יַּדְיּלָ w. אֶּ prosth., r. יְּדָרְע f. the fore-arm Job 31, 22, the arm Jer. 32, 21.

אָדְרָת (r. דְּרָה, w. w. prosth., c. דְּרָה, w. prosth., c. אַזְרָה no pl.) m. 1) native, indigenous (of a tree), growing where it sprang up Ps. 37, 35; also of a person, a native Lev. 16, 29. 2) prob. pr. n. m. = יוֹד hence אֵוֹרָהִי hence אֵוֹרָהִי a patronymic adj. m. used of the descendants of יוֹדְי i. e. יוֹדְי (see 1 Ch. 2, 6) said of Ethan 1 K. 5, 11 and Heman Ps. 88, 1.

אָזְרָת see אֶזְרָת

I (c. אָרָד in pr. names אַרָד and אָתיר, אָנִירך, אָחִירָ, אָחִירָ, אָחִיר, אָמִירּן, אָחִירָ, אָ אָתִים, אַחָיהוּ , אַחִיהוּ , אַחִיהוּ , אַחַיהוּ , אַחַיהוּ , w. suf. אַחַיר אָחַיך, אַחַיך (for אַחַיר (for אַחַיר Gram. § 27, Rem. 2, b), אַדרנה, אָדרנה, אַחיבם m. 1) brother (see אַחיבם sister), whether fully such Gen. 42, 4, or by step-father Judg. 8, 19 or step-mother Judg. 9, 21; when greater definiteness is needed the degree of relationship is indicated by בּן־אָפַת אָחַרֶת בָּן־אָם בּן־אַב. 2) fig. in still more diversified senses (like שׁב) e. g. a) friend, in reference to brotherhood in heart and soul 2 Sam. 1, 26; in a more extended brotherhood in lineage, for a brother of the family, of the race, of the land, e.g. β) kinsman (in any degree) Gen. 14, 16 (prop. nephew, cf. ch. 11, 31); γ) one of the same tribe Num. 8, 26; δ) a fellow country-man Ex. 2, 11; in reference to other men and peoples; E) a confederate, an ally Am. 1, 9, a neighbour or fellow-man Lev. 19, 17, or a fellow, a match (as to likeness or companionship) Job 30, 29; hence ζ) the use of דאָש w. a preceding ארש for L. alter - alter, the one - the other, one another, even of inanimate things Ex. 25, 20, if they are masc., e. g. Gen. 13, 11 איש מעל אַחיו *one* from another, i. e. from one another; איש אל־אָחִרוּ Gen. 42, 28 one to the other, i. e. looking to one another; Gram. §. 124, Rem. 4. So ⊓x is used also w. אָל Judg. 6, 29. - In Ez.

18, 10 אָן may perh. be either for אָּג or for אָּג --- The word is prob. primitive and mimetic, like אָן, אַאָּ; yet it is inflected partly as if from a r. אַן and partly as from a r. אוֹן (Gram. § 96, 2), both perh. akin to אַרָּד, אַרָּד, אַרָּאָ, meaning to join.

II (mimet.akin to r. 阿默 III) interj. ah! oh! alas! (cf. Keltic ach! och!) exclamation of grief, w. b. Ez. 6, 11.

TN III (r. ΤΠΝ I) f. prop. fire, then fire-stove, the fire-pot which in the East warms rooms in winter; only in Jer. 36, 22. 23. — Akin to WN Sans. ush (to burn), έστία, ἐσχάρα, L. vesta, ignis, us- tum.

ראַ Chald. (pl. w. suf. אָדְיּהְ Ezr. 7, 18) m. brother = אָדָי in Heb.

תוא (only pl. מורם) m. prop. how-lings, then howlet, owl, Is. 13, 21, named after its doleful cry; akin to און און III. —- Comp. G. uhu, L. ulula, F. hibou.

Ahab 1 K. 16, 28, king of Israel B. C. 918-897.

בּקאָב pr. n. m. for אָּקאָב Jer. 29, 22.

קבת pr. n. m. (perh. lovely, r. בּבָּה II w. אַ prosth. and adj. ending - 1 Ch. 2, 29.

i. q. יְחֵדּ to unite, only in Hith. יְחַאֲבְּוֹדִי unite thyself Ez. 21, 21; see under

אָרָיִרם, f. rarely אַרָּוּר m. (c. אָרָוּרָים, pl. אָרָוּרִים, f. in pause אָרָוּר מּיִרָּים, a cardinal number used as an adj. one (צֹּנְר, μία, ἔν, L. unus, -a, -um) but = first in specifying order of time, as יוֹם אָרָוּר first day Gen. 1, 5, Ezr. 10, 16, בּיִרוּר לְּרִוּרָשׁ on

the first of the month Gen. 8, 5 (cf. µía των σαββάτων Acts 20, 7); placed twice Ex. 17, 12 or thrice 1 Sam. 10. 3 it expresses a succession or series of objects (like L. unus, alter, tertius) first, second, third, though מבר און or too can stand in the second member; also it indicates a distribution one each Num. 13, 2; perh. like our indef. article a, an (= one) 1 K. 20, אַ אָרָד (like προφήτης τις) a certain prophet. 2) anybody, some one, either in the absol. state as אָדָר מַאַדָּרים אָדָר מַאַדָּרין 1 Sam. 9, 3, or in constr. state אחר הדם Gen. 26, 10 any one of the people, hence לא אָרוד ,אַרן אַרוד 1 K. 8, 56 nobody. 3) the numeral may single out an object as already known or unique, hence the same Gen. 40, 5, sole Ez. 7, 5, so also אַרורים same Gen. 11, 1. The pl. is also for individuals, some, a few. L. aliquot Gen. 27, 44, but seldom for the sing., e. g. ביר לאַתוּדִים Ez. 37, 17 they become one i. e. united. באחר Ezr. 2, 64 as one i. e. together, so also פארש אחד 1 Sam. 11, 7; לאַרָוֹר אָרָוֹר Is. 27, 12, Ecc. 7, 27 one after the other, one by one. - Hence perh. as denom. ארוד once in Hith. to unite oneself Ez. 21, 21. --- אַדֶּוֹר may be primitive but akin to דְּחַר, Sans. êka, צֿמָדר, W. ychydig (cf. G. einige).

from אָּ brother. Deriv. הַוְּחָבָּא H.

in Heb. only collect. sing.) m. what grows by the water, marsh-grass, sedge, bulrushes, Nile-grass Gen. 41, 2, Job 8, 11. — Perh. from πης to join or bind, as L. juncus from jungo, G. binse from binden; cf. Targ. κρω reeds and rope, also σχοῖνος (prob. from ἔχω, σχήσω) rush, rope.

in pr. names.

אָרוּדּר (for אָחֵדּר, ד. קאָתוּדּר) pr. n. m. (union) 1 Ch. 8, 6, for which also אָחָר in Gen. 46, 21.

וֹתְיבֶּלְה I poet. (r. רְּיִהְה to tell, cf. (r. בּוֹבְיה f. intimation or declaration, only Job 13, 17.

אַרוֹרוֹתְ pr. n. m. (perh. brotherhood, r. רְּבָּאָרוֹת II (אָרָה 1 Ch. 8, 4. 7. Patron. מַּרְה 2 Sam. 23, 28.

הַוֹּרְהַא Chald. (c. הַחָּיְתָּא f. — Heb. הְוָהֵאָ I declaration or solution of a riddle Dan. 5, 12; r. אָחָה.

고기자 pr. n. m. (perh. swarthy, r. 하다 w. 및 prosth. and adj. ending 그 ) 1 Ch. 4, 2.

אַתר (r. אָתַר; pl. w. suf. אָתרֹר; אָתר Ex. 33, 23) m. 1) hinder part, back-side, rear, the collective for hinder parts; hence as adv. behind, backward, back (opp. פנים, פנים in front), behind, or in reply to the question whither? backwards, back e. g. נסוג אַ', יַר אַחוֹר, 'סָב אַ, שָׁב אַ back- לאַחור back, מָב אַ backward Ps. 114, 3, w. averted face Jer. 7,24; מָאָחוֹר from behind 28am. in reply לאַחוֹר same as בָּאַחוֹר in reply to the question where? Prov. 29, 11. 2) generally, the west, western quarter, which the Shemites spoke of as behind, as if they were looking to the rising sun (opp. and the front, the east) hence also adv. behind i. e. in the west Is. 9, 11. 3) after-time, future, e. g. לאחור in the future Is. 41, 23. opp. קדם the past. — Hence perh. as denom. Hith. דראַהַר in Ez.21, 21 to turn oneself towards the west, as some would read for הרואווד.

חורא (c. חורא, w. suf. ining, once אָרוֹתוּ Num. 6, 7; pl. prob. אַרוֹרוֹת see Gram. § 96, 2, only w. suf. ארוֹרֵדּר Ez. 16, 55 as from אָתָרוֹתָה, also אַתרוֹתָה Ez. 16, 52 אַחיתיו Job 42, 11 as fr. אַחיתיו) f. sister, (with the same shades of meaning as my brother); fig. a female relation Job 42, 11, a woman of the same tribe or people Gen. 24,60; an ally, of confederate cities or states Ez. 16,55. It means other w. The preceding it (even for things), as in אשה אל־אַהוֹחָה (see Gram. § 124, Rem. 4) the one to the other Ex. 26, 3, like ארש אל אחדו: also a female confidant or bosom friend Prov. 7, 4, Cant. 4, 9. .... ninx (Aram. אָת, וֹבׁבּ) is prob. for הַּוֹחָאַ or אָחָוָת, as fem. of אָהָוּ = הָאָ just as in קמורת.

אָתַר (akin to אָתַר, Chald. אָתַר; fut. ראחוז, once יחוד 2 Sam. 20, 9, rarely יאחוז 1 K. 6, 10, Gram. § 68, 1; fut. 1 pers. w. ה-- cohort. הזהוא Cant. 7, 9; imp. זהא. Ruth 3, 15), 1) to grasp, seize (opp. הברת Ecc. 7, 18) w. acc. of pers. or thing Ps. 56, 1; also w. E Gen. 25, 26; to hold fast, w. acc., as שמרות the eyelids Ps. 77, 5, so that they cannot close in sleep; fig. to seize (of terror) Ex. 15, 14 (cf. φόβος μ' έγει Æsch. Agam. 1. 1243), but also to take fright (as in Engl.) i. e. to be seized by terror Job 18, 20; also to catch, capture Cant. 2, 15, e. g. שָׁבֶלִרם, דֵּגִים, צַּמַרִים; to hold tight, grasp, w. acc. or בְּ, e. g. אַרוּדוֹ חֵרֶב (cf. L. amplexus gladium) holding the sword Cant. 3, 8. 2) to join together, fasten in, e. g. בְּקֵרר in the wall 1 Kings 6, 6, hence also to cover over i. e. to bind together with 1 Kings 6, 10 (cf. אָבֶר, אָבֶר, to shut fast e. g. הלחות Neh. 7, 3. 3) to take out (by lot) w. פָן Num. 31, 30. — Niph. נאַרָוו to be caught Ecc. 9, 12,

seized or held Gen. 22, 13, but אוויאל Josh. 22, 9 to become possessed of may perh. be denom. from אוויאל (a possession); to put oneself in possession Gen. 34, 10. — Pi. אוויאל to shut up, only in Job 26, 9 אוויאל שניי בעוו שניי בעווי שניי בעווי שניי בעווי שניי בעווי to shutting up (veiling) the face of his throne. — Hoph. (only part. שנייים to be joined, fastened, w. 5 2 Ch. 9, 18.

Ting Job 23, 9 for កុះក្នុង, 1 pers. fut. Qal apoc. of r. កុះកុះ; cf. Gram. § 76, 2, c.

The pr. n. m. (seizer or possessor) Ahaz, 2 K. 18, 1; Sept. Άχαζ, Josephus Άχάζης, king of Judah B. C. 744—728. See

וות (for הַוְּהַהְאֵי) f. prop. a thing held, a holding, e. g. הַבְּרַ Gen. 23, 4, הַבְּרַ Num. 27, 7; then property, whether movable or immovable, Lev. 25, 45. Perh. hence denom. Niph. אווא (for יוֹדְאַג) to put oneself in possession, w. ב of the thing Josh. 22, 9. Hence

דְּוֹתְאַ pr. n. m. (holder) Neh. 11, 13, in 1 Ch. 9, 12 בְּחִזְּכָח

mining pr. n. m. (π) holds) Ahaziah, 1) king of Israel, B. C. 897—895, 2 K. 1, 2; Sept. Όχο-ζίας 1 K. 22, 40. 2) king of Judah, B. C. 884, 2 K. 9, 16; cf. τηχίτη.

pr. n. m. (perh. a holding, r. אַאָּשׁ, w. endig בּייִי ) 1 Ch. 4, 6.

Pink pr. n. m. (possession) Gen. 26, 26.

fire, hence TK III; akin to Arab. inheat, and to who I.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to אָדוּיִב, brother, hence to join; hence הַוֹּוֹחַבּּ

hence to groan, to howl. Hence by Groan, to howl. Hence Drik.

Akin to mimet. His III, G. ach!

ächzen, W. och! ochain (moan), ἄχος, ἡχή, ἡχέω.

1 fut. Pi. of ਅਪ੍ਰਾ, cf. Gram. § 74, Bem. 4.

אָרוֹתָר, see אַרוֹתָר.

pr. n. m. (perh. brotherly; adjective-ending) 1 Ch. 5, 15.

אָדָת pr. n. m. (prob. union, r. הַּהָּדֶּא; cf. Ζεῦξις) Gen. 46, 21; see אָדָהּאָדָּ

אָדראָב pr. n. m. (prob. for אַדראָב father's brother) 2 Sam. 23, 33.

Chald. (pl. אַרִּירָה) i. q. Heb. ייָרי w. אַ prosth., a riddle, enigma Dan. 5, 12; r. דור דור

יריין אַריין אָריין אָריין אָריין אָריין אָריין pr. n. m. (brother, i. e. friend, of רייין 1 K. 11, 29, 2 Ch. 10, 15.

of renown) Num. 34, 27.

ירון pr. n. m. (brotherly, for אַרוּרוּ) 2 Sam. 6, 3.

חורת f. pl. sisters, see חוֹת אַ.

ירווי pr. n. m. (perh. brother of union, r. ירָה' 1 Ch. 8, 7.

אַרְטוּאַ pr. n. m. (brother of goodness) i Sam. 14, 3.

אַרולהד pr. n. m. (perh. brother by birth, r. יבָר 2 Sam. 8, 16.

ארביית pr. n. m. (brother of death) 1 Ch. 6, 10 but in 6, 20 מות, hence Maáð Luke 3, 26.

pr. n. m. (brother of a king) Ahimelech 1 Sam. 21, 2.

of a gift) Num. 13, 22.

ייי pr. n. m. (perh. brother of anger) 1 Sam. 14, 50.

7, 19. pr. n. m. (brotherly) 1 Ch.

pr. n. m. (liberal brother)
1 K. 4, 14.

pr. n. m. (perh. brother of pleasantness) Ahinoam 1 Sam. 14, 50.

support) Ex. 31, 6.

ייייי pr. n. m. (brother of help) Num. 1, 12.

□P⊓N pr. n. m. (brother stands up) 2 K. 25, 22.

pr. n. m. (brother exalted)
Num. 26, 38.

אַדְרָלְע pr. n. m. (brother is bad) Num. 1, 15.

pr. n. m. (brother of the dawn) 1 Ch. 7, 10.

pr. n. m. (brother of song)
1 K. 4, 6.

שְׁרֵירְוֹפֶל pr. n. m. (perh. brother of folly) 2 Sam. 15, 12.

לְּחָלֵל Ez. 39, 7 (w. Dagh. f. impl. from לְּחָלֵל p. fut. Hiph. I will profane, but the form בְּחֵל Deut. 2, 25 is I will begin. See Gram. §. 67, 5, Rem.

קרְלָב pr. n. f. (fat) of a place in Asher, Judg. 1, 31; from אַרָּדָר, w. אַ prosth., like אָרָיָר, אָרָיָב, etc.

אַרוֹלֵי Ps. 119, 5, also אַרוֹלֵי Yes. 119, 5, also בּלֵי Ps. 119, 5, also בּלִי אוֹלָי oh/ and בּלִי would that/) particle of wishing: oh that/ Cf. לֹּבֵייִר.

אַרְעָּהְ pr. n. m. (perh. sickly, r. הַּאָה I w. אַ prosth.) 1 Ch. 2, 31.

לְּכִיבְּאוֹ (חִייְבְּיה toneless, as in מְלִיבְּאוֹ f., name of a precious stone Ex. 28, 19; 39, 12, Sept. ἀμέθυστος amethyst, but Josephus has ἀχάτης agate, cf. Apoc. 21, 20. — If Semitic, חַבָּאוֹ is perh. from בּוֹלָי I to be sound or firm.

אַרְבְּיְרְאָ (Achmethá, hence Ecbatana) pr. n. f. of the chief city of Media (בִּרְרָא ִדִּי מְדִירְאָא בִּרְרָ בְּרִרְאָא בִּרְרָא בִּרְרִא בִּרְרִא בִּרְרִא בִּרְרָא בִּרְרִא בִּרְרָא בִּרְרִא בִּרְרִא בִּרְרִא בִּרְרִא בִּרְרִא בִּרְרִא בִּרְרִא בִּרְרִא בִּרְרִיף בְּרָרְרָא בִּרְרִיף בְּרָרְרָא בִּרְרִיף בְּרִרְרָא בִּירְרָא בִּירְרָא בִּירְרָא בִּירְרָא בּיִּרְיִיף בְּירִרְא בּירְרָא בּירְרְא בּירְרְא בּירְרְא בּירְרָא בּירְרָא בּירְרְא בּירְרְא בּירְרָא בּירְרְא בּירְרְא בּירְרְיְיִי בְּירִרְיְא בּירְרְא בּירְרְיּי בּירְרְיּי בּירְרְיּי בּירְרְיּי בּירְרְיּי בּירְרְיּי בּירְרְיִי בְּירְרִיף בּירְרְיּי בּירְרְייִי בְּירְרְייִי בְּירְרְיִיי בְּירְרְייִי בְּירְרְייִי בְּירְרִיי בְּירְייִי בְּירְרְייִי בְּירְייִי בְּייִי בְּירְייי בְּייי בְּיייי בְיייי בּירְייי בּירְייי בּירְייי בּייי בּיייי בּייי בּיייי בּייי בּיייי בְיייי בְייי

(m and b interchanged) and later Hamadân, meaning according to Lassen (Ind. Bibl. III. p. 36) ἱπποστασία place for horses.

בְּרָתְאָ pr. n. m. (perh. from הָּיִם הְּטְיּה I will trust in בְּיִה 23, 34.

אַדֶּר below.

רבּת Chald. prep. after (by Hebraism for בָּתַר, see אַתַר, see אַתַר, see אַתַר.

עמור (Qal only fut. 1 p. אָאָחַר (T. רְחַר ) to delay Gen. 32, 5.

— Pi. אָאָחָר אָחָר for אַחָר Judg. 5, 28, fut. אָחָר part. אַחָר Prov. 23, 30, 1) trans. to delay, hinder Gen. 24, 56; to defer Ex. 22, 28. 2) intrans. to linger Ps. 40, 18. — Hiph. הַיִּרִיר (cf. הַאָּבִּר = הוֹבְר (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. הַיִּחַר מָן הַשֹּמִיל (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיִּחַר מָן הַשִּמֹיל (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיִּחַר מָן הַשִּמֹיל (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיִחַר מָן הַשִּמֹיל (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיִחַר מָן הַשִּמֹיל (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיִחָר מָן הַשִּמֹיל (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיִחָר מַן הַשִּמֹיל (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיִחַר מַן הַשִּמֹיל (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיִחָר מַן הַשִּמֹיל (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיִחַר מַן הַשִּמֹיל (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיִחַר מַן הַשְּמַר (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיִחַר מַן הַשְּמַר (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיִחַר מַן הַשְּמַר (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיַחַר (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיַחַר (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיַחַר (g'ri) intrans. to tarry (g'ri) intrans. to tarry, w. בְּיַחַר (g'ri) intrans. to tarry (g'

ארור (w. Dagh. f. impl. = ארור, c. אָחַרים, pl. אַחַרים, Job 31, 10 אָחַרים, c. אַחֶרֵּג; f. אַחֶרֶת, pl. הוֹדת; Gram. § 22, 1) prop.tarrying, delaying, hence -A) adj. 1) following, next, second (cf. L. secundus from sequor) Gen. 17, 21. 2) another, other, different e.g. אֵלהִרם מחרים other Gods i. e. idols Ex. 20, 3, מרח אחרה a different spirit Num. 14, 24. — B) adv. 1) absol. אָהַר elsewhere, in another way, perhaps in Ps. 16, 4. אָחֶר מְחַרוּ another way they hasten, i. e. after idols; but better as adj. to another (god). 2) constr. אָדַוּר a) of place elsewhere (Gen. 22, 13); β) of time afterwards, then (Gen. 10, 18). This אָדֶל appears very often as a particle. — C) prep. 1) const. sing. אַדֶּר, like the adv. α) of place, behind, often w. verbs of motion, as, תַלָּהָ ,בָּא ,רַדָּךְ אַתַר, also w. pref. as קאַחֶר from after Ps. 78, 71; β) of time, after, as אַרֵר כֵּן Lev. 14, 36 prop. after so, hence thereupon. But far more frequently, 2) const. pl. אַחַרֶּר, w. suf. אָחַרֶּרוּ, אָחַרֶּרוּ, used as subst. in 2 Sam. 2, 23 הַּוֹרֶר תַּחֶרָר with the hinder part of the spear, cf. Ez. 41, 15; else only as prep. α) of place, behind, after, hence like אַדַּלּ w. verbs of motion, as יַלָּהָ, רֶלֶה, רֶלֶה, רֶצֶא, רֶצֶא, עלה צחרר, also w. other verbs, as שָׁבֶּא, זַנָּח ,קַרָא, Josh. מָלָא, זַנָּח ,קרים Josh. 14, 8; B) of time, after, afterwards, w. inf. Gen. 5, 4; אָחֶרֶר כֶּן prop. after so i. e. thereafter, thereupon, for which later אַחָרֶר זאָת Ezr. 9, 10; cf. Chald. אַחַרֵי דְנָח after this Dan. 2, 29. With other prepositions, as פַּאַחַרֶּר from behind (once in 1 Ch. 17, 7 סַאָּחֵרֶר לָּ ,(מָן־אַחֵרֶר of place, behind 2 Sam. 20, 2; or of time, after Neh. 4, 7; מאַתרי כן 2 Sam. 3, 28; אל־אַדורי behind 2 K. 9 18, where אל denotes the direction and 's the position; על־אַ behind Ez. 41, 15 prop. upon parts behind, like בל-פני before in Ps. 18, 43; באחרי החנית in באחרי w. the spear hindwards 2 Sam. 2, 23, but see above under C, 2. - D) conj. mostly w. אַחַר אַשׁר as אַחַר אָשׁר, אַחַר אַשׁר after that; without אָשֶׁר Lev. 25, 48; also אַחַרַי־כֶּן אָשֵׁר after that Gen. 6, 4.

3 perf. אֲתֶרְלּ 3 Judg. 5, 28 for אֲתֶרְלּ 3 perf. pl. Pi. of אָתֵר; Gram. § 64, Rem. 3.

קרינות (from אַחַרוּה behind) adj. m., האַדורוּה f. hinder, 1) latter, later (opp. יום אַדורוּה, אַדורוּה, ווֹרְים, וּיוֹר אַדורוּה a later day Prov. 31, 25, הוֹר קּרִים following generation Ps. 48, 14, 14, 20; hence last as in Is. 44, 6. 2) western (see אַדורוּה 2) e. g. הַאַדורוּה the west Sea, i. e. the Mediterranean, the east sea being the Dead Sea (Joel 2, 20), the speaker looking toward sunrise. — As adv. we find אַדְרַרְּה אַדְרַרְה lastly Dan. 11, 29; also הַאַדְרַרָּה הַאַדְרַרָּה מוֹר בָּאַדְרַרָּה מוֹר בֹּר בַּרָּבָּר בָּר בַּרָּרָה מוֹר בַּרְרַבְּה מוֹר בַּרְּרַבְּה מוֹר בַּרָּר בַּרָּר בַּרָּר בַּרָּר בַּרָּר בַּרָּר בַּרְרַבְּה מוֹר בַּרְרַבְּרָה בַּרְרַבְּרָה מוֹר בַּרָּר בַּרְרַבְּרָה בַּרְרַבְּרָה בַּרְרַבְּרָה בּיִבּרְבָּר בַּרָב בּרַב מוֹר בּרַב בּרָב בּרַב בּרַב בּרַב בּרַב בּרַב בּרַב בּרַב בּרָב בּרַב בּרַ

pr. n. m. (perh. an afterbrother, for אַקראָבוּ) 1 Ch. 8, 1.

pr. n. m. (perh. behind a rampart) 1 Ch. 4, 8.

"The (ochori') Chald. adj. m. but used for f. מלכו w. אַרוּרָרית Dan. 2, 39, 7, 5, קרן 7, 20, prob. because in each of these cases a king was really meant, which prob. caused the adj. to be put in the masculine.

אָרֶר after, c. plur. of אָרֶר, see p. 26. - Also Chald. after Dan. 2, 29, w. suf. אֲחַרַיחוֹן after them Dan. 7, 24.

(Q'ri אָחֵרֵין) Chald. prob. for אַדֶּרוֹן, Heb. אַדִּרוֹן, only in Dan. 4, 5 ער אַחַרָרן (prop. till afterwards) at last.

(also Chald. in Dan. 2, 28) 1. latter time, hence the future, the end (opp. בַאשרת) e. g. אַקרית הַנָּמִים Is. 2, 2; then the uttermost part, as אַדְרַירוֹ דְּיָם Ps. 139, 9. Fig. as concrete, those who come after i. e. posterity Ps. 109, 13.

Chald. adj. m. i. q. Heb. אָתַרֵין see אָתַרוֹן.

אַרֹרָנִית (prop. adj. f. of אָרוֹרָנִיִּר; cf. פרניה: ) adv. backwards Gen. 9, 23. שתור .00

בועדר (c. פני Est. 3, 12, Persian) m. pl. only in Est. 8, 9; 9, 3, Ezr. 8, 36, where it signifies satraps or viceroys. The sing. is אַרְשׁהַרְפַּן 'a - chashdar - pan = chashadra - pan (hence old Gr. έξατράπης and the usual σατράπης) which Bohlen makes the satrap of the military force, but others better quardian of the province, from the old Persian kshetr (province) and  $p\hat{a}w\hat{a}n = b\hat{a}n$  (guardian). Neither explanation, however, suits the Heb. orthography, as the

first member of the compound is tink (khsha), if we may judge from the words, אַרַשׁ־מָרָן, אָרַשׁ־נָרשׁ, where kshatr cannot apply. The compound is rather from khsha (WTM), old Persian ksahya for csaya, modern shah (king) and darpan, old Persian derbân (court - guardian), hence perh. it means king's court-quardian.

אַרושהַרפניַא:Chald.(def אַרושׁהַרפּניַא Dan. 3, 3) m. pl. same as the Heb. above.

once in אַרַשׁרֶרשׁ (בּשׁיוֹשִׁי סׁמָרִשׁ ) K'thibh אַרְשָׁרִאַ Est. 10, 1, usual title of the Persian kings, as פרעה was of the Egyptian, hence used of Βέρξης (Est. 1, 1), Καμβύσης (Esr. 4, 6) and 'Αστυάγης (Dan. 9, 1). ----As to the etymology, the first part of the compound, as above in ארש דר פון. is khsha (ਸ਼ੀਲ) = csaya, modern Pers. shah (king), which is also found in Αρτα-ξίας (great-king) a name of the Armenian princes; the other part שׁוֵרשׁ, K'thibh שׁׁרִשׁ, agrees in orthography with the name of Ξέρξης as deciphered in the cuneiform inscriptions, kshhershe (= kshehrshe) or kshwershe, where also, as here, the w (1) appears unstable; and as the ancient Persian khsh often appears in Greek as \( \xi \) and in Heb. as τ, Ξέρξης is at least in the old style of writing ('Αρτα-) ξέρξης quite the same name.

ישׁרְשׁרִשׁ (see אַרְשִׁרָשׁ) only in K'thibh Est. 10, 1.

יות pr. n. m. (Persian, perh. royal courier, adj. from ানুয়ানু; see next word) 1 Ch. 4, 6.

רון (Pers.) m., only pl. בירם Est. 8, 10, some beast for riding (named in connection w. בַּכֹשׁ, סגס) used by the Persian post-riders, and called בור בול שקו son of the mare Est.

8, 10. According to the Rabbins, who render it dromedary, it might be from Pers. shutur a camel (cf. dromades cameli, Curt. 5, 2) and The (king), the peing the adjective-ending; it may be mule, from Pers. astêra = Sans. açvatara (mule) therefore regii muli; but the latest guess makes it mean provincial from kshatra (province). See [[2]].

רְחַבְּיִ Chald. imper. Aph. of רְחַבְּי to deseend Ezr. 5, 15.

(w. n--cohort.) Jer. 17, 18; cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 5.

אָטָה Job 23, 11 for אָטָה, 1 fut. apoc. Hiph. of טָּקָה; cf. Gram. § 76, 2, b.

רבי (obs.) to penetrate, to stick in; akin to יְחֵים.

m. buckthorn (rhamnus paliurus Linn.) Judg. 9, 14, Ps. 58, 10.

איני איני (by Syriasm for אָשׁבּי, hence the – not changeable, r. אָבָּין m. prop. what is twisted, spun (linen or cotton), hence yarn, thread, only in Prov. 7, 16 בּיִבְירָם Egyptian yarn. Cf. פֿאַליק מינות cotton or linen cloth.

בור (obs.) to hide, conceal, akin to רוישָאַ. Deriv. מאַ

the mouth or ears so as not to speak or hear Prov. 17, 28; then of windows closed with lattices Ez. 40, 16. — Hiph. only in fut. apoc. Dan, to close Ps. 58, 5.

το bind, to plait; cf. δθόνη, δθόνιον.

על (fut. נְאָטֵר, to close, shut up, w. לַבְּ, Ps. 69, 16. Cf. עָבָּר, עָבֶר, עָבָּר, עָבָּר, Pi. (obs.) to bind or hamper. Hence אָבָר pr. n. m. (perh. lame) Ezr. 2, 16.

מאבר adj. lame, prop. hampered, as אַבר דֵּר דְּכִּרנוֹ Judg. 3, 15 hampered i. e. disabled as to his right hand, hence left-handed.

לאל (c. form of אין) adv. interrog. where? correlative to Chald. אַר אַר אַר בּידיּר (where! = not) is correl. to הַר here? אַר (like אַר never stands w. suf., and like that also passes for no, not (only in Q'ri of Prov. 31, 4, but see under אַר). — Before pronouns and adverbs, it gives to them the force of inter-

rogatives; see under אַי־ מָּ or אַינֶּת, אַינֶּת אַיכָּר, אַיכָּר, אַיכָּר, אַיכָּר, אַיכָּר, אַיכָּר,

א I (pron. root) interrog. adv. where? but implying a negative answer nowhere; hence in some compounds as a formal negative (cf. Gr. α- priv. or neg., L. in-, G. and E. un-) as אַר־כָּבוֹד Job 22, 30 not-innocent i.e. guilty; אַר־בָּבוֹד pr. n. (ἄτιμος, in-glorious) 1 Sam. 4, 21; אַרוֹב pr. n. (ἄλοχος, un-wedded) 1 K. 16, 31; perh. also אַרְבָּר pr. n. not-tall i. e. short Ex. 6, 23; cf. דֹיִב.

אָר הוֹיף אַ interj. woe! אַר בְּיָּדְ בּרְעָרָ Ecc. 10, 16 woe! to thee, land; אַר נוֹי (Ecc. 4, 10, if this reading is right) woe! to him.

IV) m. אַנָּה r. אַנָּה IV) m. pl. אירם, once אירן Ez. 26, 18, c. אירם; prob. abode, hence 1) coast i. e. a maritime settled country as Tyre, Sidon, Tarshish, Ashdod; in the pl. usually of the distant sea-board parts of Asia Minor, the east and the south coast of Arabia. 2) shore-land, i. e. dry, habitable ground in opp. to the sea and rivers, Is. 42, 15; hence the distant coast-lands, האיים הרחקים for the islands of the Mediterranean Ps. 72, 10, also for the islands and coasts of India Ez.27, 15. 3) island, as אר כַּפַּחוֹר isle of Caphtor (Crete) Jer. 47, 4. Cf. אַלָּח I and see אַלָּח IV.

prob. akin to אָב, אָב, to be eager, then perh. wilful, hateful, found in perf. Qal only in Ex. 23,22 then I will hate thy haters, but very often found in the participle used as a noun, namely

בוא or בוא אוויבות (הוביא ה) enemy, w. suf. אֹרְבֶּר, אוֹרְבִּר, pl. אֹרְבִּר, c. אִרְבִּר, f. w. suff. אֹרְבָּר, my she-enemy Mic. 7, 8, also construed w. acc. as proper participle, אָת־בָּוֹדְ hating David 1 Sam. 18, 29; r. בַּיְבָּא.

אָרֶבּת (c. אֶרבָת; r. אֶרבָת) f. enmity, hate Gen. 3, 15.

אָרֵבֶּת, see אַרֵבֶּת

m. a turn or fate (cf. הַבְּסְ,)
hence calamity Ps. 18, 19, ruin Job
31, 23; r. אוד to turn or twist (like
בּסָ, cf. הודות.

אָרָה (for אַרָּה, akin to אַרָּה, III; r. אַרָּא, III) f. 1) name of a clamorous bird of prey, unclean among the Israelites Lev. 11, 14, Sept. וֹאַרוֹי, Vulg. vultur, perh. a falcon called by the Arabs yayû (from its cry), but it may stand for the entire class of vultures. 2) pr. n. m. (falcon) Gen. 36, 24.

אַרָּרָם (only pl. אַרִּדם) m. prop. criers, howlers, hence jackals Is. 13, 22; see אַר III.

ארב pr. n. m. (greatly injured or hated, after the form ססט Job, the well-known hero or leading personage of the book that bears his name; Sept. Ίωβ. Cf. Όδυσσεύς from δδύσσομαι to hate.

בּיִרְיִּגְיִי pr. n. f. (unwedded, ἄλοχος L. Agnes) Jezebel name of the idola-

trous wife of Ahab king of Israel 1 K. 16, 31. Hence Isabella.

וויא (for the usual אָל זָה) 1) interrog. adv. where? where now? Job With מן it makes אר מין wherefrom? Gen. 16, 8. See In.

מריכה (for אריכה) adv. 1) how? The בה בה implying comparison, and A having interrog. force. 2) without interrogation Ruth 3, 18 3) as interj. how! oh how! Ps. 73, 19. 4) ironical, w. implied negation, hence like אי equal to a negative Ex. 6, 12.

T122 γ pr. n. m. (ἄτιμος, inglorious, see אר I) 1 Sam. 4, 21.

אַכָּה (see אֵרָה) adv. 1) like אַרָּד how? Deut. 1, 12 and without interrogation how Deut. 12, 30; also as interj. how! Is. 1, 21. 2) like אר where? Cant. 1, 7, the בי expressing direction, where there? See אָר, אַר.

ארבו אי w. suff. ארבון where (art) thou? Gen. 3, 9.

ור (only in 2 K. 6, 13, Q'ri ארכו (אַרכו not interrog. where; see אַרכוי) וערכו

מלכלה (for אֵר־כָּכָה) adv. how? Cant. 5, 3.

5 N=5 N I (obs.) to turn, move round, Gr. ίλλω (είλέω, είλύω); cf. הודל, בודל; fig. to be girded, strong or firm (cf. דֵוֹיַל, חוּרל); hence

מַלַּרֹם.[מָיַל (after the form בְּשָׁלִים), prop. m. but f. in Ps. 42, 2, intensive of אָרָל, prop. a strong ram or buck, but esp. stag, hart; Copt. FlOYλ. Except in Ps. 42, 2 (where אַלַל is fem.) אַיֵּלֶח or אַיָּלָה was later used for a hind; r. ארל or ארל I.

אָלָרם once, אֵרלִים, pl. אֶרלֹים, once Job 42, 8, c. ארל and ארל; r. ארל) m.

prop. strong one, hence 1) a mighty or foremost man, e.g. אילר תארץ (Q'ri) the nobles of the land 2 K. 24. 15. 2) great or strong tree (δρῦς, L. robur), hence the oak, terebinth, palm (comp. אַלַהְ, אָלַהְ,) especially in the plural אלים אילים Is. 57, 5. 3) ram, so named perh. for the strength of his horns Gen. 15, 9. 4) A term in architecture for pilaster or buttress, and so called either for its likeness to the ram's horn or for its firmness and strength 1 K. 6, 31, Ez. 40, 14, (Aquila χρίωμα, else χριός); hence sometimes pillar or post; sometimes frieze, ornamental framework for the door; in general, some prominent part on the front of a building or wall (akin to אוּלָם, r. אוּלָם II to be in front), the nature of which must be fixed from the context.

(r. אֵל) m. power or force only Ps. 88, 5.

אַלֶּלָת (c. אַלְּלֹת, pl. אָיָלוֹת, c. אַיָּלוֹת, אַיְלֹת Cant. 2, 7) f. hind, השבה a hind in the field Jer. 14, 5. Used as a term of endearment for a woman or wife Prov. 5, 19. See אילח.

pr. n. (deerfield) 1) Levitical city in Dan Josh. 19, 42, now Yálo. 2) city in Zebulon. Judg. 12, 12.

pr. n. (oakland, see אֵלוֹן) 1) city in Dan Josh 19, 43; Sept. 'Ελών. 2) pr. n. m. Sept. Αἰλώμ, 'Ελώμ Gen. 26, 34.

אַרלות, see אַרלות

f. strength or force, then help, only Ps. 22. 20.

יַלָּל 1 fut. Hiph. of לָלֵל (Jer. 48, 31); see Gram. § 70, Rem.

Mich. 1, 8 I will go for אַלכָה (to sound more like the אֱלֹכָה before it) for אָלַהָּ, r. רַלַהָּ.

תְּלְמֵּלֹת מְיִלְמֵּלִת (pl. מְּלְמֵּלֹת מִיּלְמֵּלִת מִיּלְמֵּלִת מִיּלְמֵּלִת מִיּלְמֵּלִת m. usually w. בְּלִּתְּל Ez. 40, 16, a term in architecture, perh. projection, moulding, but very obscure though prob. akin to אַלָּל (r. בַּלָּאַ) or to אַלְּל (r. בַּלָּאַ) or to אַלְּל (r. בַּלָּאַ) or to אַלְּל (r. בַּבָּל ווּ), the בּל ווּן אַנּל ווּן אָנָל מוּן אַנְּל ווּן אָנָל ווּן אָנָל מוּן אַנְּל מוּן אַנְּל מוּן בּאַר וּן הוּל ווּן בּאַל מוּן בּאַל ווּן הוּלִּל בּאַר בּאַל ווּן בּאַל בּאָל בּאָל בּאָל בּאַל בּאָל בּאָב בּאָל באָל בּאָל בּאָל

אַרְלֶּכְה n. (w. n— loc. אַרְלֶּכָה trees, prob. palm-trees) of an encampment of the Israelites in the Wilderness, Ex. 15, 27.

אָרְלָּאָ Chald. (def. אִרְלָּגָא) m. tree Dan. 4, 7. 8; cf. Heb. אָרָל, דָּגָּלּין אָרֶל אָרָל, אָרָל

אַרלּהָּת and אַרלּהָּת (prob. = אַרלּהָּת palmgrove) pr. n. of an Idumean seaport (Elanitic Gulf) on the east branch of the Arabian Gulf, 1 K. 9, 26; Sept. Alλών, Alλάθ; Joseph. Alλανή. The ending תַּבָּת is Phenician, like מַּבָּת people, תַבַּת lady.

c. st. of אַּיָּלֶת a hind; fem.

fig. for the rising sun, called gazelle by the Arabs) in title of Ps. 22, denoting the subject or the music.

or O'N (obs.) i. q. Chald. Pael D'N to alarm, akin to DNI (see

מית adj. m., אַרְבָּא f., fearful, terrible Hab. 1, 7; i. q. אַרָּאָד.

1) terrors Ps. 88, 16. 2) idols, as objects of awe or terror, Jer. 50, 38; cf. אַרְיִּבְּיִם from יְצְיַבְּיַם 3) מְּבִיבְּים pr. n. m. (giants, prop. frights), the original dwellers on the Arnon (now el-Môjeb), in the neighbourhood of Areopolis (now Rabba) Gen. 14, 5, who were driven out by the Moabites Deut. 2, 10; r. פרא.

תְּרְמִית (c. תְּמִיא, w. תְּרְם loc. תְּמְמִית, pl. מְרְמִית, f. terror, fear, e. g. מְּרְמֵית the fear of a king, i. e. which he inspires Prov. 20, 2; r. אַרָּס רְּמַיּת אַרָּמָיי.

וֹאָרן. q. אַרן not only in 1 Sam. 21, 9 אַרן is there not here? as if we had אָרן.

(from אַ and אַ where now!) 1) where? only w. pref. מָאָרָן, as מָאַרָן (Talm. פְּרַקְ for פְּרָהַ,) whence? Josh. 9, 8; and also without a question from where Josh. 2, 4. Once in K'thibh מַאָּן 2 K. 5, 25. 2) perh. like the simple interrog. forms "N. אר, only more constantly implying a negative, where? = nowhere! or more prob. akin to to breathe, hence to be naught; hence nothingness, nonentity as in Is. 40, 23 דַּלַרָן who giveth (i. e. bringeth) princes to nothingness, Hag. 2, 3 בארן בערניכם as nothing in your eyes. Hence, not, no, אָם־אָּדָן if not. It expresses the idea of negation or nonentity only w. nouns, after which it stands in its absolute form as in Gen. 2, 5 אדם ארן prob. man (was) a nonentity (i. e. there was no body) to till the ground (see ארן below). Only in Job 35, 15 it stands as a neg. before the perf.in אֵרן מַקֵּד אָפוּ prop. (as) nothingness his anger visited, i. e. his anger visited not with chastisement. -With pref. בָאֵרָן a) as nothing, like לאֵדן to nothing Is. 40, 23; β) about nothing i. e. next to nothing, almost Ps. 73, 2 (like בַּמְעָם). — מָאָרָן (see also under 1 above) a) without, Jer. 30, 7 מארן כמחור lit. from nothing as it, i. e. without its like;  $\beta$ ) of nothing, worse (or less) than nothing Is. 41, 24. — Before particles אַרָן בַּלְחָד not besides, אין זולחד not apart from me.

מון (construct form of און above, as ካል of ካል; see its use w. suffixes in No. 3 below) adv. always negative, but perh. originally interrog. 1) as the absolute ארן none Gen. 47, 13, 2) as construct before indefinite nouns, without, as אַרן מִסְפַּר without number Joel 1, 6, אדן אַר without father; before the participle, nobody, nothing, ארן נסחר Ps. 19, 7 lit. nothing of hidden, i. e. nothing is hidden, or without a thing hidden; before the infinitive, without, אֵרן דַבָּרן without understanding Ps. 32, 9, or also w. before the inf. 2 Ch. 20, 6. 3) often as negative of to be (= טוֹ Job 9, 33 there is not), ארן לי there is not to me, i. e. I have not (cf. οὐx ἔστι μοι, non est mihi), אֵרן לָהּוּ וָלֶר she had no child Gen. 11, 30, esp. w. suf. אֵרכָבּר אַרכָהָ I am not, אַרכָה, אָרכָה, אַרכָבּר he is not, אֵרנָם אָרנָכם, poet. ארנימו Ps. 73, 5. - The negative notion may sometimes be rendered as nobody, none, sometimes as without; sometimes, nothing, hence אָרן אִרשׁ nobody, בין אָרשׁ not one, מין פלל ,nothing אֵרן פְאוּפֶח nothing at all. It always retains its force in union w. other particles, מין בּלְחֵר , אֵרן זוּלָחִר none besides me, ארן עמדר none w. me; after another negative, it strengthens the negation (as in Greek, see Gram. § 152, 2) as מָבַלָּר אָרן not at all 2 K. 1, 3. - With pref. אָרָן is mostly = only it is placed before the noun. to which it gives the notion of negation as בַּאֵרן חוֹכָה without wall Ez. 38, 11 (equal to לארך אונרם ; בלא prop. to (one) without forces, i. e. to the powerless; באֵדן רוֹעֵב uninhabited, but בארן is also while - not. before; לאַרן to whom - is not, i. e. w. the addition of the verb to be. ---- All these אָר, אָר, אָר, אָר, אָר, אָר, אָר,

ארן, are pronominal stems, prob. having nothing in common w. a verb.

רברבו Ps. 73, 5 they are not, from אַן and suf. קרבי, Gram. § 91, 2, Rem. 3.

ארעור pr. n. m. i. q. אָבִיבֶור for which it stands Num. 26, 30; patron. אראל; cf. ארעזרי.

ואיפר (c. מִיפָּה Ephah, a dry measure, accord. to Josephus a μέδιμνος or 48 χοίνιχες (about 11/9 bush. Engl.) or a na (L. amphora) in liquid measure = 10 דְּמֵר or בר Thus Mic. 6, 10 אַיפַת רָזוֹן *Ephah* of leanness, i. e. scanty, איפה שלמה Deut. 25, 15 full Ephah; אַרַפָּה 'אֵרָפָה' Prov. 20, 10 two kinds of Ephah. ---Perh. from אַאָּר, akin to Copt. WIΠΙ measure, Sept. olpl.

interrog. and חם here) אר (= אר interrog. and adv.interrog. 1) where? (ποῦ) Is. 49, 21. 2) how? what sort? (ποίος) Judg. 8, 18.

NIE'N or NIEN adv. demonst. so therefore (סטֿט), for אים, where ጓዜ, as often, has not interrog. but demon. force. See אים, אפו אם, דם.

መ" (perh. lengthened from ଅଞ୍ଚ from r. www, hence f. Two, wa in pr. names, pl. (poet.) אישים only Ps. 141, 4, Prov. 8, 4, Is. 53, 3, usual אַנשׁרם (for אַנשׁרם from אָנשׁרם, r. אַנשׁרם II), c. אָלָשׁר; poet. בָּנֶר אָרשׁ Ps. 4,3, 49, 3) m. 1) a man, prop. a strong one (see note below); a) as to force, intellect and courage (L. vir akin to vis, cf. גבר), 1 K. 2, 2, hence like our gentleman to express some eminence in opp. to אַדָּם common man Is. 2, 9, Ps. 49, 3 (cf. ἀνήρ, ἄνθρωπος; L. vir, homo); β) as to vigorous age 1 Sam. 2, 33; γ) a male, as the stronger sex, hence even of male children Gen. 4, 1, beasts Gen. 7, 2, and of the male in marriage, a husband Gen. 2, 24;

δ) man, as individual, a person Ex. 4, 10, as collective, men Is. 21, 9, mankind as opp. to God Job 9, 32, to beasts Ex. 11, 7. - Hence also in cases where neither sex nor strength nor age is regarded, it stands for inhabitants Judg. 12, 5, citizens Gen. 24, 13, warriors or subjects 1 Sam. 23, 3, being also used collectively for people Josh. 9, 6; perh. relations e. g. ביום אנשים Ez. 24, 17 bread of men i. e. food sent to mourners by relations and friends; s) implying origin, possession, use etc., in union w. nouns in the genitive, to supply the lack of qualifying adjectives (Gram. § 106, 2, a), as אָרשׁ האָר 1 Sam. 16, 18 a man of form i. e. handsome (L. formosus), בַרַרִּם אֵי הַבָּרִים Ex. 4, 10 a man of words i. e. fluent (L. facundus) and in like manner ארש stands before אָכֶּוֹרָם, אָכִינִים, חַכר , חַבֶּס ,חַיִל , הַצַּח , דָמִים , אֲמָת, , שֵׁיבָה ,רִיב ,מַהָּן ,מִלְחָמָה ,מִדְיָנִים ,לָשׁוֹן חָרוּמוֹת ,חוֹכָחוֹת ,חִבְנוֹת ,שְׂפָחַיִם ,שַּׂבַל etc. - 2) w. gradual laying aside of its nature as substantive, it answers to an adj. pron., a) in opp. to אַר, עָמֶירת, e. g. Lev. 25, 17 lit. ye shall לא תוני איש את־עביתו not oppress a man his fellow, i. e. one another (see Gram. § 124, Rem. 4) or one — the other;  $\beta$ ) any one, somebody (Sept. vis) Gen. 13, 16, so too אַרָם , אַנוֹשׁ 1 K. 20, 17; Num. 1, 4 איש איש למטח lit. a man a man to the tribe i. e. one to each tribe; 7) each, Gen. 15, 10 each part of איש בַּתְרוֹ לִקְרָאת רָצֵחוּ it over against the other (lit. its friend). -- From איש perh. we get in Is. 46, 8 the denom. verb in Hithpô'ël show yourselves men i.e. be intelligent; cf. ἀνδρίζεσθε.

Note. בא may perh. be primitive, but more prob. it comes from מַצְאָׁ II (akin to 12% II) to be strong, perh. akin to to, L. vis = vir, Sans. viras, Gael. fear, W. gwr (also wr, as dy wr thy man). With its other form 12% (for 12%?) from 12% II may be compared Sans. nar, avip, L. nero (= nervus, vupov), W. ner (the Almighty), nerth (might).

אונים היים אינים אינים

רוֹד אַ pr. n. m. (man of fame)
1 Ch. 7, 18.

ישר for ישר pr. n. m. (perh. manly) 1 Ch. 2, 13, Sept. Isosaí.

אָר (from אוי IV) m. being, existence, only in pr. names אָרְחַדּאָל,

להיתי (ביל Chald. (= Heb. מיד; cf. סטמ(מ), def. איריה (Talm.), pl. איריה (in ancient form) m. being, existence, hence, possession, but always as a particle expressive of being, there is, there was, etc. In Bib. Chald. always in pl. איריה בה Dan. 5, 11, as איריה בה לה, איריה בה לה איריה על איריה בה לה איריה לה איריה איריה לה איריה איריה על איריה איריה

verb to be. --- The r. is אור IV i. q. Heb. אור to be; see שור.

רֹתְיֹּא Chald. there is Dan. 5, 11; see אית above.

ጥር pr. n. m. (adj. from ኮሚ. existing, perh. mighty) 1 Ch. 11, 31; but ጉርፍ in 2 Sam. 23, 29.

ארתראל pr. n. m. (God is existent, or perh. for אַל אַל with me is God) Prov. 30, 1.

Dኮች Ps. 19, 14 for ኮኮች 1 fut. Qal of ኮኒኮች; see Gram. § 67, Rem. 3.

pr. n. m. (palm-coast or isle of palms) Ex. 6, 23.

אָרָהָן (for אֵרְהָן, ai modified into ê, once אָרָדֶנִים Job 33, 19), pl. אַרְדָנִים, adj. very extended, lasting, hence 1) of time, constant, lasting as, בַּרב ארהן continual strife Job 33, 19; w. water, rivers, etc. often used as subst. continuity, constancy, strength, as נחרות איתן streams of perpetuity Ps. 74, 15, משב בארתן קשתו his bow shall abide in strength Gen. 49, 24, נוח איתן perennial pasture (others, abode of strength) i. e. Idumea Jer. 49, אַרְחָן; פּחַל אַרְחַן; never failing brook Deut. 21, 4; hence without נחל in 1 K. 8, 2 we have ברח האהנים the month of flowing brooks, i. e. השרר (Chald.) the 7th month of the Heb. year, from the Oct. new moon to that of November. 2) firm, durable, hence נוֹד ארתן a strong people Jer. 5, 15; hence אַרְחָנִים, α) mighty ones or nobles Job 12, 19; \(\beta\)) poet. rocks, דאַרתָנים מיסְרֵי אָרֵץ the rocks,

earth's foundations Mic. 6, 2; so perh. also בְּהֵה אֵרְהָן dwelling of rock, i. e. strong (see above). — The r. דְהַרְּ (whence w. & prosth. דְּהַדְּי, like בַּיְהָי, is akin to בְּיִרָּ, וְהָהָ, וְבָּהָ, Sans. tan = דנּוֹעשׁ = L. tendo = G. dehnen = W. taenu, etc.

in the time of David 1 K. 5, 11, Ps. 89 (title), Sept. Alθάμ.

קבר ,כד (pronom. root, akin to ברו ,כד, תבר, אָבֶּן, אָבֶן adv. 1) prop. perh. like בּר a relat. conj. 871, L. quod, that, hence dependent and governed clauses, e. g. Gen. 44, 28 and I said that (73) he is surely torn in pieces, Zeph. 3, 7 I said that (אַר) thou wouldst fear me; hence, like מדי and סדו it is left untranslated before a direct quotation (oratio recta), or else like סד, it can in all these cases be turned into a particle of asseveration surcly, certainly, yea. 2) adversative term, hence = but, yet, however, as also בי, e.g. Is. 63, 8 and he said, yet (אַה) my people are they. Hence only w. notion of limitation, in its widest range of meaning, e. g. before the perf., to which it gives the force of a plup.; before nouns and adjectives where it must be translated just as the sense or context requires, e. g. only (אך) this time Ex. 10, 17; only joyous, i. e. quite joyous Deut. 16, 15; only (nothing but) vanity Ps. 39, 12; only vainly אָךְ רִיק Ps. 73, 13; before imperat. only hear thou Jer. 28, 7; before fut. אָרָ אָח־וָה תאַכלוּ only this may ye eat Lev. 11, 21. - דָק אָדָ only alone, an intensive only Num. 12, 2,

לְקָּדְ (obs.) akin to קָּקָר, אָנָר to bind together, to fortify. Hence

The pr.n. (fortress, r. אָבֶר) city in Mesopotamia, Sept. Ἀρχάδ (אַבֶּר, cf. אַבְּקַבּר) Gen. 10, 10. which Bochart compares w. the river 'Αργάδης in the region of Σιττακηνή. Ephraem Syrus read אָבֶּר (tillage) and explains it as Nisibis; the Talmud explains it by בּשׁבּר.

በ፲፮% 1 fut. Qal of רַּהָּדָי; Gram. § 67, Rem. 3.

בּוְלָּהְ (r. בֹּוְיָבָּ); w. א prosth. as in the form אָבְיָּרְ m. prop. deceit, false-hood, but always used as adj. (w. בַּוֹל אָבִינְ understood) deceitful, lying (opp. to בְּיִל אָבִינְ only Jer. 15, 18, Mic. 1, 14, where בַּוֹבְא stands for בִּוֹל אַבְיֹנָ a deceitful brook, disappointing the traveller. See בַוַבָּ.

קורב, pr. n. 1) i. q. קורב, city in Judah Josh. 15, 44. 2) sea-port in Galilee, on the coast of Asher between Acco and Tyre Josh. 19, 29; Greek Έχδιππα (אַבְּדִּב), now Zîb. See קורב and קורב.

m. hard, firm; hence 1) hardy, courageous, bold Job 41, 2; in a bad sense, harsh, cruel Lam. 4, 3. 2) violent, deadly, of poison, Deut. 32, 33; r.

adj. m. fierce, cruel Jer. 6, 23, Prov. 12, 10.

f. fierceness, horribleness Prov. 27, 4; the abstract ending אל הייניר 27, 4; the abstract ending אַכְּיָרָיר, נְּאַרְאָרָיִר, נְאַרְאָרָיִר, \$ 86, 6; cf. פַּרָרוּרָה.

הרבים f. prop. an eating, hence a meal 1 Kings 19, 8; r. באבים

אָכִי pr. n. m. (perh. serpent, r. אָבָי אָבָי Philistine king in Gath 1 Sam. 21, 11.

לְאַכל (inf. אָבל , w. pref. אָבל, w. suf. אָבלן, אָבלן, זְאַבלן, in pause

ראבלו for רובלו or רובלו for ראבל Ez. 42, 5) perh. akin to קבוו to end, hence prop. to bring to nothing, hence 1) to eat, w. לָּ, בָּ, or acc. of the food. w. unimportant shades of meaning; part. לְאַכֵּל the eater Judg. 14, 14, i. e. the lion: cf. Arab. الآكل as an epithet of the lion. Often used of the sword, fire, hunger, pestilence which waste or destroy, of idols which consume victims; note the idioms, to eat the ground i. e. its fruits Gen. 3, 17; to eat bread, take food 1 K. 21, 7, also to take a meal Gen. 31, 54; w. the neg. 35 = to fast1 Sam. 30, 12; to eat at anyone's table, i. e. to be fed by him Ps. 41, 10; to eat before God, i. e. to eat the sacrifices Deut. 12, 7; to eat ashes like bread, i. e. to be in sorrow, Ps. 102, 10; to eat one's own flesh, i.e. to pine away Ecc. 4, 5; to eat the flesh of anyone, i. e. to act cruelly towards him, esp. to backbite him Ps. 27, 2 (cf. Chald. אָבֶל קַרְצִיך to slander Dan. 3, 8); to eat words, i. e. to receive them gladly Jer. 15, 16, hence the vision of the roll given to be eaten in Ez. 2, 8 and Apoc. 10, 9; to eat a people i. e. to destroy them Deut. 7, 16; to eat from (יֹאבֶלה) upper rooms, i. e. to take away from their size Ez. 42, 5; אָכֶל בַּטוֹנֶה to taste of what is good Job 21, 25: האבלחו t'okhle hû Job 20, 26 is prob. for אֹבְּלֵחוֹּ (so Ewald in Lehrb. d. Heb. Sprache, § 253; but Gesenius takes it for האכלהוד in Pi.; the sense either way being it shall consume him. — Niph. to be eaten Ex. 12, 46. Pu. to be consumed, by fire Neh. 2, 3, by sword Is. 1, 20. - Hiph. for הָבֶּרל (fut. הַאַכִּרל, inf. once Ez. 21, 33) to cause to consume, אכרל Hos. 11, 4 give to eat.

לבל Chald. (fut. אָבֶל מַרְצִין) same as אָבַל קַרְצִין 'Dan. 4, 30. On אָבַל פַרְצִין see יְרָבִין

אֶבֶל (w. suf. אֶבֶל m. 1) eating, the act itself, hence לְּבְּילָה according to his eating Ex. 12, 4. 2) food, esp. of fruits or of corn, provision Gen. 14, 11, fig. food of fire or of beasts, prey Job 9, 26.

אֶכֶל or אֶבֶל pr. n. m. (perh. from אָבֶל I am able, r. ל־בל Prov. 30, 1.

אָכֶלֶת 'ökhlá (r. אָבֶל f. for אָבֶל food Gen. 1, 29.

קר באַ בּאָר (בּאַר בּאַר באביר באב

קבר (prob. אב w. \$ prosth. or demonstr.) adv. i. q. Chald. יבּרָה, so, so greatly, hence 1) confirming (Targ. אַנְיִישְּׁיִשְאַ), certainly Gen. 28, 16. 2) limiting, but, yet Is. 53, 4, Ps. 31, 23; see בּן אָרָה, No. 3.

(akin to בְּבָּלְי to bend) prop. make to bow down, i.e. under a load or toil, hence to urge on, to press, only Prov. 16, 26 לְּרִוֹ מְּרוֹן לָּרָרוֹ מְּרוֹן for his mouth (i. e. his hunger) presses on him i. e. drives him on. — Cf. Sans. kamp, κάμπτω, χύπτω, L. cubo, cumbo, W. cammu.

m. prob. what causes to bend, hence weight, fig. authority, pressure, only Job 33, 7 my burden ("ΕΣΧ) will not be heavy on him; in the Sept. ή χείρ μου as if for "ΕΣ, identifying ΣΣΧ W. ΕΣ; so too Kimchi.

אָבָּ Mic. 6, 6 for אָבָּאָ 1 fut. Niph. of אָבָּאָ

(obs.) to dig, to plough; akin to קרה, קרה, קרה, χραύω, χαράσσω, L. colo, caelo, Sans. hal; all of mimetic origin (see Prof. Key's

able Paper on the sound kar, in Philological Society's Transactions for 1867, p. 375). Hence

אָבֶּי m. tillage, so taken by Ephraem Syrus for אַבָּל Gen. 10, 10.

אַכֶּרֶדְ Hos.3,2 for אָבֶרֶדְ fut.Qal w. suf. from בָּרָם II.

עבל (obs.) = שֹבֶשׁ, אָבָט to roll or coil up, as a serpent. Hence perh. pr. n. בּיביא.

קְּעֶּיֹבֶאְ pr. n. f. (fascination, r. קְּיַבֶּיִּ) city in Asher Josh. 19, 25.

זו or אָל old demon. pron. slightly pointing out a thing בּיל, אָל, אָל (weaker than אַל ), like that, yon, hence its gradual sinking into the article the in Arabic, but in Heb. only exceptionally in אַלְּמָבִים אָלְמָבִים אָלִמְבִּים אָלְמָבִים אָלִּמְבִּים אָלְמָבִים אָלְמָבְים אָלִמְבְּים אָלְמָבְּים אָלְמָבִים אָלְמָבְים אָלְמָבְּים אָלְמָבְּים אָּלְמָבְים אָּלְמָבְים אָלְמָבְים אָלְמָבְים אָלְמָבְים אָלְמָבְים אָלְמָבְים אָלְמָבְים אָלְמָבְים אָלְמָבְים אָלְמָבְים אָּבְּיִים אָּלְמָבְּים אָּבְּים אָּבְּים אָּבְּים אָּבְּים אָבְּיִים אָבְּיִים אָבְּיִים אָבְּיִים אָּבְּיִים אָּבְּיִים אָּבְּיִּים אָּבְּיִים אָבְּיִים אָּבְּיִים אָּבְּיִים אָּבְּיִים אָּבְּיִים אָּבְּיִּים אָבְּיִים אָבִים אָבִּים אָבְּיִים אָבְּיִים אָבְיּים אָבִים אָבְּיִים אָבְּיִים אָבְיּים אָבְּיִים אָבְיּים אָבִים אָבְיּים אָבְיּים אָבְיּים אָבְיּים אָבְיּים אָבְיּים אָבְיּים אָבְיּים אָבְיּים אָבְּיִים אָבְיּים אָּבְיּים אָבְיּים אָבְּיִים אָבְיּים אָּבְיּים אָּבְיּים אָּבְיּים אָבְּיִים אָּבְּיִים אָּבְיּים אָּבְיים אָבְיּים אָבְיּים אָּבְיּים אָּבְיּים אָּבְיּים אָּבְּיים אָּבְיים אָבְיים אָבְיּים אָּבְיּים אָּבְייִים אָּבְיּים אָּים אָּיים אָּבְייִים אָּבְיּים אָּיים אָּבְייִים אָּבְייִים אָּבְיּים א

🕽 II a word of negation, akin to אַלרל a thing of nought from אָלרל; hence prop. 1) subst., nothing, only in Job 24, 25. 2) a negative particle (cf. לֶּד, לָּבָר, לֵּא, לָאָא, adverb), adverb of dissuading or deprecating (not of direct or strict prohibition, where לא is usual) =  $\mu \dot{\eta}$ , L. ne, lest, that not, nay! (I beg); a) always before the future of the verb (Gram. § 152, 1) in the apoc. form (where practicable), but w. n - cohort. in 1st person, e. g. Ex. 16, 29 אל רצא ארש may no man go forth, Job 20, 17 אַל יַרָא may he not see, Gen. 22, 12 אל חשלח דרך stretch not forth thy hand, Ps. 25, 2 אל אבישה may I not be ashamed, always in the tone of entreaty, not of command or of direct denial;  $\beta$ ) not before a verb, but denying a sentence or thought understood, e.g. אל־נא Gen. 19, 18 no, I pray! i. e. let it not be so (cf. μή for μή דל־בנוֹחֵר ; nay! my daughters Ruth 1, 13; אל־כַל no dew (be!) 2 Sam. 1, 21; אל־ארות no occasions! 28am. 13, 16. Perh. making a sort of negative noun in אַל־בֶּיוָת immortality Prov. 12, 28, אַלְקוּם (as one word) irresistible Prov. 30, 31. 3) =  $\mu \dot{\eta}$  interrogative, where a negative answer is expected, only 1 Sam. 27, 10 ye made no incursion to-day? but see Gram. § 153, 1. 4) in Ez. 9, 5 55 stands for 5x, as 5x at times stands for כל in later books.

Chald. same as the Heb. above in No. 3 but only in Bib. Chald. as in Dan. 2, 24.

I (c. אַל in pr. names, w. suf. only אלם אלד Ps. 18, 3, pl. אלם Ex. 15, 11, c. אַלָּר; r. אוּל I) m. 1) i. q. איל (c. איל)a strong or a mighty one, a hero, e. g. אל גודם the hero of the nations, spoken of Nebuchadnezzar Ez. 31, 11, אלר גבודים the strong ones (i. e. the mightiest) of the heroes Ez. 32, 21. 2) abstr. strength, power, hence in Gen. 31, 29 ישר לאל לדר it is (i. e. belongs) to the power of my hand, also negatively Deut. 28, 32 ידק לצל יוד it is not (i. e. pertains not) to the might of thy hand; cf. אֶבֶראֵל. 3) especially is אֶבֶראֵל used in the meaning God, synonymous w. אלהים, אלה mostly w. the qualifying words עולם, שַהַר, בלרוך, חַר the living, most high, almighty, eternal God; cf. the mighty God or hero, the Messiah Is. 9, 5 and 10, 21, but in poet, even without such words. Jehovah is also called דָּאֵל (w. the ar-

ticle), or אל אַלוויר ישראַל, אָל אַלווים, אל אלים. Of gods of other nations merely אָל is used, but mostly w. additions אָחֶר ,נַכֶּר strange god, or לא־אל Deut. 32, 21 a no-god, etc. - Herewith are connected the idioms mountains of God Ps. 36, 7, cedars of God Ps. 80,11 i.e. the loftiest, the highest of their kind. The pl. אַלִּים is also used for אֵרוֹנָי or hence poet. Ps. 89, 7 בנר אלים sons of God i. e. angels, see Gram. § 108, 3. - In pr. names, 3x appears sometimes unaltered, as in פניאל, sometimes as in in the latter case it, אֵלְידֵד , אֵלְחַנְן interchanges w. בַּבל, -יהוֹר, etc. --יאלרם in Job 42, 8 is for אלרם rams, see אול r. אול I.

אל־ is a preposition, always אל־ (followed by Maqqe'ph) except in 2 Sam. 8, 7, 1 K. 7, 34, hence in the construct form, and meaning, to, towards, unto, into; a) in local relations, πρός, είς, L. ad, versus, in, hence w. verbs of motion e.g. עלה Deut. 17, 8, נתן, Ex. 25, 16, שוב ,בוא ,הלה Gen. 8, 9, נתן שלַח Num. 24, 12, הוֹצִיא Gen. 19, 8; β) in intellectual relations as to the direction or reference of the mind (often implying also bodily movement) e. g. w. לוח Gen. 20, 17, הוחפלל Num. 25, 1, דֶּרֶשׁ Is. 8, 19, בַּבָּה, ליקעשב Jer. 26, 3, דיקעשב Gen. 6, 6, where the notion of local movement or tendency is always present; also against, w. hostility im-

plied Gen. 4, 8 וַיַּקָם קֵדָן אָל־אָדִרי and Cain rose against his brother. -With verbs of speaking it indicates the person or object spoken to or of. e. g. w. ካውል Gen. 3, 16, Jer. 22, 18, קפר Gen. 37, 10, Ps. 2, 7, הַבֶּר Gen. 8, 15, Job 42, 7, אַנָּה Jer. 27, 4, Is. 23, 11; at times it stands for אל־תוֹדָ into, within, אל־הַבַּרָח into the house Gen. 19, 3, דְשָׁתְּפַּדְּ נָפֵשׁ אָל־ חֵיק Lam. 2,12 life is poured out into the bosom. -With verbs of likeness, to, according to, נְמְעֵּל, Is. 14, 10, דְּמָהו, Ez. 31, 8. — With verbs implying addition, together with, besides, Lam. 3, 41 משא לבבני לבאל ket us raise our heart (in addition) to (i. e. besides) the open-hand to God .- Before nouns, e. g. אַל־פִּד Josh. 17, 4, according to the mouth, i. e. at the command; אל־חַנּחִילות Ps. 5, 1 for the flutes; מל-השלחן at the table 1 K. 13, 20; מל־קוצים among thorns Jer. 4, 3 for the fuller אל־בּדן Ez. 31, 10. — Compounds, אל־אַחַרִי to behind, after, w. verbs אל־אשר; הסב , סב , יצא where- to. whither Ex. 32, 34; אל־ברנות Ez. 10, 2; ל־חַנִם to for-nothing Ez. 6, 10, different from אל־מברת; חַנָּם to within. inside; אַל־מוּל to over, against, etc.

M III also ¬>M, dem. pron. pl. for ¬¬, ¬¬¬, these, only in Pentateuch and 1 Ch. 20, 8; see ¬¬¬¬.

እንጅ pr. n. m. (strong) 1 K. 4, 18.

שְּבְנֵי m. hail, Ez. 13, 11 אָבְנִי Ez. 13, 11 אָבְנִי װּ hail. stones of the ice, i.e. hailstones; from בָּנִי ice(Gr. κρύσταλλον) and the old Heb. article; see אַבּנִי I.

אַלְכּוּמִים, see אַלְבּוּמָים.

קָּבְּאָ pr. n. m. (God's friend, Θεό-φιλος) Num. 11, 26. 27.

יה pr. n. m. (perh. God's acquaintance) Gen. 25, 4.

(obs.) prob. akin to Arab.

to worship or adore, אַלָּה II to swear and אַל god or might, see r. אוּל I. Hence אווא

I (obs.) i. q. אול I to be strong, muscular, fleshy, hence אַלְיָה; cf. אול body Ps. 73, 4.

ווע perh. akin to אַרָּל to will or wish; or perh. denom. from אַ God, prop. to invoke God, hence
1) to affirm or swear by God Judg.
17, 2. 2) to intreat God, sometimes for harm = to curse Hos. 4, 2, sometimes for pity = to bewail Joel 1, 8; but this use of אַלָּל is very prob. mimetic, akin to אַלָּל I, אַלַר Hiph. to cause to swear, to adjure 1 K. 8, 31; in 1 Sam. 14, 24 אַלְּה from הַאַל Gram. § 76, 2, c.

זוֹאָלֵּא i. q. יְיּלְּאֵי f. oak, as being strong Josh. 24, 26. Either a modified form for אָלָה from r. אוּ I., or from אַלָּא IV w. like meaning.

שׁלְיוֹל (r. אַרּל I.) f. 1) oak i. q. אַלּה but more usual, and meaning also terebinth, strong and hardy like the oak (cf. סְּטְּכֹן Gen. 35, 4; cf. אָלוֹן עלון, 2) pr.n.m. (strength) 1 K. 16, 6.

הַלְּהִין, Chald. (def. אֶלָהָי, pl. אֱלָהין, m. *God*, i. q. Heb. אֱלֹהין, Dan. 2, 20; also for idols, Dan. 3, 25 בַּר אֱלָהִין *a* son of gods.

אָלֶּה pron. dem. pl. com., same as אַלָּה III w. dem. הקות as in אָלָה ביי

It refers to what follows (Gen. 2, 4) or precedes (Gen. 9, 19); mostly placed after its noun, as in Gen. 15, 1 אַלָּרָם דָאָפָּרָם, rarely before it (δειχτικώς) as in Ps. 73, 12. Chald. אַלֵּרִים אָשִׁרִּים.

יאָל, pl. אָלדים, see אָלדים.

TOM Chald. interjec. see! lo! Dan.

2, 31, same as της (b = ¬); akin to της, δράω = λάω = λεύσσω, Sans. laks, Ε. lo! = look!, W. loch! (in loch acto! = λεῦσσε ἐχεῖ, look there!)

לאָל (later Heb.) conj. if Est. 7, 4; for אָבראָל = Syr. בּאַר, uniting wish and condition.

Dan. 11, 38 לאלות (w. pref. מַלאלות) and w. suf. לאלחו Hab. 1, 11) m. a god, God (esp. in the pl. יָה for הָּדָּ the true God), Aram. אָלָה, הגבוּ, הבּבוֹן (on which cf. Dr. Pavne Smith's Thes. Syriacus); see r. אַלה Job 12, 6 הַברא אַלה אלוה בירו he brings a god in his hand, i.e. his fist is his God; cf. dextra mihi deus in Virg. Æn. 10.773. - The use of the singular (as = דאלוֹה) for the one true God is more late or poetic (Neh. 9, 17, Deut. 32, 15, Job 3, 4), the more ancient and usual form being the Plur. אלדים (often called pluralis excellentiæ or majestaticus, see Gram. § 108, 2, b and the Note on Rem. 1; comp. ארנים) perh. because God was conceived of as the sum and substance of infinite forces (see 3), cf. קדשרם, בעלים. As implying oneness of essence, this pl. is mostly construed w. the sing., except w. adjectives which at times take the pl. (Gram. § 112, Rem. 3; § 146, 2); but the plur. is used also to designate a god Deut. 32, 39, and even a goddess 1 K. 11, 5. - Prob. used of rulers, priests (Ex. 21, 6; 22, 7; Ps. 82, 6) as representing power or God, cf. John 10, 35; but w. the

article (רַאַלְּדְרָם) only for the Eternal. - Its most important constructions are a) before another noun, as אַלֹוֵדי בעקב God of Jacob Ps. 20, 2; β) after another noun, where various relations are expressed, as בנר אלחרם sons of God i. e. angels Job 38, 7; ארש אלוורם man of God i. e. angel Judg. 13, 6, prophet 1 K. 13, 1, godly man Deut. 33, 1; נשרא אלחרם prince of God i. e. Abraham Gen. 23, 6; but w. משרת or we find יהוָה nearly always for God; y) expressing what is pre-eminent or superlative, as godlike or belonging to God, e. g. קר אַלודים *very great* מיר גרולה לאלחים (niountain Ps. 68, 16 a city great to God, i. e. in his eyes, hence very great, Jonah 3, 3; cf. Acts 7, 20 ἀστεῖος τῷ θεῷ.

אַכּוּכֹל I m. prop. ingathering, hence time of harvest, 6th Heb. month, from the September to the October new-moon, Neh. 6, 15; r. בְּלֵל = אָלֵל to gather in or glean; Chald. קרבו מיותריים מיותריים אומים מיותריים אומים מיותריים אומים מיותריים מיותריים

אַלּדּל II m. = אֵלִּדּל nought in the K'thibh of Jer. 14, 14.

ח (Strong one) 1 Ch. 4, 37. 8; a modified form of אָלוֹן, as חֹשָׁאַ is of חֹשָּאַ; r. אָלּגוֹן 1 or אָלַלּגוֹן 1V. 2) pr. n. m. (strong one) 1 Ch. 4, 37.

קלאָל or דְּבְּלְינְ (r. קּבְּאָ) adj. m. prop. firmly joined, adhering to; hence 1) attached, familiar, a friend Prov. 16, 28; בְּבְּרֵבִים the friend of (one's) youth, i. e. husband, Jer. 3, 4,

שלולה pr. n. f. (perh. wild beast's lair, akin to לוֹם lion, אוֹכ; but Talm. turba hominum) a station of the Israelites in the wilderness, Num. 33, 13.

אָלְוֶבֶּר pr. n. m.(God's gift, θεόδω-ρος) 1 Ch. 26, 7; cf. דּוֹנֶבָר.

(perh. akin to קלפו) prop. to be turbid, only Niph. אַפָּטָּטָ to become foul or corrupt, in a moral sense Ps. 14, 3; see אַבָּטָּ.

אָלֶהְעָּהְ pr. n. m. (god is gracious) 2 Sam. 21, 19.

for אֵל God in pr. names.

לֻרֵּב Job 3, 22, see - אֱלֵר to.

בְּיִּלְאָב pr. n. m. (God is father) Num. 1, 9.

אָלְיאֵל pr. n. m. (God is mighty)
1 Ch. 11, 46.

pr. n. m. (perh. God cometh; cf. μαραναθά 1 Cor. 16, 22) 1 Ch. 25, 4.

pr. n. m. (God is a friend) Num. 34, 21.

אַלְיָדֶע pr. n. m. (i. q. אֶלְיָדֶע 2 Sam. 5, 16. For which also בְּיֵלְיָדֶע 1 Ch. 14, 7.

הריד f. fat-tail, weighing 10 or 12 pounds on oriental sheep, which was burnt as sacrifice Ex. 29, 22; r. איני 1 to be strong, bulky, cf. איני body.

ירה or אֵלְהֶּדהּ pr. n. m. (הְדָּ is God) 'Hλίας, Elijah 2 K. 2, 6.

אָלִידה pr. n. m. (prob. אַּלִידה is God) 1 Ch. 26, 7.

Ring pr. n. m. (prob. He is God) Job chaps. 32 — 35, Elihu.

pr. n. m. (towards אַלְיְדוֹעֵינַי my eyes, according to Ps. 123, 1), Ezra 8, 4.

pr. n. m. (to אָלִיוֹעֵינַי my eyes) 1 Ch. 3, 23.

እኳ፫፫፫ጵያ pr. n. m. (God hideth) 2 Sam. 23, 32.

pr. n. m. (prob. God of harvest) 1 K. 4, 3.

מְלֵּילִים (pl. מֵלִילִם) adj. m. naught, of no value, akin to אַ, אַל not; hence subst. אַלִּילִים nothingnesses, idols Lev. 19, 4; הְשִּלִּילִים healers of nothingness, i. e. good-for-nothing physicians, vain comforters Job 13, 4. 2) a lie or folly Zech. 11, 17.

אָלְיְמֶלֶּךְּ pr. n. m. (God is king) Ruth 1, 2.

לב"ן, אור Chald. (akin to Heb. אַלֶּיה) demon. pron. these Dan. 2, 44; from the obsol. sing. אַנָּין, וּדְבַּין his, w. the pl. ending בַּבָּין, וָדְבַין הַבַּין בּין.

Num. 1, 14.

אַליעני pr. n. m. (God is help) Gen. 15, 2.

אַלִּרעֵרבַר pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 8, 20, i. q. אֱלִרעֵרבַר. אֵלִיְתוֹעֲרנַר.

קריכם pr. n. m. (perh. God of the people) 2 Sam. 11, 3; also עַּמִּיאֵל 1 Ch. 3, 5.

קרים pr. n. m. (perh. God of purity) Eliphaz Gen. 36, 4; Job 2, 11.

אָלִּיפֶּל pr. n. m. (God is judge, r. בָּלֶּי בָּי וֹ Ch. 11, 35. pr. n. m. (perh. God distinguishes him) 1 Ch. 15, 18.

יְבֶּלֶעְם pr. n. m. (God is rescue) 1 Ch. 3, 6, but אַלְּיבֶּלֶע 1 Ch. 14, 5.

אַרְעוּר pr. n. m. (God is a rock)
Num. 1, 5.

קרְבְּעָבְּן pr.n.m.(God hides) Num. 3, 30, but אֵלִבְּעָם Ex. 6, 22.

እኮፓ pr. n. m. (perh. God loathes, r. እነው; cf. Apoc. 3, 16) 2 Sam. 23, 25.

ברקים pr. n. m. (God sets up)
2 K. 18, 18; also יהויקים 2 K. 23, 34.

Paris pr. n. f. (God of oath) Ex. 6, 23, Sept. Έλισαβέτ; cf. Luke 1, 7, Elisabeth.

(Samaritan κατω) pr. n. of a western race of men; hence also of their land on the coast of the Mediterranean sea, whence purple was fetched Ez. 27,7; who are named (Gen. 10, 4) among the descendants of Javan (της = Ἰάονες, Ἰωνες) along w. Tarshish, etc.; hence prob. Elis in the Peloponnesus or, in a wider sense, Hellas or Eolis, as the shell-fish, producing purple, was very plentiful on the Laconian coast, the gulf of Corinth and in the Archipelagus; see της.

אַל שׁרֹע pr. n. m. (God is salvation) 2 Sam. 5, 15.

בְּיִשׁיבּ pr. n. m. (God restores)
1 Ch. 3, 24.

7777 pr. n. m. (God hears) 2 Sam. 5, 16.

שְׁלֵילֶשׁ pr. n. m. (God saves) Elishah, the Prophet who lived 896—825 B. C., 2 K. chaps 2—13.

אַלִּישָׁפְּט pr. n. m. (God judges). 2 Ch. 23, 1.

אַלְרְתּוֹד וֹ Ch. 25, 27; see אֵלְרְתּוֹד בּיִלְיִאָּר Chald. dem. pron. plur. these, i. q. אֵלִין Heb. אֵלֶין, from אֵלִין; the final ז is prob. an old demonst. ending

akin to L.-ce in ec-ce (= \varepsilon - \varepsilon \v

II (obs.) akin to אָלָ not, hence to be of no account, whence אַלָּדֹל

קבלל III (obs.) akin to אַלַל, to gather in, to harvest; hence אַלּלּגּ

IV to be strong, akin to אָלָה ; hence אַלון, אַלון.

ילְלֵבְּׁי interj. alas! Job. 10, 15 אֵלְלֵּי לִּיּ אַלְלֵּי לִיּר alas! for me; see אֵלְלֵי לִיּ I.

(Qal obs.) to bind, see אָלָּאָ, hence used in the derivatives a) for the binding and arching of a building (see אַלָּאָר, אָלֶּאָר, אָלֶאָר, אָלֶאָר, אָלֶאַר, אָלֶאַר, אָלֶאַר, אָלָאַר, hence unmarried or widowed. Niph. אַלָּאַלָּג, to be tongue-tied (cf. δεσμός τῆς γλώσσης Mark 7, 35) hence dumb, mute Is. 53, 7. — Pi. אַאַלַּג (intens. of Qal) to bind tight, bind together Gen. 37, 7.

אַלָּם, pl. אַלְמּרות אַלַמִּרם; see אַלם אַלָּם, see אַלִּמּר, אַלָּמּר,

שלמ (poet.) m. 1) dumbness, silence; אינם באינו Ps. 58, 2 silence of justice i. e. dumb justice; but אלם here may well mean binding, hence bond of justice. 2) prob. name of an old song or music Ps. 56 (title) בינו אלם יוור אלם silent dove among those afar off (perh. the Jews in Exile, cf. אלם Ps. 74, 19); r. באָלָּי.

(pl. אַלָּמִים Is. 56, 10) adj. m.

tied (i. e. tongue-tied), dumb, as a permanent bodily defect (Gram. § 84, 9), hence the Pi el form, Ps. 38, 14.

בּלֶם 1 K. 7, 7 (in some texts), another form of אוּלָם porch.

Job 17, 10 (in some editions) for מֹלֵב but.

ת pl. 1 K. 10, 11 (but by transp. 2 Ch. 2, 7) almug-trees, prob. red sandal-wood. — The name prob. consists of ביה from Sans. mocha (sandal-wood) and the art. א the.

קביר (from לאָ; pl. בים, רבים, f. something tied up, hence a bundle of corn, a sheaf (cf. עָבָרִרם, אָבָרָרם) Ps. 126, 6; ר. בְּבָרָרם

דרי היים pr. n. m. (perh. the tall, r. יביים) of a people and region in Southern Arabia, perh. the Allumæotæ of Ptolemy, Gen. 10, 28.

אַלַמֶּלֶהְ pr. n. f. (prob. = אַלַמֶּלֶהְ king's oak) city in Asher Josh. 19, 26.

לְּלְכֶּיֶת adj. m., אַלְּכֶּיֶת f., made solitary, widowed Jer. 51, 5; fem. as concr. a widow, Syr. לְּכֹּבְׁלֹּבְּׁלְּלִוֹ , Gen. 38 11; fig. also a state deprived of its king Is. 47, 8; r. אַלֵּבּוּ

אַלְמֹלְ m. widowhood, fig. of a state without its king, only Is. 47, 9.

אַלְבֶּינְהָ,w.suf.אַלְבְּינְהָּ) f. widow Jer. 49, 11; see צֵּלְבֶּן.

f.(only pl.) cidatels, palaces Is. 13, 22. Perh. from אָלָם to bind, to arch, cf. אוֹלָם hall; but prob. same as אַרְם which some MSS give (בי).

אַלְכְינִידִּה (w. suf. אַלְמְנִיּדִּדִּם, pl. אַלְמְנִיּדִּדִּם) f. widowhood Gen. 38, 14. Fig. of the captive Jewish people Is. 54, 4; from אַלָּבִיּרִ

adj. m. (from אַלְכֹּלְיִרָּ silence), only in union w. פּלִיד, nameless one, whose name is passed over in silence. Hence pronominally a certain one, 6

δείνα, such a one (comp. our Mr. so and so) Ruth 4, 1.

אברן see אברן Chald. these.

אַלְכָעָם pr. n. m. (God is delight)
1 Ch. 11, 46.

ገጥታ pr. n. m. (God is giver) 2 K. 24, 8.

ארבי (perh. for אָלאָא) pr. n. of an Assyrian-Babylonian region Gen. 14, 1, perh. same as אָלְאָלָא, which the Jerusalem Targ. gives for it (see אָלָאָר,) and which is mentioned Is. 37, 12, so that אַל (oak), אַהָּ (hill) are only additions to אָלָאָר, prob. for אַנּאָר, Assyria.

אָלֶעָד pr. n. m. (God is witness) 1 Ch. 7, 21.

pr. n. m. (God is adornment) 1 Ch. 7, 20.

קלעדן pr. n. m. (God is my praises) 1 Ch. 12, 5.

קלְלֶּלֶאָ pr. n.m. (God is helper) Ex. 6, 23; Sept. Έλεάζαρ, later Λάζαρος.

אָבֶּלְצָהָ and מְּבְּלֶבְהָּיׁ pr. n. (perh. God is high) a city on the east of Jordan, so named perh. from the Moabite worship of אָבּל בְּלִיוֹן, in Reuben, and now called in Arab. 'El-Âl, Num. 32, 3.

קרייט pr. n. m. (God made)
Jer. 29, 3.

(fut. אַבְּאָרְ Prov. 22, 25) prob. akinto בַּאַרָּ, Chald. אַבְּאָרָ, דְּבָּאָרָ, to bind, to join; hence בּאַרְאָ a family, athousand, i. e. a crowd, and an ox (see בּאַרֹּאָרָ, athousand, i. e. a crowd, and an ox (see בּאַרֹּאָרָ, athousand, i. e. a crowd, and an ox (see בּאַרַּאָרָ, athousand, i. e. a crowd, and an ox (see בּאַרַּאָרָ, athousand, tempthy, athousand, see בּאַרָּ, אַרָּ, בּאַרָּ, בּאַרָ, בּאַרָּ, בּאַרָּ, בּאָרָ, בּאַרָּ, בּאַרָּ, בּאַרָּ, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָּ, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָּ, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָּ, בּאָרָּ, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָּי, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָּי, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָּי, בּאָרָּי, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָ, בּאָבָּי, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָ, בּאָרָ, בּאָבָּי, בּאָרָ, בּאָבָּי, בּאָבָּי, בּאָבָּי, בּאָבָּי, בּאַרָּי, בּאָבָּי, בּאָבָּי, בּאָבָּי, בּאַבָּי, בּאַבָּי, בּאָבָּי, בּאַבָּי, בּאָבָּי, בּאַבָּי, בּאַבָּי, בּאָבָּי, בּאָבָּי, בּאָבָּי, בּאַבָּי, בּאָבָּי, בּאַבָּי, בּאַבָּי, בּאַבָּי, בּאַבָּי, בּאַבָּי, בּאַבָּי, בּאַבָּיי, בּאַבָּיי, בּאַבָּייי, בּאַבָּיי, בּאַבּיי, בּאַבָּיי, בּאַבּייי, בּאַבּייי, בּאַבּ

אָלָמִים 1) only pl. אֶלָמִים tame or

domesticated (beasts), only of the ox and cow, com. gend. (like βοῦς, L. bos, E. beeve, Kelt. bu, bo, once אַלוּפּן in Ps. 144, 14. 2) prop. combination (of numbers), hence a multitude (cf. רבבה), then one thousand 1000, dual אלפרם 2000, pl. אלפרם thousands. The object numbered stands mostly in the singular after the numeral, later often the other way. - From this the denom. Hiph. part. מַאַלִּיםוֹת Ps. 144, 13 making thousands, i. e. bearing very many. 3) a union of a thousand, i. e. of a great number, hence sometimes (like המשפה) a family, a subdivision of a tribe Judg. 6, 15. 4) pr. n. f. of a city in Benjamin Josh. 18, 28.

ראב Chald, a thousand (Heb. קּבֶּלֶּהְ)
Dan. 5. 1.

פַלָּם and אַלִּפַּלָם, see אַלִּפַּלָם and פַּלָּם

pense) 1 Ch. 8, 11.

(Qal obs.) akin to אדר to press together; only in Pi. אַלָּץ to press hard, to urge strongly, Judg. 16, 16; i.q. Samar. אַרֶּץ (בֹּיִלְץ בֹּיִן) to force.

المُرْجُولُ عود المُرْجُولُ

ביל (perh. for אָל not, put exceptionally w. ביל in imper. rise thou not) m. only in Prov. 30, 31 בְּלֶבְּיָּבְּעְ a king against (בְּיָבָּע as in Ps. 94, 16 and שְׁבָּא implied) whom rise thou not i. e., who is irresistible, or with whom the people is (as if ביל people, w. the article אַרָּ), but it may be with whom God is, the true reading having been prob. בּבְּיִבָּע see Gram. Note 3 on § 35, Rem. 1.

וֹתְלְּכְאָלְ pr. n. m. (God is maker)
1 Sam. 1, 1.

perh. in Galilee, birth-place of Nahum.
Nah. 1, 1. gentilic wpbs. — Perh. the

name means God of the bow; cf. ໜ່າ = ກໝູ່ p.

קבור pr. n. (perh. God of birth) a city in Simeon Josh. 19, 4 and Judah Ch. 15, 30; see אולה.

እንደሚያ ነገር —, pr. n. (perh. God of hope, ገርክ for ጥርክ) a city in Dan, Josh. 19, 44.

קְּרְבְּיִלְיִי pr. n. (perh. God of restoration, r. אָבְייִר) a city in Judah, Josh. 15, 59.

DŅ (obs.) f. a people, clan, only in pr. names; akin to DN.

(prim. and mimetic; w. suf. אמר, pl. אמר, properlythe first lisping or lip-sound of a babe, em, am, ma, hence mother; אָב נַאָם Est. 2,7 father and mother i. e. parents. DN has the same shades of meaning as IN. Ps. 27, 10; being used also for step-mother Gen. 37, 10, grandmother 1 K. 15, 10, or any female ancestor Gen. 3, 20; fig. for a benefactress Judg. 5, 7, owner Job 17, 14; then transferred to mother-earth Job 1, 21, to a people Jer. 50, 12, to a metropolis (i. q. מַבָּה mother-city) as the mother producing and sustaining the inhabitants, hence פבר ,חחום, בַּיָא שָׁאוֹל ,עַם ,עיר ,חַבֶּל ,ארץ are usually thought of as feminine. ערר ואם 2 Sam. 20, 19 a city and mother, i. e. metropolis; אם הדרה the mother way, i.e. the chief road from which another branches off as a cross-way Ez. 21,26; perh. = ראש הרה. --- is inflected as if derived from מַבֶּע (really a denom. from this noun), but is doubtless (like אב) taken from infant lips, as most nurseries in the worldcan testify; cf. Sans. mâ, Gr. μαῖα, μάμμα, μή-τηρ, L. mam-ma, ma-ter, Kelt. mam, Ger. Amme, Ger. and Eng. ma-ma, mut-ter, mo-ther, Arab. omm, Copt.mau, Esquimo am-ama, Maltese am, Slavon. ma-ti.

(perh. a pronom. root) akin to תֵּךְ, Syr. , , Chald. תֵּךְ, Arab. in, Copt. an, Ethiop. čm; cf. Gr. av, hv, el, Lat. an, en, si, W. ai, os, also E. if, which answers very much to bx in sound and sense, perh. also in origin: all these particles prob. being originally demonstrative like הַל, הַל, הַל, אָד, Syr. on; hence prop. there! if now! But practically an interrog. or conditional particle, like our if. 1) adv. interrog. (like 7, Gr. 7, Lat. an? num?) if? whether? —  $\alpha$ ) in a simple or direct question (for 17) without being dependent on a foregoing clause 1 K. 1,27.  $-\beta$ ) in an indirect or dependent question, el, if, whether, usually after verbs of asking, inquiring, doubting, looking 2 K. 1, 2, Cant. 7, 13.  $-\gamma$ ) in a disjunctive question whether - or? the clauses of which are connected thus, הַלַנוּ אֲחָה in Josh. 5, 13 הַלַנוּ אֲחָה whether for us art thou or for our foes? האם Gen.17, 17 (L. sive - sive), □x - □x Job 6, 12, w. emphasis on 1st clause דָאָם Job 34, 17. If the question is continued further, with different subjects, then there may stand תַּשִּבּי, or more varied ר אַם — הַלא ׁ → אָם – הַ Ps. 94, 9. — 2) Herewith many connect a negative sense no, not (as if = לֹא, only in effect, not in reality, any more than our if is ever really no) especially in protesting and swearing, e. g. Ps. 95, 11 I sware אם־רבאון if they shall enter, Sept. εί είσελεύσονται (cf. Heb. 3, 11), Vulg. si introibunt; where neither nor εl is strictly neg. any more than si and if, but the not is only inferred from the clause to be mentally supplied, thus if they shall enter then my oath will be in vain, which cannot be; cf. אַר אָר, אַר, אַר —

conj. if, in conditional sentences,

אָם לא if not, w. the fut. Judg. 4, 8, also w. perf. אם עשיתר Ps. 7, 4, Ruth 2, 21 אם כלד אם אם אם Bept. צש ללד אם בלד 2, 21 אם בלד אם בלד 2, 21 אם בלד 2, 21 אם בלד אם ב w. a participle Judg. 9, 15, w. infin. constr. Job 9, 27. - Here belong also those cases, where Dx (like if) may be conveniently rendered by when, since (Gen. 47, 18 Am. 7, 2), comp. Ger. wenn (if) = wann (when), or other shades of meaning suited to the context: DX 3D after a negative clause is but, else after an affirmative it is for if, that if; in wishing DN, at times united w. No, is if now! oh that! — In composition, דולא = דאם, L. nonne? expecting answer Yes Num. 17, 28, Job 6, 13; אם לא (a) is not? Is. 10, 9;  $\beta$ ) if not Ps. 7, 13;  $\gamma$ ) after a negative but Gen. 24, 38; cf. st μή, L. nisi, Chald. κὸμ for κὸτοκ unless.

키시아시아 (Hos. 4, 6 in some texts) 1 fut. Qal of DNO w. suf. 7 and x for 7 cohort., perh. meant to be pronounced אָכִּאָסָאַדְּ

אַמַא or אַמּדן Chald. (pl. אַמּדן) בּ ell, cubit Dan. 3, 1; see Heb. אַבָּדה

אָבֶּע (obs.) perh. akin to מַצָּ *to join*; hence perhaps

אַמֶּתָּד, אַמֶּתָד (w. suf. אַמֶּתָד, pl. אַמָּחוֹתם, c. אַמְהוֹת, w. suf. אָמָדוֹתָרוֹם) f. hand-maid, maid-servant, female slave, hence 's son of a female slave = slave Ex. 23, 12. אָמֶתָּדְ was used for I even by free women in addressing a superior or master 1 Sam. 1,11; Chald. אָמָה and אָמָה, also אָמָה, also אַמָּה --- אַפָּדוֹ is prob. mimet. and akin to אַכ; cf.µaia, L.mamma, W. mammaeth, G. amme, all used for a nurse.

אים אסרם או terror; r. אים אסר אים terror. אַמַרות (c.תְּמָת dual אַמָּת, pl. אָמָת, pl. אָמָה, from DN mother) f. 1) mother-city, a metropolis; thus in the phrase in 2 Sam.

8, 1 David took the bridle of the metropolis out of the hands of the Philistines, i. e. subdued the city. 2) a foundation, DIR IS.6, 4 foundations of the thresholds. 3) mother (perh. joint) of the arm, i.e. fore-arm below the elbow joint; hence, as a measure, cubit, ell, about=18 inches; fig. measure, as in IRRA PRA Jer. 51, 13 the measure of thy robbery. 4) pr. n. of a hill (perh. mother-hill i. e. chief hill) 2 Sam. 2, 24.

אָבֶּד', def. אָבֶּד', def. אָבֶּד', a people, tribe Dan. 3, 4.

אָבָּה see אָבָּה.

וֹאָצְלֵּבְוֹ I m. 1) a builder, architect (= אָצָהְ ; in Prov. 8, 30 used of wisdom, personified as a female artificer, but without the fem. form (Gram. § 107, 1, Rem.); but some take it here for supporter. 2) pr. n. m. of king of Judah, B. C. 644—642, 2K. 21, 18.

קביון II for המון *a multitude*, only in Jer. 52, 15 by a Chaldaism.

god, Amon, 'Aμμών, Jer. 46, 25, in the ancient Egyptian language, Aum, fully Aum-Re i. e. Amon-Sun. He was chiefly worshipped in Thebes (γικ Ναh. 3, 8, Greek Διόσπολις). Amon signifies according to Champollion, elevation; cf. ἄμβων, L. umbo.

קאָנִים ,אָמיּנִים ,אָמיּנִים ,אָמיּנִים ,אָמיּנִים ,אַמּיּנִים ,אַמיּנִים ,אַמיּנִים , m. prop. a stay or prop, then trustiness, fidelity, Deut. 32, 20. The pl. designates, 1) as a collect. abstract,

fidelity, Prov. 20, 6 אָרְשׁ אֲמַדּנְּרָם a man of fidelity, i. e. trusty; 2) concrete, Ps. 12, 2 where אֲמַדּנְרִם as part. pass. of אֲמָנִּנְים trusted ones, πιστοί the faithful.

אַמרּלָדוֹ, (from אֵמָרּלָדוּ, pl. אַמּרּלָדוּ, Prov. 28, 20) f. 1) firmness, Ex.17,12 and his hands were firmness, i. e. firm. 2) security Is. 33, 6. 3) faithfulness, of God Deut. 32, 4; also of men towards God, hence faith, trust, Syr. בבובל, Sept. תוכנו, Hab. 2,4 comp. Gen. 15, 6.

٧٦٦٥ pr.n.m. (courageous) father of the prophet Isaiah, Is. 1, 1.

אָמָלְ pr. n. m. Ezr. 2, 57, but אָמוֹן in Neh. 7, 59.

אָבִּים אָבָּים אָבָּים, see אָבִים אָבּים אָבִים אָבִים

ירון אַבּיינון pr. n. m. (faithful) for אַכְינון 28am.13, 20, as if from a form אַכְינון 8yr. באַכִין true. See

לְבְּיל (Is. 28, 2) adj. m.

1) strong, mighty, הַשְּרִץ כֹּין אַמְּרָץ in strength Nah. 2, 2; w. בַּבּ Am. 2, 16 strong of heart, bold; אָבָיץ אָבּין the conspiracy was strong 2 Sam. 15, 2.

2) abstr. strength, might, Is. 40, 26.

אָבֵּרר (ר. אָפָר II) m. high, hence a) perh. mountain-top Is. 17, 9; β) tree-top, אָבִרר סי הוא מָבּרר on the head of the tree-top Is. 17, 6. Cf. אַבָּרָר.

(which see), to fall, to droop, to languish, only part. בְּבָל hip בְּהַלְּהְ how is thy heart languished (through passion) Ez. 16, 30. — Pulal אַבְלֵלוּ ,אִבְלֵלוּ ,אִבְלֵלוּ ,אִבְלֵלוּ ,אִבְלֵלוּ ,אִבְלֵלוּ ,אַבְלֵלוּ ,אבווי to be withered (of plants) Is. 24, 7, languishing (in sickness) Ps. 6, 3; also to mourn Is. 19, 8.

אַנֵילֶל (pl. אָמֵלֶלִים) adj. m. languid, weak, only Neh. 3, 34. Redupl. from

אַכל; perh. the — has remained firm from the original intrans. notion; see **ት**ሟ፟፞፠. Cf. ἀμβλύς.

לַבֶּם (obs.) akin to מָבָם to join, to combine. --- This root is prob. connected w. the primitive by mother, as the natural bond of union; also w. אמה, the same word modified and expressing dependence or subordination, hence a woman dependent on the family or bound to it, as also אונים the family or bound to means a woman tied to the family (cf. δούλη from δέω, L. famula from αμα = simul); hence a people as being a union (cf. δῆμος) was called אָב , בַּב,

pr. n. f. (a rendezvous) city in Judah Josh 15, 26; r. byk.

וֹיָפֵן, I akin to אָבַן I, 1) אָבַן I, 1) trans. to make firm, to found, to prop up, to build, hence אָמֶר pillar, אָמֶר and אָמוֹן architect; to sustain, to nurse i. e. to carry Lam. 4, 5, hence the part. אֹמֶן sustaining, hence nursing-father or guardian, παιδαγωγός, Num. 11, 12; f. אַמָּהָא a nurse Ruth 4, 16. 2) intrans. to be firm, hence to be reliable, trusty, faithful; part. pass. אמונים prop. depended on, i. e. the faithful, πιστοί, Ps. 31, 24. - Niph. מ) to be made firm, part. מָקוֹם נַאָמֶן a firm, sure place Is. 22, 23; לא תאַמנו ye shall not be established or secure Is. 7, 9;  $\beta$ ) to be durable, lasting, sure Hos. 5, 9, בֵּרח נֵאֲכָן an abiding house (posterity) 1 Sam. 2, 35, but also of a chronic sickness Deut. 28, 59, of an unfailing supply of water Is. 33,16; γ) to be nourished, carried, as a child, Is. 60, 4;  $\delta$ ) to be faithful, true, such as can be depended on, used of God Is. 49, 7, a servant Num. 12, 7, messenger Prov. 25, 13, a witness Is. 8, 2. — Hiph. to hold firmly, w. on to something, hence to trust

in, to credit as true, absol. Is. 7, 9; to believe w. a (minna Gen. 15, 6 in the Lord); oftener w. 5 Gen. 45, 26, Ex. 4, 9; w. "D Job 9, 16; also w. infin. Job 15, 22; perh. also to halt, stand still, of the war-horse in Job 39,24, where others prefer to believe.

עָבֶן II (obs.) for יָפֵן I, denom. from יָמִין; — Hiph. דַאָּמִין for דַיִּמִין to turn to the right Is. 30, 21; cf. Gen. 13, 9.

7 Dan. 6, 24, يَדْ صِرَا , Chald. Aph i. q. Hiph. of jan I, to trust; part. pass. מְרַעְּמֵן Dan. 2, 45 trusted, faithful.

m. prob. exercised, skilled, hence architect, artist, Cant. 7. 2: r. אפן I.

adj. m. firm, faithful, hence a) subst. fidelity, אַלְדֶּי God of faithfulness Is. 65, 16, comp. Apoc. 3, 14; β) adv. truly Jer. 28, 6, certainly, chiefly as confirmation at the end of sayings Num. 5, 22, Ps. 41, 14. Hence ἀμήν often in Bib. Gr., Neh. 5, 13, but Sept. mostly γένοιτο 80 be it! Ps. 72, 19; r. אָמָן I.

728 m. truth, faithfulness, Is. 25, 1; r. אָסֶרָ I.

ואָפֶר (r. אָפֶל I) f. 1) fixedness, hence allowance, i. e. wayes Neh. 11, 23; firmness i. e. a compact Neh. 10, 1. 2) pr. n. of a mountain ridge of Antilibanus (Talm. אָמָנוֹן) Cant. 4, 8; hence also name of a river 2 K. 5, 12 (now بَرْدِي Baradi, Greek Χρυσορδόας) because it flowed down from 'Amana. The K'thibh in 2 K. 5, 12 has בֹּלֶה (ב and ב being often interchanged). - The name may refer to the mountain's firmness or the river's perennial flow.

f. columns, אמניה (only pl. אמניה) f. columns, pillars 2 K. 18, 16; r. 70% I.

দিন্দু ('ŏmnā', from ্রেম) f. 1) bringing up, fostering, Est. 2, 20. 2) for চ্যুক্ষ ('ŏmnā'm) as adv. truly Josh. 7, 20.

קרון pr. n. m. (faithful) 2 Sam. 3, 2. Cf. אָמִינוֹן.

בוֹלְאָ, בּוֹלְאָ (from מִּמֹן) adv. truly, certainly Job 34, 12, Gen. 18, 13.

רְּיֵבְיּאָ f. 1) perh. as sing. of rיֹזְיְאָ in 2 K. 18, 16 columns, posts. 2) fostermother, nurse, Ruth. 4, 16; r. יְדָאָ I.

אָבְיץ (fut. יָאֵנִץ) prob. akin to אָרֶק, סְבֶּץ, prop. to be sharp, hence to be alert, strong; used of the feet, to be swift (comp. אַלא); of the mind, to be dauntless 2 Ch. 13, 18; w. 72 to be stronger than, to prevail over, Gen. 25, 23. - Pi. 1) to make firm, i. e. stiff and unbending, e. g. לא תאמץ אַרדלבבה thou shalt not make thy heart hard, i. e. obstinate Deut. 15, 7; to make strong, i.e. establish e.g. a house 2Ch. 24, 13, heaven Prov. 8, 28; to make courageous, bold, through assistance given, Deut. 3, 28; to confirm, e. g. the sinking knees, Job 4, 4; 2) to set off or pick out, to select, e. g. בַּרְאַרֶם the son of man (i. e. Israel) whom thou hast chosen (הַצְּבֶּא) for thyself Ps. 80, 18; w. 2 to select among Is. 44, 14. - Hiph. to act courageously Ps. 27, 14. — Hith. to shew oneself bold, alert, hence of alertness 1 K. 12, 18, of firm resolve Ruth 1, 18. Hence

γοκ (pl. Στεν) adj. m. active, feet, used of horses in Zech. 6, 3, 7; but others refer it here to some strong colour, e. g. deep red (after the Sept. πυβροί in some texts), as if we had γιση, which see under γιση.

Job 17, 9; r. yns.

ገኳሚል (r. γኮል) f. strength, only in Zech. 12, 5.

ንጀን pr. n. m. (brave) Neh. 11, 12.

I (prob. mimetic, see נְלַלּ cf. our mumble, murmur) fut. ראמר w. disjunct, accent and in pause, but with conjunct. accent and ז ייאמר consec.,1 p. sing. אֹמֶר, inf. c. אַמֹר, לאמר, באמר (always for לאמר, באמר), 1) to say; differing from אַכּר to speak, אַכּר being almost always followed by what is spoken, which andoes not require, e. g. Lev. 1, 2 speak TIT to Israel and say וְאַכֵּרְהַן to them (here follows what is to be said). So לאמר, lit. for to say i. e. saying = namely, is used as a formula of quotation, where then the very expression follows Ex. 6, 10 or the acc. of what is said Jer. 14, 17, which latter but rarely appears to be omitted, e. g. Gen. 4, 8 Cain said (it, namely what God had spoken to him in v. 7), where the Samar. adds נלכה השרה let us go to the field and the Sept. διέλθωμεν είς τὸ πεδίον. — The person to whom one says a thing is put w. אל or 5 Gen. 3, 16. 17; also of whom 2 K. 19, 32, Gen. 20, 13, Ps. 3, 3; or w. acc. as in Gen. 43, 27 your aged father אָשר אָמֶרָתּם whom ye said, i. e. ye spoke of; hence w. b to name or call Is. 5, 20, so אמרר named Mic. 2, 7; also as the context requires, it may be to admonish Job 36, 10; to promise 2 Ch. 32, 24; to praise Ps. 40, 11; to announce Ex. 19, 25. 2) to think Ex.

2, 14, elliptically for the full expression אַכֶּר בָּלֶב to say in the heart i. e. meditate Gen. 17, 17, Ps. 4, 5 (cf. φημί in Homer). 3) to command, chiefly in later Heb. as Est. 1, 17, in 1 K. 11, 18 לַחֲוֹם אָמֵר לּוֹ he ordered bread for him. - Niph. to be said, w. אַל ל, to somebody Num. 23, 23, Ez. 13, 12; w. 3 also to be named Hos. 2, 1; קרוש ראמר-לו holy shall be said to him i. e. he shall be called Is. 4, 3. אָמֶר (impersonally) it is said, esp. in quotation Gen. 10, 9, Num. 21, 14. — Hiph. to cause to say, w. the acc. e. g. האמירה He has made thee say, i. e. has pledged thee, Deut. 26, 18. — Hith. דְרָאַמֶּר to boast or lift up oneself Ps. 94, 4; but this might belong to אמר II.

אניר (obs. unless perh. in Ps. 94, 4) to be high; akin by metathesis to יְבֶּעָם (cf. שְׁכֵּים שְׁכֵּים) and יָבָּעִם Hencc אֵמִיר , אָמִיר, perh. also the title Emîr, denoting eminence, used of princes.

לאַכֶּר, for אַמְרָח, fut. אָמְרָח, inf. מָמָר, מָאמָר 1) to say, by mouth Dan. 2, 25 or by writing Dan. 7, 2; part. pl. אָכְיִרוּן saying they are, i. e. it is said Dan. 3, 4. 2) to command Dan. 2, 46. See the Heb. אָבֶר I.

קאַרָּרוּ (Pl. אָבְּרוּן) m. lamb, prop. for עַבֵּר wool-bearer, cf. L. laniger (from עַבֵּר Heb. בְּבָּר אָבֶּר (from בַּבָּר , Arab. בָּבָר, Arab. בַּרָר, prob. hence ἀμνός.

אָמֵר pr. n. m. (perh. tall, r. אָמֵר II) Jer. 20, 1.

לבְּאָלְ (poet.) m. 1) a word, poetic speech (cf. ἔπος) Ps. 19, 4, song of victory (ἐπινίχιον) Hab. 3, 9. 2) promise Ps. 77, 9. 3) like קָּבָר a matter or thing Job 22, 28; ר. אָמָר L

אָמָר (obs., r. אָמָד II) m. height, mountain range, hence gentilic

אַרְרָדוּ poet. (c. הַרָה, pl. אָבֶּרְרָּוּ r. אָפָר I) f. utterance Ps. 18, 31, poetic speech, a song Gen. 4, 23.

אָבְירָדה f. i. q. אָמְרָדה, only Lam. 2, 17.

דר. n. m. (mountaineer or highlander) Amorite, a Canaanitish race of people on what was subsequently the Mountains of Judah Gen. 48, 22. Sept. 'Αμοβραΐοι; their land is named in Josephus 'Αμωρίτις, 'Αμορία. Prob. from אָמָר . אָמָאָ ΙΙ.

אָבְיִרְּיּלְ pr. n. m. (prob. eloquent, r. אָבֵירְ I) Neh. 3, 2.

קרירה, אבריךה pr. n. m. (promise of אין; cf. θεόφραστος) 1 Ch. 5, 37; 2 Ch. 19, 11.

אַרֶּרְעָּהְ pr. n. m. of a king of Shinar Gen. 14, 1; perh. for אָרָהָּלּ for אָרָהָּ = אַרְּאָרָ אָרָאָ w. מּיִבְּאַ inserted for the Dagh. f., w. לַּיִים as dimin. ending; cf. ᾿Αρβαπαχίτις, a region of northern Assyria, also אֵרָמַּ־רְנָשׁרּ proper name of a Shemite.

(obs.) akin to who, to pass away. Hence

רְאָבֶּלְ (for רְאָבָאָ, w. suff. יוֹחָאַ; r. יְבָּאָדְ (for רְאָבָאָ, w. suff. יוֹחָאַ; r. יְבָּאָדְ (for remness Ps. 19, 10, hence i) certainty Josh. 2, 12. 2) faithfulness Is. 59, 14, truth Gen. 42, 16, trucheartedness Gen. 24, 49, usually in connection w. יְבָּיִרְ וּבָּאָרָ וּבְּאָרָ I.

רורות (only c. and w. suf. והורות pi. c. היות pi. c. היות pi. f. a sack or bag Gen. 42, 27; perh. prop. cloth, from וותף to spread out, like היות pi. cloak from וותף; cf. pi.

אָבֶּית pr. n. m. (truthful, from אֵבֶּית w. adj. ending —) Jon. 1, 1; where the Syr. has צֹבֶיל Ματθαῖος, as if they took אֵבָים for אָבָיבּיל.

לְּבְּיִלְיִים Strong, powerful, perh. well-hipped, from מְּחָבִין hips, regarded as the seat of strength, Dan. 7, 7; on the use here of the masc. form for the fem. see on אַחָרַיּר

וווורדיס. adv. where? whither?

1 Sam. 10, 14, in the Targ. for אָלָּי, shortened for אַלְּי, (cf. רְיחָין and מַילִי,), hence אָלֵי whence? 2 K. 5, 25; שולוו when? how long? Job 8, 2.

Rarely for אַלָּי, which see below.

אין, see אין Heliopolis.

אָבֶּר Chald. Dan. 2, 8, oftener מְּבָּר pron. 1 pers. i. q. Heb. אַבּי I. In Dan. 7, 15 רְבִּיר אַנִין lit. my spirit I (i. e. even mine), the אַנְי used for emphasis; see Gram. § 121, 3.

for Ny Fix, interj. of intreaty, ah now! ah I pray thee! at the beginning of a sentence Ex. 32, 31 where the merely enclitic Ny cannot stand. In very pressing intreaties the Ny can be repeated Gen. 50, 17.

אָבֶבּרוּ Chald, Dan. 4, 9, see אַבְּרּאָ אַרָדּאָ Chald., see ד. יְדָע pron. I, see אֵנָה אַרָרּאָ

אריים interrog. adv. whither? (prop. where-ward? from אָ שׁ. דֹּיִים וֹשׁרִים local) in double questions, דְּיִים וֹשְׁרִים וּשְׁרִים וֹשְׁרִים וְּשְׁרִים וֹשְׁרִים וֹשְׁרִים וֹשְׁרִים וֹשְׁרִים וֹשְׁרִים וֹשְׁרִים וֹשְׁרִים וֹשְׁרִים וֹשְׁרִים וֹשְׁיִים וֹשְׁים וֹשְׁיִים וְיִּים וְּישְׁיִים וֹשְׁיִים וְיִים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁיִים וְיִּים וְּשְׁיִים וְּיִּים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁיִּים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְּישְׁים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁים וְשִּיְים וְשְּיִים וְשְּיִים וְּשְׁישְׁיִים וְּשְּׁים וְּשְׁיִים וְּשְׁיִים וְ

וֹתְאָלָ i. q. תְּאָב, from אָּ w. תּיָּ for תְּיִּ loc. 2 K. 5, 25.

אָבָן I mimet. akin to אָבָן, אָבָן אָנָק, אָבָן, אָבָן, אָבָן, אָבָן, אָבָן, נַחַאָּבָּן, נַחַאָּבָּן, נַחַיָּאַבָּן, cf. àvla.

H (Qal obs.) akin to הַּיָּהְ I, רְּיָבָּיְהְ III, to bow or incline, hence to meet or approach; hence perh. רְאַ with (for רְאָבָּיִה). — Pi. רְאָבָּיִּהְ prop. to make something tend or incline some way, hence (said of God) to cause to occur Ex. 21, 13. — Pu. to be made to occur, to befall Prov. 12, 21; Ps. 91, 10. — Hith. to seek (for oneself) opportunity or occasion, w. אָ against somebody 2 K. 5, 7. — Hence רוֹאָבָהְ, רְוָאָבָּהָ.

III obsol. in Semitic but prob. akin to νέω, to swim or float,

L. no, Bret. neûi, W. novio, Sans. niv; perhaps akin to לוֹן fish, i. e. swimmer; hence אַנָּדוֹן, אָנָרָיִדּן, אַנָּדִין

ገጋጽ Jon. 1, 14; 4, 2; see እንጂ

pers. pron. we, only in K'thibh of Jer. 42, 6, where the Q'ri has the common form אַנְקוּנָה, but the former is better here; hence the suffixes אַבָּי, אַבָּי, אָבַי, אַבַּי, and the afformative אַבָּייָנָר e. g. אַנְלָנָר בּּיּ

רוב היים Chald. pers. pron. m., היים f. i. q. Heb. בין, ד, they Dan. 2, 44; 7, 17; from דירו, דין and the prefixed demonstrative particle אן בין דיים בין בין דיים בין דיים בין דיים בין דיים בין בין דיים בין בין דיים בין דיים בין דיים בין דיים בין דיים בין בין בין בין בין בין בין ב

שׁנִשׁ (= Chald. אַנָשׁ, whence perh. pl. אנשרם, c. שנשר; but see Note on www) m. 1) human being, like אַרָּם, but only in poetry; rarely for man as individual as in Job 5, 17, usually collective (hence without a pl. form) for mankind Deut. 32, 26; poet. בּן־אֵלוֹשׁ Ps. 144, 3. Often in poetry w. the accessory notions α) of the crowd (cf.  $\delta \chi \lambda o \zeta = L.$  vulgus), hence בחרט אוש w. a vulgar stylus Is. 8, 1, i. e. in the popularly legible writing; β) base men Job 25, 6; Ps. 8, 5. But the meanings α and β do not necessarily belong to the proper sense of win; see Ps. 8, 6. 2) pr. n. m. (a man) Enosh Gen. 4, 26.

II, pan, only Niph. πρως to lament, to moan, δούρεσθαι, w. ο Εz. 9, 4 or w. γρ Εx. 2, 23 of the object for which one mourns, also absolute Lam. 1, 4; said of animals Joel 1, 18.

לְּנְקְּרֵהְיּר (w. suf. אַנְקְּרָהְיּר, pl. רְּנְקְּרָהְיּר f. complaint Ps. 102, 6; sigh Ps. 31, 11. In Is. 21, 2 הַנְּרִיְבָּהְיּ all her sighing i. e. caused by her, the suf. should have Mappiq, הַּיָּרָי, רִּרָאָרָ.

NITIN Chald. pers. pron. i. q.

Heb. אֲבַּחְנה, we Dan. 3, 16; also אֲבַחְנה Ezr. 4, 16.

pers. pron. 1 pl. com. we; once אָצָלְּ Jer. 42, 6. As in all pers. pronouns, an (אָצֹר prob. a demonstr. prefix, and אָצְר is perh. equal to אָצָר, w. the prosthetic letter ה hardened for א, like the Chald. בְּעָרָב וְּצָאָלָּ. The shortened form אָרָן (Gen. 42, 11) occurs but 6 times.

pr. n. f. (perh. panting) a city in Issachar Josh. 19, 19; see זָּתַר.

com. I, from — (a form for I still retained as a suffix) w. demonstr. pref. an. Usually in the nom. case (I), rarely in oblique cases (my, me) as explained in Gram. § 121, 3. See

אָרָ m. skip, mostly collective shipping, a fleet, 1 K. 9. 26; no plural. Very rarely a ship, and then treated as if fem. e.g. in 1 K. 10, 22; אַרָּ בְּיִבּי sar-ship Is. 33, 21. — The etyiu. is doubtful; but it may be from אָנָּ בּיִּנְ וּשִׁנְּ וּשִׁנְ וּשִׁנְ וּשִׁנְ וּשִׁנְ וּשְׁנִי וּיִי וְיִי וּשְׁנִי וּשְׁנִי וּשְׁנִי וּשְׁנִי וּשְׁנִי וְיִי וּיִי וְשְׁנִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְשְׁנִי וּשְׁנִי וְשְׁנִי וְיִי וְשְׁנִי וְיִי וְיִייְיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְּעִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְשְׁיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וּשְׁנִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וּשְׁי וְיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִּיי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיּיי וְיִייִי וְיִי וּשְׁיִי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִי

קרידה, once K'thibh אלידה, once K'thibh אלידה 2 Ch. 8, 18) f. a ship Jonah 1. 3; a noun of unity, therefore taking the plural Gen. 49, 13.

הַרְּיָּה f. sighing, lamentation Lam. 2, 5; cf. dv(a; r. אַנָה I.

אָנין Chald. they; see אָנין.

pr. n. m. (the people's sighing) i Ch. 7, 19.

sharp. Hence perhaps

אָרָה m. perh. some pointed tool or instrument used in building, an awl or graver, for marking and designing (comp. שָׁבִּיד); hence in the Sept. and Symmachus ἀδάμας (steel point), used for engraving, cf. Chald אַתְּבָא, δνυξ.

Only in Amos 7, 7 we note wall of the graver, i. e. built by plan and measure; v. 8 I set the graver (sc. of desolation) in the midst of my people, i. e. I will destroy utterly, as if by plan and measure. But most take where for tin or lead (Sans. naga or vanga), and hence plummet, which suggests substantially the same meaning in this very obscure passage; comp. Is. 34, 11.

personal pron. com. gend. I, the primary and fuller form belonging to the ancient period of the language, and hence oftener found in the Pentateuch, but in later writings e. g. Ezekiel, Chronicles, it gives place, w. few exceptions, to the shorter form אָלִי — It is formed like the Coptic ANOK from the demonstrative particle an, and the wide spread pronom. form ôki, Sax. ic, Dutch ik, Ger. ich, ἐγώ, L. ego, E. I, Sans. aham; see Gram. § 32, Note on Rem. 1.

i. q. אָבָּא, I, only Hith. רַיִּדְאִינֵן to bemoan oneself Lam. 3, 39;to murmur Num. 11, 1; Sept. γογγόζειν.

De akin to wy, Syr. mij, prop. to press, to urge, hence to force, only in Est. 1, 8. Cf. Syr. mmi, ἀνάσσω, ἄνωγα.

in Dan. 4, 6 no secret presses thee, i. e. troubles.

prop. to breathe through the nose, to pant or snort through anger, hence to be angry, w. 2 at somebody 1 K. 8, 46; Ps. 85, 6; absolutely Ps. 2, 12. — Hith. to be angry, w. 2 of person against whom, Deut. 1, 37. — This root is mimet. akin to 135, 125; 125;

πνέω, L. paveo, E. pant, blow, breathe, puff, snuff, G. schnauben, or some such sounds in all tongues, expressive of breathing and often also anger or temper; cf. ἐμπνέων ἀπειλῆς καὶ φόνου Acts 9, 1. — Hence ΤΝΙ nose, anger, Syr. [Δ] (pl. [Δ]) face, Arab.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb. אָבֶּא, Chald. (only pl. אַנְפּר, w. suf. אַנְפּר, m. face, prop. the nostrils of man Dan. 2, 46; i. q. Heb. אַפָּרָם.

Fig. f. name of an unclean bird Lev. 11, 19, Deut. 14, 18; so called from its hard breathing or hissing, when provoked, hence angry bird; according to the Sept.sandpiper (χα-ραδριός); others say the heron; others the parrot, as in the Arab. version; r. 538.

קבונה) prop. to cry w. anguish, hence to groan, of the wounded Ez. 26, 15. — Niph. to sob, sigh Ez. 24, 17. — Mimet. and akin to רוַבָּא, רְבַּיִּק, רְבַּיִּבָּ, Cf. ἀγχω, L. ango, Dan. and Swed. anken, Ger. enge, W. yng, E. anguish. Hence

guish, moaning Ps. 79, 11, Mal. 2, 13.
2) perh. a kind of lizard, so named from its moaning cry Lev. 11, 30.

to be evil, dangerous, deadly, of an incurable disease or wound Job 34, 6; fig. of grief Is. 17, 11; of an evil day Jer. 17, 16; morally of the heart Jer. 17, 9. — Niph. to be dangerously ill, sick unto death, 2 Sam. 12, 15. — Akin to Syr.

עובאָ II (obs.) perh. akin to שַּׁשַׂאָ

to be strong. Hence, perhaps, אָנוֹשׁ, Chald. נְבֵר, cf. גָבֶר,

Dan. 2, 38, also אַנְאָד Dan. 5, 21, אַנְאָד Dan. 4, 13 K'thibh, pl. בְּעָשִׁד Dan. 4, 14) human, being, man, i. q. Heb. בייא See Note on בייא.

אַנשׁרם m. men; pl. of אָישׁ which see; also of Chald. אַנָּשׁ in Dan. 4,14.

וואָלָ (obs.) perh. akin to הַאָּלָ to incline to, to meet. Hence perh. האָ וו prep. with for האָב; cf. Arab. אַנֹבּ to meet.

י Praction (i. q. Heb. מְּלְתְּדֹּוֹרְ pron. 2 pers. pl. m. of מְּלִּהְדָּה, ye Dan. 2, 8; in Targum אָמִדּן, Syr. מָבֹוּן, Arab.

\*\*NON\* (obs.) akin to πψη τυς to be strong) hence to heal. Chald. κομ, Syr. μή, Arab. ω΄; cf. σαόω, σώζω. Hence

\*\* pr. n.m. (healer or physician) king of Judah (B. C. 955—914) 1 K. 15, 8.

trouble, injure, hence γιος; cf. Arab. το hurt, perh. κήθω to vex, L. cædo, G. schaden, E. scathe.

קאָסָהְּ (r. אָסַהְּ) m. unguent-flask, only 2 K. 4, 2; cf. אָנָר from אָנָר.

710% m. trouble, harm, Gen. 42, 4; r. 110%.

קסור (for אָסוּר, pl. אַסוּר Ecc. 7, 26) m. bond, fetter Judg. 15, 14;

יאָסר דְאַמּה the fetter-house, prison Jer. 37, 15; r. אָסָר.

רא Chald. m. same as Heb. אַסר bond Dan. 4, 12; r. אַסר.

קריק (r. מָסְתְּ m. the in-gathering (offruit), harvest Ex. 23, 16; הַבְּעָרָה the feast of in-gathering, Ex. 34, 22. Cf. הַרִיך, הַבָּרַר הָבָּרַר.

নিট্রে (r. ২০৯) m. fettered one, prisoner Job 3, 18, Ps. 68, 7. It differs from মতেই, which is more participial; see Gen. 39, 20.

m. 1) captive Is. 10, 4. 2) pr. n. m. Ex. 6, 24.

ייי (obs.) to pour out, to anoint; akin to פְּבָּרְ – אָנַרְ (cf. – אָנַרְ, perh. אָסיּרְ, deriv. אָסיּרָן.

set, to put by; fig. to heap together; cf. Chald. אָסָן, Syr. בּשֹּׁן. Hence

בּקבּים (only pl. אָסָבָּים m. store-houses, granaries Deut. 28, 8 (cf. בּאָדָם, בְּאָדָה).

pr. n. m. (perh.thorny, from מבוב after the form בובא) Ezr. 2, 50.

TEION pr. n. m. of an Assyrian Satrap, said to be בְּלֵּא (בְּקִריָּא Ezr. 4, 10. — Perh. from the Zend whaina = osna great (i. e. בְּלָא) and par prince (i. e. בְּלִירָא); but it may be Semitic, akin to Heb. בַּלֹיי to attack (w. בַּלִּי, Gen. 43, 18); cf. בֹּתִוּתְבָּפַלּייִי דִינִיםּ

דְּבְּיִי pr. n. f. daughter of the Egyptian priest Potiphera, wife of Joseph, Gen. 41, 45; Sept. Άσενέθ, 'Ασενέθ; Copt. **AC-NEIT**; hence אינ בּ בְּיִי בְּיִי אַ Neit (Ἀθήνη, Minerva) and אָּ (=שַׁ = Sans. as, Kelt. ys, is) she is; i. e. she is of Minerva i. e. devoted to her.

ברוב Zech. 7, 14 for ביינו

1 fut. Pi. of סָּצֶּי; see Gram. § 23, 3, Rem. 2.

אַסַסְ, fat. אָאָסָשָנִי, w. saf. אָאָסָשָנִי, w. R dropped in 50x 1 Sam. 15, 6 for DOWN for DOWN Mic. 2, 12 (w. 17-TEX Mic. 4, 6), poin Ps. 104, 29 for סאס for סאס Ps. 26, 9; prop. to scrape or sweep together, hence 1) to gather (fruits) Ex. 23, 10, Ruth 2, 7; (money) 2 K, 22, 4; (wine) Deut. 16, 13; (people) i. e. to assemble Ex. 3, 16; w. אָל 2 K. 22, 20 or w. אָל Gen. 42, 17 of the place to which. 2) to gather or draw up, e. g. the feet Gen. 49, 33; to with-draw e.g. the hand 1 Sam. 14, 19, light or brightness Joel 2, 10. 3) to gather to oneself, to receive Deut. 22, 2, Josh. 20, 4. Hence to restore i. e. to heal a leprous person so as to be again received into society 2 K. 5, 3; to gather up or keep together (said of a marching army, cf. L. agmen claudere), i. e. to bring up the rear, Is. 58, 8. 4) to gather in, of God, e. g. thou gatherest or takest back their life Ps. 104, 29; God gathers my reproach, i. e. takes it away Gen. 30, 23. — Niph. 1) prop. to gather oneself, hence to be gathered, w. 3x (Lev. 26, 25), w. 3 (2 Ch. 30, 3), w. 5 (2 Sam. 17, 11) of the place to which; w. בל also against somebody Gen. 34, 30. 2) to be taken away, in death e. g. Gen. 49, 29 מאסת אל־כמו he was gathered to his people, also אַל־אַבוֹּהָדי Judg. 2, 10 (comp. Num. 20, 26) i. e. to betake oneself to them (in hin Sept. adns, the realm of the departed), distinct mere burial Gen. 25, 8; hence to depart, to perish Is. 16, 10. 3) to be received back, i. e. restored, said of a healed leper Num. 12, 14, of exiles Is. 11, 12. 4) to be put back

of the sword Jer. 47, 6. — Pi. to gather diligently Is. 62, 9; to take in or entertain hospitably Judg. 19, 18; to bring up the rear, to hold troops together Num. 10, 25. — Pu. to be gathered together Is. 33, 4; w. > against Hos. 10, 10; TIDDA TIDDA they are gathered in crowds Is. 24, 22. — Hith. to gather themselves together, Deut. 33, 5. — FON is akin to FID, TIDD, TIDD, All prob. mimet. to express shaving, sweeping, scraping together; cf. L. scabo, G. schaben.

singer and poet in David's time (1 Ch. 6, 24) Asaph, whose descendants even in Nehemiah's days were still singers, Neh. 7, 44; r. FON.

ק (only pl. בּיה הָשָּׁהָּאַ, c. אַסְּשָּׁה (only pl. בּיה הַשְּׁהָּאַ, m. gatherings, בֵּיה הָשָּׁהָה house of the stores, i. e. store-house 1 Ch. 26, 15; אַסְפֵּר הַשְּׁדֶרִים stores of the gates Neh. 12, 25.

לְבָּאָ (pl. c. בְּבְּאָ Mic. 7, 1) m. leasing, in-gathering (of crops), harvest, Is. 32, 10, fig. אֹ הָחָטָרל 33, 4 the locust's harvest i. e. locust-eaten.

TEON (r. 50%) f. gathering together, assemblage or crowd, Is. 24, 22, where it serves as adverb to strengthen the verb 50%.

לבי אספור (only in pl. אַסְפּוּה) assemblies, הַבְּבֶּר אַסְפּוּה (members) of assemblies i. e. of the wise (תְּבֶּרָם) Ecc. 12, 11, or perh. masters of collections, i. e. compilers or authors of books.

DECK, see Pox.

750 1 Sam. 15, 6, 1 fut. Qal, but in 2 K. 22, 20 part. Qal of FOX, w. suf. 2 p. sing.

FOECH m. prop. crowd of people of all sorts or from all quarters scraped together, hence used of a mixed

multitude, only in Num. 11, 4 בְּעַבְּעָהָ (w. א quiescent) the rabble. Reduplicated form (cf. our riff-raff) like בְּרֶב רֵב בַב Ex. 12, 38.

κρτερικό Chald. adv. diligently, carefully, speedily Ezr. 5, 8; Sept. έτοίμως, ἐπιμελῶς, ἐπιδέξιον. — Said to be of Persian origin us-parna (perfectly); but perh. it is Semitic, from τρο in Aphel or Hiph. form, w. old adj. or adv. ending κρ (cf. Τιρική); so also perh. from γράφω we may best derive ἀχριβῶς.

κηρος (Pers.) pr. n. m. Est. 9, 7 (cf. 'Ασπαδάτης, 'Ασπάδης as a Persian name, Diod. Sic. II. 33) perh. from asp (horse) and da=dâta (given), horse-given i. e. gift of the god Bramah who had the form of a horse.

ר יאָסׂר or הָאָסׂר, w. suf. and pref. ניאסרהו; inf. w. לָאָסֹר, לאסר part. pass. לאסר Ecc. 4, 14) akin to אַרָר, 1) to bind together, to fetter, to hold captive, though not bound 2 K. 17, 4; fig. bound by the fetters of love Cant. 7, 6; אסור prisoner Gen. 40, 3. 2) to fasten, e. g. the foal to (5) the vine Gen. 49, 11; to yoke fast or harness, e. g. the kine to the cart 1 Sam. 6, 7; hence to make ready or prepare (a carriage) Gen. 46, 29; אָסַר מָלָחָבֶּח to join battle 1 K. 20, 14; fig. to promise solemnly, in a vow of abstinence, e.g. לאֱסֹר אָפֶּר עַל־נָמָשׁוֹ to bind a restraint on himself, i. e. to take on oneself a solemn engagement not to do (opp. נַבַר to vow to do) Num. 30. 3. Cf. Chald. אָסֶר (to bind) to forbid, אַהֵּדר (to loosen) to allow. — Niph. יאסר to be fettered Judg.16, 6; to be held captive Gen. 42, 16. — Pu. to be taken captive in war Is. 22, 3. רְאָהָ (perh. restraint) found in Assyrian pr. names, as in פּלְאָסֶר.

רְאָלָּהְ, אָפָּרְתְּ, w. suf. אָפָרָתּ, pl. אָרָהְאָ m. vow of abstinence, restraint, inhibition Num. ch. 30; אָפָרָתּ אָפָר אַפּר Num. 30, 14 oath of abstinence; r. אָפָר

TON Chald. (c. του, def. κτου) m. prohibition, interdict, Dan. 6, 8; Sept. δρισμός, δόγμα.

Τίπτος pr. n. m. (Sept. and Euseb. Ασορδάν; Τοb. 1, 21 Σαχερδονός, Alex. Σαχερδών; Joseph. Ασσαραχόδδας, Ναχορδάς), king of Asysria after Sennacherib (about B. C. 696) 2 K. 19, 37, Is. 37, 38. — Prob. Semitic from τος (Τος) restraint and μπρ. (Τος) sharp; hence perh. sharp disciplinarian.

אַכְּרֵשׁ Hos. 10, 10, 1 fut. Qal of פֿרָ, as if פָּרָ, Gram. § 71.

אור איני sitareh, Sans. siri, ἀστήρ, L. astrum, Ger. stern, E. star, Breton steren, W. seren; cf. מוֹשְׁיִינִי wife of Ahasuerus (Xerxes); she was before named מוֹשְׁיִינִי (myrtle) Est. 2, 7; Sept. Έσθήρ, Esther.

The Chald. m.=Heb. 75, wood Dan.
-5, 4, Ezr. 5, 8; & and 5, 5 and 2 being often interchanged, as shown under each of these letters.

ap (to join), οἶφω, ἄπτω, Ger. haften.

📆 II (for אָצָּר, ר. אָצָּלָ); w. suf. אפרם dual אפרם, no pl.) m. prop. breathing, hence the member by which we breathe, the nose Num. 11, 20; also anger, הרח אַה breath of the nose, i. e. the violent breathing of a passionate person, Job 4, 9; often in the dual אַפַּדָּם, 1) prop. the nostrils Gen. 2. 7 But mostly fig. anger, as in אַרָך אָפַרָם slow of anger, i. e. long-suffering Ex. 34, 6; קצַר אפרם short (i. e. quick) of anger, impatient Prov. 14, 17. 2) the face (a part for the whole) Gen. 3, 19, e. g. אפים ארצה the face to the ground Gen. 19, 1; לאפר דוד 1 Sam. 25, 23, before the face of David, for the usual לפנים. 3) two persons (like פנים, πρόσωπον, L. persona) 1 Sam. 1, 5, one portion of two persons, i. e. a double portion. 4) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 2, 30.

ጉጅ Chald. i. q. Heb. קאַ I, also, too Dan. 6, 23.

ر (fut. من ) to bind, to gird round, w. و of person and من of object, Lev. 8, 7. — Prob. akin to من ربيت (to bind). Hence

TEN adj. m. but found only f. אָפּאָד, c. הַיְּבָּאָ 1) a girding or fastening on, e. g. בּיִּבְּאָרָ מִשְּׁרָה girdle of

its fastening Ex. 28, 8. 2) a covering, coating Is. 30, 22.

בּיְּבֶּאְ Deut. 32, 26, 1 fut. Hiph. of אָּאָטָּ w. suf. בּיִבּ ; see Gram. § 76, Rem. 19.

אָפר see אָפַרָּדוֹ

קַבְּיבּאָ (w. suf. יִּבְּשַׁרָּנּי) m. castle, palace, only in Dan. 11, 45; Syr. בּוֹבְּאָרָה Perh. from אָבָּיָד to bind, to arch (cf. בַּבָּיִד אָרָה אָרְה אָרָה אָרְיייין אָרָה אָרְיייין אָייין אָרְיייין אָרְיייין אָרָה אָרָה אָרָה אָרָה אָרָה אָרָה אָר

איפה see אבה

ችይਲ Ex. 16, 23 imp. Qal for אָפּרּ from אָפָּה.

TEN, N'EN (from NB, TB) demons. adv. 1) prop. here, but always of time (like ποτέ), now then, in animated discourse, e. g. do this then (N'DN), my son Prov. 6, 3; now then ('DN), who is he? Job 9, 24. 2) still w. the original meaning, similar to TD, thus, e. g. Job 24, 25 if not so ('DN); also affirmative w. 12 so, N'DN 12 DN if so now Gen. 43, 11.

TIEN, TEN (c. TEN; r. TEN) m.

1) covering, used of the upper garment of the priests, an ephod, a cope
Ex. 28, 4; of a king (acting as priest)
2 Sam. 6, 14; Sept. ἐπωμίς shouldergarment. 2) idol or image Judg. 8,
27. 3) pr. n. m. Num. 34, 23.

افز (obs.) perh. i. q. Arab. افز ,to spring up, to be high; see المجتابة.

רבוי (obs.) akin to אַפֿר, to puff, to pant. Hence

קברת pr.n.m. (panting) 1 Sam. 9, 1. לפרל (r. אַפַּל adj. m., אַפּרל f. prop. drooping, hence bending down in the stalk, late, unripe, Ex. 9, 32.

DEN, see 7% II.

PEN I adj. m. strong, powerful, hence subst. אַביקים strong ones, fig. אַפרקר נחושה bars of copper Job 40, 18; r. PDN.

PEN II adj. m. (c. אַפֿרק) flowing, hence subst. stream Ps. 42, 2, a river-bed Is. 8, 7, sea-bottom 2 Sam. 22, 16, valley (cf. בַּהַל) w. a stream Ez. 6, 3; perh. from אַם I = נכק to be deep; but see PDN II.

PER pr. n. (fortress) of a city in Asher Judg. 1, 31; called also PDN.

סָפַל ,אָבַל (obs.) akin to נָפַל prop. to fall or sipk, as the sun, to set, hence to become dark; Arab. أَقَلَ; also said of plants, to be drooping or tender; hence

DEN adj. m. sunless, dark, e. g. the day Am. 5, 20.

5EK m. sunset, darkness, Job 3, 6; fig. concealment Ps. 11, 2; mischance Job 23, 17.

אַפֿל (r. אַסָּל) f. darkness, gloom Ex. 10, 22 (cf. אָפֿל), w. לֵּילָה Prov. 7, 9; opp. צַהַרֶּרָם Is. 58, 10; r. אָבָל.

pr. n. m. (prob. judgment) 1 Ch. 2, 37; r. פלל.

[Obs.) akin to פָּנָה I, to turn, to revolve; hence

אָפַנִירו for אָפַנִירו for אָפַנִירו for אָפַנִירו m. a round, a turn (comp. περίοδος), scason, דָבֶר דָבֶר עַלֹּ־ אָפְנֶרו a word spoken in its turns, i. e. in due season, only Prov. 25, 11.

75K, see 15th.

56

DDN i. q. bop to end, to fail, to vanish (cf. bm) Gen. 47, 15; hence-

לבסר (dual אַפַּסֵרָם, c. אָפָּסֶרָם) m. 1) end, אַקֶּקי ends (extremities) of the earth, i. e. distant lands Deut. 33, 17; אפסים the two ends i. e. the soles of the feet, Ez. 47, 3 שם water that covers the soles, cf. בְּרַבֵּרִם, בַּרְבֵּרִם. 2) adv. not, without, prop. subst. nothing, nobody, e. g. all her princes are nothing (DEN) Is. 34, 12; is there yet any one w. thee? and he said, no one (DEX) Am. 6, 10; not, e.g. not (אפס מאותר) from with me i. e. not by my order Is. 54, 15; hence DENE in nothing מושם הקנה .e. g. without, e. g. באם without hope Job 7, 6; דאפס צור א nobody more? 2 Sam. 9, 3; סאם of or from nothing i. e. as a nothing Is. 40, 17; שם סבר except that Am. 9, 8; hence, also, only that, however, yet. — אַמָּסִר Is. 47, 8 same as אַמָּסָר, formed as זולחד, Gram. § 90, 3, a.

סבל פור pr. n. of a place in Judah 1 Sam. 17, 1; see סל המים

DEN (obs.) to breathe, to blow, to hiss; mimet, r. akin to hiss, mimet, r. akin to לש ל to snort, E. to לש ל to snort, E. to puff. Hence

אַבָּל (in pause אָפָּדּ) m. i. q. הַבֶּל, breath, hence מֶאֶדֶן = מֶאָדַן; only in your work is of breath i. e. of nothing, vain, only in Is. 41, 24, where others read box with the same idea.

מבעה m. (f. Is. 59, 5) prop. the blowing or hissing one (akin to ሂቪኒ) hence poisonous serpent Is. 30, 6; r. סַנַרו or מַּנַרו. — The ending ה— may be modified for הַרָּח , עַלְפָּח . הרָת , עַלְפָּח and others.

Prob. akin to η hook, Sans. ap, ubh (join), ἄπτω, οἶφω, G. haften: deriv.

I (obs.) perh. akin to אָבָּר to be sunken, deep, hence perh. אָבּרּאָ II valley.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to מָּבֶּל, הַבְּּטָּ, הַבְּּטָּ III (obs.) perh. akin to מָבָּיל, הַבָּיל, הַבָּיל, וווי, to pour out, to flow, gush forth. Hence prob. מְבִיל II stream, also valley; cf. בַּיִל

PEN pr. n. (fortress) 1) city in Asher, Josh. 13, 4; called also אַמּרָם Judg. 1, 31. 2) city on the east of the sea of Galilee, 1 K. 20, 26. 3) city in Issachar, near Jezreel, 1 Sam. 4, 1.

Judah Josh. 15, 53; r. pen.

זבר (obs.) i. q. אַבר to break, to crumble or pulverize; hence

II (obs.) i. q. פֿקר (= בְּבָּבָ) to cover, where יש is weakened into א; hence ישָׁת.

III (obs.) = אָם I to bear, to carry; hence אַבּרוֹן, אַבּרוֹן,

ת. 1) ashes, prop. pulverizing, cf. בין dust, r. pp., to be pounded; hence מְשֶׁלֵר צָּאָם proverbs of ashes

הַאָּל m. cover, esp. head-cover, 1 K. 20, 38; r. אָפָּר II.; cf. Chald. אַיָּבְּרָּ turban, Syr. בְּיִבּנְּיָּ, Arab.

יה (pl. הדם) m. the young (of birds), a nestling Deut. 22,6; from היא אַ prosthetic.

אַבְּרְיוֹן m. litter, palanquin, popeīov, L. ferculum, only Cant. 3, 9; r. אַבָּר III שִׁרָה I.

1) pr. n. m. (fruitfulness; r. ከጋይ L, w. እ prosth.; cf. Gen. 41,52) name of the second son of Joseph, Ephraim, who was afterwards the head of a tribe, Gen. 41, 52. After the division of the kingdom, an Ephraimite dynasty was for a long time at the head, hence Ephraim = Israel, Is. 7, 2. 2) name of the territory of the tribe, so called after the founder Num. 1, 33. 3) mount of Ephraim (תַּר אַפְרַיִם) extending from the plain of Jezreel to the mountains of Judah Josh. 17, 15. 4) forest of Ephraim, (בער אַפְרַיִם), near Gilead 2 Sam. 18, 6. 5) pr. n. of a city in the wilderness of Judah 2 Sam. 13, 23 = דָּמָרָרָן, the Expalu of John 11, 54 and 'Εφρών in Eusebius.

m. Ezr. 4, 9. Inhabitants of a state מְּצְּׁיָבְא in Assyria, perh. for Parrhasia in the east of Media, or Prusias (Cellar. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 15), or better Persia (בַּיָּבָּיָּא) w. אַ prosthetic.

רְבֶּרָא and בְּרְבִּיהְעָרָה Chald. (def. pl. פְּרָא –) pr. n. of a people (or perh. two tribes) in Assyria, concerning whom nothing is known Ezr. 4, 9.

לבל (obs.) Arab. לבל to avert; perh. the r. of מוֹמָח a portent.

רְּשָּׁאָ Jer. 20, 7, 1 fut. Niph. apoc. for אַפָּאָ, from רְּשָׁהָּ, from רְּשָׁהָּ

שרוב Chald. adv. in the end, at last; prob. for מוסא, from רשה בונה של היים ומוסא. the adverbial ending מיים, as in מוסא (but perh. i. q. Pers. בונה מוסא ב

אַבְעָ I (obs.) perh. for אָבָע to shine, or for אַבָּע to fashion; hence perh. אָבָע:

II (obs.) perhaps akin to rox to be willing; hence pays.

אָבְבּרוּ pr. n. m. (perh. splendour, r. אָבִרחוּר i) ו Ch. ז, ז, אָבִרחוּר 8, 3.

קבּעְבּן pr. n. m. (perh. willing, r. אַבָּבּן) Gen. 46, 16; אָבָּה Num. 26, 16.

The finger is a sure of the finger, by way of mocking (cf. Persius 2, 33); fig. finger-breadth, i. e. measured across

the 4 fingers Jer. 52, 21; בּיִּלְּמֵלֵּהְ אֵלְּהְּלֵּהְתּ finger of God i. e. his power Ex. 8, 15; 31, 18; w. רְבֶּלֵּהְם, toe 2 Sam. 21, 20. — From אַבֶּי II to catch, take, as in Ger. and E. finger is from fangen = O. E. feng to catch; cf. δάκτυλος, L. digitus, from δέχ-ομαι. Arab. أُحْبَة finger.

אַבְּאָלֶּאָ Chald. (pl. אָצְּבָּאָ) f. finger Dan. 5, 5; toe Dan. 2, 41.

רְעָבְּעְלְאָ Ps. 139, 8, 1 fut. Hiph. אָבָ, w. ה— cohort.; Gram. § 71.

אבילי (r. אָצָלֹּי, c. pl. אָצִלֹּי, m. prop. leaning upon, hence 1) a noble, perh. as leaning on his ancestry Ex. 24, 11. 2) for אַצֶּל side, on which something leans, אַצִלי הָאָרֶץ the sides of the earth i. e. its extreme parts Is. 41, 9; like אַצִּלָּי,

m. prop. firmly supported, hence joint, e. g. of the hands Jer. 38, 12, i. e. the knuckles or perh. elbows Ez. 13, 18; r. לְצָלָּהָ

י (obs.) akin to עָצַל, to lean on, hence אָצִיל אָצִיל ל

אבלי (w. suf. אַצלי) m. prop. support, side, מַצְּצֵל from the side 1 Sam. 20, 41; as prep. beside, at, near Gen. 41, 3. Hence denom.

to put aside, to take away, separate (cf. Στο, νοσφίζω) Num. 11, 17, w. γιο of place; w. γιο of person for whom Gen. 27, 36 to select for one. — Niph. to be separated, of space Ez. 42, 6. — Hiph. (fut. Στος take away, sever from Num. 11, 25. — Perh. Στος w. this meaning is akin to Στος.

לְבְּצְׁלְ 1) pr. n. m. (noble) in pause, אָבֶּיל 1) pr. n. of a place (side) Zech. 14, 5; r. לְצָאַל

pr. n. m. (perh. Ap has selected) 2 Ch. 34, 8.

(obs.) perh. for prop to be strong; hence

pr. n. m. (i. q. מְצֶׁיִי strength)
1 Ch. 2, 15.

r. Ex) f. 1) step-chain, ankle-chain, cf. Lat. pedica. 2) arm-band, bracelet; perh. from its similarity to the ankle-band, 2 Sam. 1, 10.

Pጁ፠ 1 fut. Qal of pェ້; Gram. § 71.

akin to אַבָּי, to heap together, store up 2 K. 20, 17. — Niph. to be stored up Is. 23, 18. — Hiph. cause to store up, i. e. appoint some one over the stores, Neh. 13, 13, fut. 1 pers. אַנְאָרָה Deriv. אַנְאָרָה

pr. n. m. (treasure) Gen. 36, 21.

אַר 1 fut. Qal of יצָר or יצָר II; Gram. § 66 or § 71.

ቫ.፯% Jer. 1, 5, 1 fut. Qal w. suf., r. ንድን II; but in Is. 42, 6, 1 fut. Qal w. suf., r. ንድን

prop. adj.m.intensely glowing, sparkling, hence subst., gem, אַבְנֵי perh. carbuncle-stones, only in Is. 54, 12; r. דוֹם to burn.

יספּ, roe.buck, Lat. caprea, capreolus; others, capra, she-goat; in either case אָנּר ending זֹ = דְּוֹ. --Perh. from אָנָּר = אָנָרָּ for its slender neck; more prob. like Arab. كَوْد she-goat it means beautiful; r. Arab. كَالْ to admire; cf. דְּבָּאַ.

אָק Is. 56, 12. 1 fut. Qal of רובי, w. ה— cohortative.

רְּבֶּאָ 1 Sam. 28, 15, for אָּקְרָא r. אָבְ; Gram. § 48, 3, Rem. א. see זוֹא.

ני ו (obs.) perh. i. q. אָרָהָ to be strong, courageous; cf. Ἄρη-ς, the mighty one, Mars; ἄρειος brave. Hence perh. אָרָהַּלָּ, pr. n. אֶרְהַּלָּ, perh. אֵרָהָּלָ, perh.

וו אֶרֶה (obs.) perh. i. q. אֶּרָה III to burn, to glow; cf. אוֹר.

N7. pr. n. m. (might) 1 Ch. 7, 38.

ארארל (K'thibh) m. hearth, Ez. 43, 15, fr. אָרָא II; Q'ri has אַרִּיאָל.

אָרְאֵל = אַרְאֵל only in pr. n. אַרְאֵל אַל. see אָרְאֵל.

pr. n. m. (heroic) Gen. 46, 16, Num. 26, 17: in the latter case it is patronymic for אָרְאָלִּיִּר, from אַרְאַלִּיִּר.

אראלם Is. 33, 7; see אראלם.

מוֹת (fut. מְאֵרֹם) akin to אַסְי, to bind, stitch, weave, only fig. (as in weave plots, κακὰ ῥάπτειν) to lie in ambush, to lurk, w. בל Deut. 19, 11; w. בל of pers. Judg. 9, 34; also w. acc. of object Prov. 12, 6; part. מוֹת one who lies in wait Josh. 8, 2; collect. an ambush, liers-in-wait Judg.

20, 33. — Pi. only part. מַּצְרְבִּים lurkers, liers-in-wait, w. בְּיַלָּבְּעָּ Hiph. (only fut. בְּיֵבֶר acc. to Kimchi = מַיַּבְּר to lay wait, 1 Sam. 15, 5.

בְּדֶבּ pr. n. f. (ambush) of a city in Judah, Josh. 15, 52; gentilic צֵּרְבִּי Sam. 23, 35.

স্ট্রাম m. 1) ambush, a lurking Job 38, 40. 2) lurking-place, covert Job 37, 8 (cf. সমূত্র, সন্ত্র).

אָרֶבּם (w. suf. אָרְבָּם, אָרְבּּל) m. plotting, laying plots Jer. 9, 7.

קרבאל (fully, בֵּרח אֵרְבֵאל, q. v.) pr. n. of a hamlet in upper Galilee, 'Arbêla in Naphtali, Hos. 10, 14.

תְּבֶּקְבּ m. locust Ex. 10, 4, esp. the kind appearing in large swarms (gryllus gregarius); r. אַרָּגָם to be many, to swarm, hence prop. swarmer.

לַּבְּרֵבְיּה. (i. q. בְּרָבְּיּה, only pl. c. בְּרְבִּיּה. f. collect. weavings, hence intrigues, only in Is. 25, 11 he i. e. God makes his (Moab's) pride fall down together w. the plots of his hands.

לאָרָבוֹת (r. בּוֹתְאָ; pl. מִרְבּוֹת) f. prop. the latticed work, hence a window, being closed w. lattice and not glass Hos. 13, 3; dove-cote Is. 60, 8; chimney, for the smoke passed out through a latticed hole, Hos. 13, 3; תַּבְּיִבוֹת windows of the heaven, perh. sluices, to let down the rain Gen. 7, 11.

place in Judah 1 K. 4, 10.

דַבְּיל, c. (for אַרְבּע w. א prosth.)
m. אָרְבּער, c. אַרְבּע see Gram. § 97, 1
1) card. numb. four, before noun Gen.
23, 16 or after noun Josh. 19, 7; also
fourth (Zech. 7, 1) in specifying time;
w. suf. בַּבְּעַהִים the four of them Ez.
1, 8, 10; dual, אַרְבַּעָּהִים fourfold 2 Sam.
12, 6; pl. אַרְבָּעִרם Gen. 8, 6; often a
round number, perh. in Gen. 7, 17, Jon.
3, 4, Ez. 4, 6; see בַּבָּי, רָבִיעָר, רָבַיָּבָיּ

pr. n. of an Anakite giant after whom was named the city, דְרָהַת Gen. 23, 2.

לבְּלֵח and אַרְבְּלָה Chald.i.q.Heb. four Dan. 3, 25.

נְאֵרְגִי Is. 59, 5, 2 pers. f. הַאֵּרְגִי Judg. 16, 13) 1) to plait, the hair into locks, Judg. 16, 13. 2) to weave, e. g. of the spider (hence apa'yyn and L. aranea; cf. Ger. spinne, E. spider, from spin) Is. 59, 5; part. אַרָג מּ מַ weaver Ex. 28, 32, f. אַרָגָה 2 K. 23, 7; pl. m. מְּנִרְּרָם weavers, מַנִּרְרָּבָּרָם weavers' beam 1 Sam. 17, 7. Cf. בּיִבָּיָר, יִּבְיִרָּם.

Judg. 16, 14. 2) weaver's shuttle Job 7, 6.

קבור אין דיבו (i.e. prob. cloddy) of a region in Bashan, east of Jordan, having 60 cities, Deut. 3, 4, 13. Some compare w. it a בְּיֵבוֹ in the Mishna, and בְּיִבוֹ in the Samaritan translation. — The meaning is (from בְּיִבוֹ rich in clods, i. e. deepsoiled, fertile (ἐρίβωλος). Its present name is (יְבִּיב Rájib; it abounds w. ruins. 2) pr. n. m. (heap) 2 K. 15, 25.

אַרְבָּקוּ Chald. m. i. q. Heb. אֵרְבּּקוּ Perh. from אָרָג to weave, w. ז inserted (cf. בְּרְשֶׁשֶׁרֶן, therefore, prop. web, perh. purple Dan. 5, 7.

T m. box, chest 1 Sam. 6, 8. — Prob. from אָרָנוֹ to hold, w. ה inserted as in שַּׁרְנֵּי for שַׁבָּע.

ארָבְּיָרָ (i. q. Chald, אָרָבּיּ,) m. perh. prop. web or cloth (r. אָרָבּ,); or from בּיִרָם בּייָרָ, to work in party-colours, hence, in general, purple (Sept. πορφυρα, Vulg. purpura) Ex. 26, 1, a precious dye got from certain shell-fish found on the coasts of the Mediterranean; diff. from בּיִרָם the cerulean purple.

Also fig. for purple cloth Prov. 31, 22. Better prob. from Sans. râgaman dyed red or purple.

לידו (obs.) prob. = ידוד to descend, or ידוד to rule. Hence

יְרָה pr.n. m. i. q. אֶרֶד (descender or ruler) Num. 26, 40; hence gentil. n. אַרָד Num. 26, 40.

pr. n. m. (descender or ruler) 1 Ch. 2, 18.

וֹלְתָּיָא to be strong, אַרְיָה to be strong, אַרְיָה אָדָיה אָרָיה, אַרְיִה אָרָיה, אַרְיָה אָרָיה, אַרָיה, אַרְיה, אַרָיה, אַרָיה, אַרָיה, אַרָיה, אַרָיה, אַרָיה, אַרָיה, אַרְיה, אָרָיה, אַרְיה, אַרְיה,

II (poet.) to pull or pluck Cant. 5, 1, Ps. 80, 13; to collect (see אָרוֹן); cf. מוֹףשׁ. Hence perh. אָרוֹן, אָרֵיָרוּ, אָרָיָרוּ,

וון (obs.) i. q. אָרָא II, חֶרָה to burn, Lat. are-o, ar-deo, uro. Hence אֵרי-אֵל.

IV (obs.) mimet. and akin to Sans. ru, rav, ârav, ἀρύω, W. rhŷo, L. rugio, rudo, E. roar; all obviously onomatopoetic. Hence

אָרָה ('ð'rā) Num. 22, 6, for אֹר imp. Qal of אָבִר; cf. בְּבָּם from בַּבָּב.

The Chald. (pronom. root) prop. there! hence see! lo! Dan. 7, 2, 7, 13. From \(\max = \max = \max = \max \) demonst. pron.; Coptic ro, or, la: perh. akin to \(\max \), δράω.

אָרוֹרְ pr. n. m. (perh. descent, r. אֶרוֹרְי ) אַרוֹרְי ) Num. 26, 17; gentil. אָרוֹרָי Gen. 46, 16.

ווֹאָלָ (r. אָרָה to pluck; pl. אִרָּה,

c. אַרוֹה) f. manger, crib or rack, hence in general, stall or stable, 2 Ch. 32, 28. Syr. בוֹסׁן, Arab. وَرَى crib. A stall of horses, cf. G. gespann, E.

A stall of horses, cf. G. gespann, E. span or pair, 1 K. 5, 6 אַרְבָּעִרם אָּלָהָ forty thousand stalls (spans) of horses.

adj. m. prop. cedar-like, hence firm; denom. from אָרֵי, r. יַאָרָ, r. יִאָרָ,

יאַרָּכָּת see יְאַרוּכָּרוּ,

city in the region of Shechem, Judg. 9, 41; perh. for הקבו 2 K. 23, 36; Eusebius makes it Remphin, not far from Diospolis.

בּיִבֶּים K'thibh for אַרוֹנְיִים 2 K. 16, 6.

ברובם Is. 33, 10 for אַרוֹבֶּם 1 fut. Hithpol. of בּוֹבְּים; see Gram. § 54, 2, b.

י ארון היין, c. אָרוּן; r. אָרוּן c. אָרָוּן; r. אָרוּן to collect) f. (m. in 2 Sam. 6, 6; but f. in 2 Ch. 8, 11) prop. receptacle, hence, box, chest, for money 2 K. 12, 10, for a mummy, i. e. a coffin, Gen. 50, 26; Arab. אַרוֹן בּוֹלָוּט and אַרוֹן נוֹעַר used for the sacred chest of the tables of the law, the ark, called אַרוֹן דַעַרִיהוּן the ark of the law or testimony Ex. 25, 22; אַרוֹן דַעַרִיהוּן בַּעַרִיהוּן 1 Sam. 5, 3.

אַרַנְיָּדְ pr. n. m. 2 Sam. 24, 20; see אַרַנְיָדּ

לים, prop. to be pressed together, hence hard, firm; Arab. אָרִים to be compact, firm. Hence perh. אַרִים in Ez.17,24 cords firmly twisted. Hence perh. מַאָרִיוּ = מֵרוֹז; and certainly

דְּאָלֵי, m. 1) cedar (prop. firmness, r. אָרָי, the cedar of Lebanon, a tall

ארודו

tree, Is. 2, 13, Am. 2, 9; wide-spreading Ez. 31, 3; formerly plentiful on Lebanon Ps. 29, 5, Is. 40, 16. 2) cedarwork i. e. wainscoting 1 K. 6, 18. Chald. XIN. Syr. 1991, Arab. 501.

וואר (from אָרֶד) f. (w. collect. force; cf. ראָב, אָצ) cedar-work, cedar-wainscoting, Zeph. 2, 14.

בי. 27, 24; see אָן: Ez. 27, 24;

וו (obs.) akin to אָשָׁדָ, to arrange, to appoint. Deriv. אַרָּקָה.

קר. n. m. (for אַ wanderer) Ezr. 2, 5.

תְּלְחִידְהְ, כּ. חִוֹּחְבְּּ, עּ. suf. בְּחָחִידְ, חִידְהְ, אַרְחֹתְידְ, לּ. חִידְהִי, אָרְחֹתִידְ, לּ. חִידְהִי, הַּ, בְּחִתְידְ, לּ. חִידְהִי, בּי, בּיִּחְתִידְ, לּ. חִידְהְי, בּי, בּיִּחְתִידְ, לּ. חִידְהְי, בּי, but in this sense only in poetry Gen. 49, 17; fig. walk, manner of life Ps. 119, 101; lot or destiny Job 8, 13: also poet. for traveller Job 31, 32, in pl. Job 6, 19; cf. הַּיְהָי. 2) manner, course (of nature), בַּיְשִׁים מִּרָה Gen. 18, 11 the course (i. e. monthly) like the women.

רְאָרָהָן, Chald. (pl. אָרָהָדָא, w. suf אָרָהָדָא) f. same as Heb. Dan. 4, 34...

neying; then company of travellers, caravan, Gen. 37, 25.

וו אָרָדוֹ (r. רְדְּאָ II) f. the appointed measure (of food), portion; hence, allowance for support Jer. 40,5; רְדִיּאַ

קמרד 2 K. 25, 30 constant support; a meal or mess Prov. 15, 17.

לְּבִירִים 1 K. 10, 20; elsewhere אַרְיִים 1 K. 10, 19) m. lion, prop. the roarer, from r. אָרָה IV, or perh. the courageous beast, מְבָּבּיּה וֹלְבִּי וֹלְּבִי וֹלְּבִי וֹלְבִי וֹלִי וְלְבִיוֹת וֹלְבִי וֹלִי וְלְבִיוֹת נְלִינִי וְלִבְּיִי וֹלְבִי וֹלְי וְלְבִי וֹלְבִי וֹלְבִי וֹלְבִי וֹלְבִי וֹלְבִי וֹלְנִי וֹלְבִי וֹלְבְּיִי וְלְבִּי וֹלְבִי וֹלְבְּיִי וְלְבִּי וֹלְבִי וֹלְיִי וְלְבִי וֹלְי וְלְבִי וֹלְי וְלְבִי וֹלְי וְלְבְּיִי וְלְּבְּיִי וְלְּבְּיִי וְלְּבְּיִי וְלְּבְּיִי וְלְיִיים וּלְּבְּיִי וְלְּבְּיִי וְלְּבְּיִי וְלְּבְּיִי וְלְּבְּיִי וְלְּבְּיִי וְלְּבְּיִים וֹלְבְּיִים וֹלְבְּיִים וְלְבִיים וֹלְבְּיִים וּלְבְּיִים וּלְבִים וּלְבִים וּלְבִים וּלְּבְּיִים וְלְבִים וּלְבִים וּלְבִים וּלְבִים וּלְבִים וּלְבִים וּלְבִים וּלְבִים וּלְבְּיִים וּלְבְּים וּלְּבְּים וּלְּבְּים וּלְבִים וְּלְבְּים וּלְּבְּים וְלְּבְּים וְלְּבְּים וְלְּבְּים וְלְּבְּים וְלְּבְּים וְלְּבְּים וְלְּבְּים וְלְבְּיִים וְלְבְּיִים וְלְּבְּיִים וְלְבְּיִים וְלְבְּיִים וְלְבִים וְלְבְּיִים וְלְּבְּיִים וְלְּבְּים וְבְּיִים וְּבְּיִים וְּבְּיִים וְבְּיִים וְּבְּיִים וְּבְּיִים וְּבְּיִים וְבְּיִים וְבְּיִים וְבְּיִים וְבְּיִים וְבְּיִים וּבְּבְּיִים וְבְּיִים וְּבְּים וְבְּיִים וְּבְּיִים וְבְּיִים וְבְּיִים וְבְּיים וְּבְּיִים וְבְּיִים וְבְּיִים וְּבְּיִים וְיבְייִים וְּבְּיִים וְּבְּיוֹים וְיבְּיוֹים וְּיים וְּבְּיוֹים וְייוֹים וְּיִים וְּייִים וְּיִּים וְּיִים וְּיִים וְּיִים וְּיִים וּבְּיוֹים וְיוֹים וְּיוֹים בְּיוֹים וְּיוֹם וְּבְּיוֹים בְּיוֹים בְּיוֹים וּבְּבְּיוֹם בְּיוֹים בְּיִים בְּיוֹים בְּיוֹים בְּיוֹי

אריבעל in Phenician, Arybas), or lion of God (for אַרְיבעל in Phenician, Arybas), or lion of God (for אַרְיבעל מוֹאָבו i. e. lion-like champion, hero, a) collect. 2 Sam. 23, 20 שְׁרַבְּעל מוֹאָבו i. e. lion-like champions of Moab; used of Jerusalem in Is. 29, 1 perh. for city of heroes, but better for God's altar. β) hearth (ר. דְּיִבְּאַן III) of God, i. e. the altar of burnt-offering Ez. 43, 15 Q'ri. γ) pr. n. m. Ezr. 8, 16.

pr. n. m. (perh. Pers. worthy gift) Est. 9, 9.

אַרְיְדְיאַ pr. n. m. (Pers. worthy gift) Est. 9, 8.

ארייה (for ארייה, collect. for ארייה).

1) m. lion, Gen. 49, 9. 2) pr. n. m.

2 K. 15, 25; cf. Cœur de Lion.

רוד Chald. (pl. def. אַרְיָהָא Dan. 7,4) m. same as Heb. lion, Dan. 6, 8.

אָרָיָה (pl. אָרָיוֹת i. q. אָרָיָה.

וֹאַרְּרְּרְּ זֹג Is. 16, 9 prob. for אַרְּרָּרָּ 1 fut. Pi. of דְּיָה .

דרות pr. n. m. (Assyr. lion-like, L. Leoninus), α) king of Ellasar, Gen. 14, 1. β) officer at Babylon, Dan. 2, 14. ביין is lion, אוֹרָה is lion, ביין ביין is the adjective-ending = Sans. -ka, -xός, L. -cus; see under the letter בּיִר מִּירַה , מִירַה , מִירָה , מִירְה ,

perh. Sans. Aryâsâya sagitta Ariæ.

ליב, to be arranged, adjusted, hence perh. אֵבְכָּה.

fut. (fut. (N.)) akin to (N.), prop. to stretch, hence to be long, of branches Ez. 31, 5; of time to wear on, Gen. 26, 8, Ez. 31, 5. — Hiph. to stretch (i. e. put) out, the tongue Is. 57, 4; to lengthen days Deut. 22, 7; to tarry long Ecc. 8, 12; fig. to put off, delay, e. g. anger (N.) Is. 48, 9, i. e. to be long suffering. — Akin to Syr. 5, δρέγω, L. rego, G. reichen, E. reach, W. rhawg.

ראָבן: Chald. (= Heb. אָבֶדָּ), part. pass. אָבוּ adapted, fit w. בוּביי, Ezr. 4, 14.

בור, adj. m. long, found only in constr. st. אַבְּי, e. g. אַבְּי, Ez. 17, 3 long of pinions i. e. long-winged; long of spirit Ecc. 7, 8, i. e. long-suffering, opp. to short-tempered; אַבְּי long of temper (hence Sept. and N. Test. μακρόθυμος) forbearing, long-suffering Ex. 34, 6.

יוֹלְייִגְּאָ m. 1) a putting off, delay, אַ בּיִגְּאָ Jer. 15, 15 i. e. patience.
2) pr. n. (length) a city Areca, Arecca (in Ptolem.) on the Tigris, on the border between Lusiana and Babylonia, Gen. 10, 10; hence, gentil.

אַרָּבָּיג Ezr. 4, 9. 3) pr. n. of a city in Palestine, hence the gentil. n.

אָרְבָּה adj. m. אַרְבָּה f. long Job 11, 9, enduring 2 Sam. 3, 1.

אָרָעל (w. suf. אָרְעל) m. length Gen. 6, 15; w. בְּרֶם Ps. 21, 5 length of days, great age; בְּרֶב מֹם as life i.e. for life Ps. 23, 6; אַרֶךְ צִּפְרָם patience Prov. 25, 15.

מְרָכָּה מחd אַרְכָּה Chald(from אַרְכָּה)

f. a prolonging, continuance, Dan. 4, 24; 7, 12.

אַרְכָּבְחָהּ Chald. (w. suf. אַרְכָּבְחָהּ)
f. i. q. אָרְכָּבְחָהּ (w. א prosth.) knee
Dan. 5, 6; prob. by metathesis for
הָרֶבָּ Syr. בּיּבֹם knee.

מולקים and מולקים f. adjustment or bandage, hence healing, אַ דּוּיִבְּיִים אַ Jer. 8, 22 healing arises or comes on, hence בַּבְּלָים בַּיִּבְּיִם בַּיִּבְיִם בַּיִּבְּיִם בַּיִּבְיִם בַּיִּבְּיִם בַּיִּבְיִם בַּיִּבְיִם בַּיִבְּיִם בַּיִּבְיִם בַּיִּבְים בּיִּבְיִם בַּיִּבְים בּיִבְּים בַּיִּבְים בּיִּבְים בַּיִּבְים בּיִּבְים בּיִבְּים בַּיִּבְים בַּיבְים בּיִבְּים בַּיבְים בּיבּים בּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיּבְים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיּבְים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיִּים בַּיבְּים בְּיבְים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בְּיבּים בַּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּיבּים בּיבּיבּיבּיבּיבּיבּיבּיבּיבּיבּיבּיב

בְּרֶבֶּלְ Chald. (def. pl. אֵרְבְּלֵבְ m. Ezr. 4, 9; gentilic from אֶרֶבָּל, 2 Gen. 10, 10.

كَبِيرة gentil. n. from بيرة 3, Archite, Josh. 16, 2.

(obs.) i. q. קר, דְּגָם, דְּכֶּם, קּכֶּם (קר, ק. קר, ק. אָרָם (III, to be high. Hence אַרָם, אַרָם (יבָּם אַרָם).

c. אַרָם pr. n. (highland) Aramea, in its widest extent including Mesopotamia (אָרָם נַחַרָים Gen. 24, 10) but chiefly Syria, Judg. 3, 10, 1 K. 10, 29. Aram is mentioned as the son of Shem in the ethnological table in Gen. 10, 22; the Greeks called the people Apiμοι, 'Apaμαΐοι; among the Hebrews, however, the name stands only for Syrians, construèd w. sing. 2 Sam. 10, 14, w. pl. 2 Sam. 10, 17. The several districts of Aramea were אַרָם דָּמָשׁׁלָ 2 Sam. 8, 5; אַרֶם נַחַרֵּים Gen. 24, 10; אַרֶם נַחַרֵּים רַ מַעָּבָה 1 Ch. 19, 6; אַרָם צוֹבָה Ps. 60, 2; אַרַם בֵּית רָחֹב 2 Sam. 10, 6; קרן אַרָם Gen. 25, 20.

 $\square$  pr. n. m. (high one)  $\alpha$ ) grandson of Nahor, Gen. 22, 21.  $\beta$ ) an Asherite, 1 Ch. 7, 34.

אָרְבּיוֹן (pl. c. אֵרְבְּינִית, as if from אֵרְבְּינִית) m. palace, fortress, citadel, Is. 25, 2, Am. 1, 4; usually com-

prehending many buildings, hence w. ביה 1 K. 16, 18.

קרְרָּיִי , q. אָרְרָּיִי, fem. אָרְמָּי, adv. in the Aramean or Syriac (tongue) Dan. 2, 4; see אַרָּבּי.

ארביים, gentil. m., ארביים f. (1 Ch. 7, 14), pl. ארביים Arameans, Syrians, of western Syria 2 K. 5, 20; of Mesopotamia Gen. 25, 20; by aphæresis דְּעָבִים for דְּעָבִים 2 Ch. 22, 5; see Gram. § 23, 3.

קְּׁבְּׁרֶבְּי pr. n. m. (cf. L. Palatinus, from אֵרְבּיבוֹן) 2 Sam. 21, 8.

וֹנים I (obs.) prob. akin to Arab. i adhina and j ranna (prick up the ears), also יוֹן arina (to be alert), hence to be sharp-eared, alert; hence Syr. יוֹן wild goat, אַרְנָבֶּר hare.

The II (obs.) perh. for יבי to trill, to make a tremulous noise, of a tall tree when moved by the wind, hence perh. אֹרְנָה אָרָן.

וְאָרֵן pr. n. m. (perh. wild goat; r. אָרֵן I) Gen. 36, 28.

ארון, see ארון ark.

m. 1) the pine (tree) Is. 44, 14; cf. אָרָן. Perh. from אָרָן II, because of its tremulous sound when shaken by the wind. 2) pr. n. m. (a pine) 1 Ch. 2, 25.

 of. P!= P!=, Arab. Sie = Sie, E. blaze = blare) and the adj. ending -ab or-eb, Sans. -bha or-va, Gr.-βος (see on the letter = and on [1]%); so that it means eared, i. e. having long or sharp ears. This result is favoured by analogy in the L. auritus (for hare and for ass), in W. ysgyvarnog (hare) from ysgyvarn (ear); and it may also throw light on L. asinus, W. asyn, F. âne, Gr. ὄνος (cf. L. pono for po-sino), It. asino, Sp. asno, Ger. esel, E. ass, all referring to the animal's long ears (see on [1]).

קוֹנוֹן and אַרְנוֹן (noisy or murmuring, perl. ר. דָּרָיִּע אַ prosthetic) name of a torrent and valley (אַרַנוֹיִן) Num. 21, 13. Present name וֹבּעָבִייּ

ירָרָן pr. n. m. (perh. joy of דְּרָרָ, r. יְרָבָ Sam. 24, 18 K'thibh.

אָרָנוֹ pr. n. m. (perh. sharp-eared, r. אַרָן I) 1 Ch. 3, 21.

קרול, pr. n. m. (perh. jubilant, r. ענין w. א prosth.) a Jebusite, on the site of whose threshing-floor Solomon built the temple, 1 Ch. 21, 15; min K'thibh of 2 Sam. 24, 16. Elsewhere אַרֵינָה

(obs.) perh. akin to אָדֶע, to flee. Hence אַדְאָדָרָ.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb. אָרָץ

לאָרָא (def. אָרָאָ) m. 1) the earth, Dan. 2, 35, i. q. Heb. אָרָץ changing ץ into אָר as often in Aramean. 2) the ground, and as adv. on the ground, hence low, below, w. אָרָא בְּלָּהְ lower than thou.

ארְעָּר Chald. adj. m., f. ארְעָּרה as subst. the bottom (of a pit) Dan. 6, 25.

רָּפָר (obs.) akin to רָפָּר, to stretch

out, lie extended, Arab. 25,, hence perh. אַרְפָּנְטָּת region, in אַרְפָּנָטָת. 2) to knit, plait, Arab. أَرُكُ to knot; akin to κρζ, ράπτω.

m. region, prop. an expanse, only in ארפכטר.

TEN pr. n. f. (perh. a couch, ד. שר w. א prosth.) of city and region of Syria, not far from המכח, 2 K. 18, 34.

TODE or. n. of the third son of Shem; also of a people and region named after him Gen. 10, 22, prob. the province Άβραπαχίτις in north Assyria. The Chaldeans are said to be derived form this Semitic race; and the name comes perh. from בַּשִׂר region and בַשַּׁר בּ בְּשָׁר or בַּשָּׂר or (which see) Chaldee; hence Chaldean's land.

(obs.) perh. akin to אָבֶּי Arab. jjl, to be compact, je to be firm or hard; hence

 $\sqrt[n]{k}$  (w. suf. אַרְצִי, w. art. תָּאֶבֶץ, w. ה- loc.ארצות, pl. ארצות, c. ארצות) f. (rarely m. as in Gen. 13, 6), 1) the earth, the land as hard and firm in opp, to the fluid and waving sea Gen. 1, 10; the earth or globe in opp. to the heavens Gen. 1, 1, in this sense including the sea. 2) earth, as a material Ps. 12, 7. 3) the ground, to the ground Gen. 33, 3; one's country, fatherland, esp. among the Hebrews Joel 1, 2; land or field, as property or estate Gen. 23, 15; territory Ruth 1, 7. 4) inhabitants of a land Gen. 11, 1. The pl. דארצות signifies lands Gen. 26, 3, esp. heathen lands 2 Ch. 13, 9. - Arab. أَذُكُمْ , يَجْرِيهُ Aram. أَرْضُ

pr. n. m. (perh. firmness) 1 K. 16, 9.

D Chald. (i. q. אַרַע, שׁ changing into p; def. אֶרקא) f. the earth, only Jer. 10, 11; but often in Targums.

(1 pers. perf. אֶרְוֹתִי, imper. ארה 'ora w. ה cohort. for ארה Num. 22, 6, fut. יַאֹר ) *to curse*, w. acc. Judg. 5, 23; ארַרי־יוֹם day-cursers Job 3, 8, magicians who professed to make certain days unpropitious. - Niph. only part. נארים cursed, w. ב of the curse Mal. 3, 9. — Pi. אַרֶר to curse greatly Gen. 5, 29; הַשָּאַרָרים the curse-causing waters Num. 5, 22. — Hoph. הואר to be cursed Num. 22, 6. Deriv. מָאַרָה. ---- Prob. akin to אַלָּה II, Arab. to abhor, detest; àpá-ouas to curse, àpá curse.

pr. n. of a district in Armenia Gen. 8, 4, still so called, between the Araxes and the lakes Van and Orûmia; then for Armenia Jer. 51 בירט 27 אַרָרָט (cf. הֹנֶרְמָה, מִנֶּרְמָה). Targ. makes it קרהון, קרהון, קרהון, (cf. Kurdistan, i. e. country of the Kurds).

pr. n. m. (for הֻרָרִי mountaneer) 2 Sam. 23, 33.

ער (Qalobs.) prob. akin to to grasp or seize, to appropriate — Pi. אַרַשׂי, usually w. acc. אַרַשׂי, to take to 🏟) oneself a wife (like אָנָיֵיא) Deut. 20,7; without his, to espouse, marry 2 Sam. 3, 14. — Pu. 3. f. perf. אוֹרְטֵוֹח she is betrothed Ex. 22, 15; part. pass. מאור שוד betrothed Deut. 22, 23.

to رَرَشَ (obs.) i. q. Arab. رَرَشَ to seek after something, to desire. Hence TUTE f. desire, longing, only Ps. 21, 3, Sept. δέησις.

NDUUUIN (Persian) Ezr. 7, 1. 7, also אַרְשִׁישְׁיִיאָ Ezr. 4, 8, κριψητης 4, 7, pr. n. m. Αρταξέρξης, king Artaxerxes (named Pseudo-Smerdes) Ezr. 4, 7; Artaxerxes (Longimanus) Ezr. 7, 1. The spelling appears to be that of the inscriptions of Nakshi-Rustam, and of several Pehlevi medals, akin to Artashetr, i. e. mighty king.

IN (r. THEN I; w. suf. THEN Job 18, 5, DENN Is. 50, 11) f. (rarely m. as in Job 20, 26) fire Ps. 104, 4; the fire of God, i. e. lightning Job 1, 16; fig. anger, of God Deut. 32, 22; zeal, ardor, of men Jer. 20, 9; war Num. 21, 28; THEN TO to kindle a fire, excite war Is. 50, 11; destruction Job 15, 34; heat or scorching of sun Joel 1, 19; flashing of weapons Nah. 2, 4, of gems Ez. 28, 14. — Akin to The II.

Chald. (def. አኒቨኒኒ) i. q. Heb. ጛኳ, fire Dan. 7, 11.

עלא (= ש") m. existence, being, hence there is 2 Sam. 14, 19, Mic. 6, 10; prop. part. of אירו אוא IV to be. See אירו

近代 ('ōsh) Chald. (pl. def. \*\*では、) m. foundation Ezr. 4, 12; r. 近域 II.

رُفِيّ (obs.) perh.i.q. مَضَّرَ, Arab. مُضَّرَ, to think. Hence perh.

בונית pr. n. m. (perh. for אַ בּעָּיָהַ God's thought) Gen. 46, 21; hence patron. אַשָּׁבֶּלְי Num. 26, 38. — Perh. for אָדָם שִׁיא man of Baal.

אָבְּיִיבְּאָ pr. n.m. (perh. thoughtful, r. אַנְאָלָיִיבְּ) Gen. 36, 26.

אַבע pr. n. m. (prob. swearing, r. אַבע w. א prosth.) 1 Ch. 4, 21.

to pour out; i. q. Chald. אוני וויאל, Arab. וֹבּעֹל to water. Deriv.

m. outpouring, hence a place where a brook pours down, ravine,

water-gully; only in אָשֶׁר נְּחָלִּים ravine of torrents Num. 21, 15.

hence the base of a mountain, gully or ravine Josh. 10, 40; Tappa Things the ravines of Pisgah, i. q. the foot of the mountain Deut, 3, 17.

א. א prosth.) one of the five royal cities in Philistia Josh. 11, 22 (called "Αζωτος Acts 8, 40), now a village, Esdûd; gentilic adj. ייים Josh. 13, 3, fem. ייים (pl. אַרְעָּדְרָּהָרָ), as adv. in the Ashdod dialect Neh. 13, 23. 24.

אַלְּעְדְּאָ, f. declivity, sloping descent = הַּעָּשָׁבְ, so some would read for הַאָּ in Deut. 33, 2; but see הַיִּ.

ליד (obs.) i. q. שא, ששא II to be firm (cf. נֹג, L. vis = vir); fig. to heal. Deriv. הישא, האשר, היאש, היאשא, היאשא, היאשאר.

f. (for אַנּאָר fem. of שֹׁאַ, c. רביתי Gram. § 96, 2, w. suf. אינהיי, קשחק, once אָשְחָק Ps. 128, 3; pl. בשרם for אַנשׁרם by aphæresis, c. ישׁר, once THE Ez. 23, 44) woman, of any age or condition, married or unmarried Gen. 2, 23; female of animals Gen. 7, 2; wife, opp. to husband Gen. 24, 3; אָטֵרן אָבֶרף wife of thy father, step-mother Lev. 18, 8, cf. 1 Cor. 5, 1. לו -- לאשרו to take to oneself -for a wife, i. e. to marry Gen. 4, 19; term of reproach for a weak, cowardly man Is. 19, 16; prob. pleonastic or in apposition, in אשׁה זוֹנָה harlot Josh. 2, 1, אַשָּׁה פּרלֵבֶשׁ concubine Judg. 19, 1, אַלְּכֶּנָה אַלְכָּנָה widow 1 K. 7, 14;

רביית היינית בייתי ביית

וות אורים אורים

יידין (only pl. w. suf. אָשׁוּרְרָהְיּהָ in K'thibh) pillar, prop Jer. 50, 15; r. אָשֹׁיִּאּ.

רְּשִׁשׁ: (כּ, יְשִׁשׁ: II) m. darkness, gloom, only Q'ri of Prov. 20, 20; where the K'thibh has אינוי א, which see.

י אישרירו (only w. suf. אישרירו (pl. w. suf. אישרירו (pl. w. suf. אישרירו (pl. w. suf. אישרירו (pl. step, going Ps. 40, 3, my foot took hold of his going i. e. I kept to the path he set me Job 23, 11; fig. conduct Prov. 14, 15. 2) i. q. אישרים, a species of cedar, Arab. sherbîn; only in pl. אישרים thy deck they have made of ivory (i. e. of ivory inlaid in the wood-work) a daughter (i. e. a product) of the sherbincedars, Ez. 27, 6; r. אישרים II.

 Nimrod = אַנּשׁוּר Mic. 5, 5; originally only a small province (now Kurdistan) w. the chief city גדלנה, where also were the cities רָהַלָּח, הָפֶלָח, עיר פָּלָח Gen 10, 11. 12; but afterwards Assyria in its widest extent (Is. 10, 9, 10) so that even its sections, Babylonia (2 K. 23, 29) and Persia (Ezr. 6, 22) bore the same name; Ptol. 'Accupia, Strabo' Aτουρία (אַרדּה Chald.). 3) perh. Syria Is. 19, 23, according to some. 4) אישורים pr. n. of an Arab tribe Gen. 25, 3. 5) perh. pr. n. of a city in Assyria Gen. 2, 14, later Seleucia. 6) pr. n. of a district in Asher, whence 2 Sam. 2, 9.

ייי pr. n. m. (blackness, r. שׁבְּׁוֹרֶוּרְ ) 1 Ch. 2, 24.

קשׁיְ" ('ŏshyā') f. support, foundation, only in Q'ri אָשׁרוֹתֵיתְ Jer. 50, 15; r. דישָׁאַ:

אֹבֶיע" pr. n. (high or celestial) of a god in Hamath 2 K. 17, 30; prob. akin to הַּשְׁיִנ to be high (whence מַבְייִי heavens).

אַטִּררָדּ Mic. 5, 13, see אַטִּררָדּגּאַ.

dation, then ruins, i. e. site of a ruined building, only in Is. 16, 7; r. عند II = المناف

(pl. אַשִּישׁים Hos. 3, 1, Cant. 2, 5; r. אַשִּישׁים Hos. 3, 1, from pressed together (cf. אַפּרִידִּיר, אַמּיבּיים אָמָאָר מְּבָּרִידְירִיר מִיבִּיים raisin-cakes, for idol sacrifice Hos. 3, 1, for a journey 2 Sam. 6, 19, for refreshment Cant. 2, 5.

(obs.) perh. akin to אָם III, קּבָּוּ, to bind, to knit together. Hence perh. אָטַכּלּל,

m. perh. prop. string, hence testicle, only in Lev. 21, 20; but as it is used also of the female in the

Arab. (rigare, βρέχειν), τος για ΙΙ, τος για ΙΙ meaning to pour out, to water or wet, hence κατά may refer to the sexual use of the part, and be the origin of ὅρχις (r = s as often). Cf. L. testis, testiculus, prob. akin to tingo, τέγγω; cf. It. tastare = G. tasten = L. tango = θιγγ-άνω = E. touch.

סְּבְּרֵבּ Jer. 25, 3 inf. absol. Hiph. of יַּבְּבּם; see Gram. § 53, 3, Rem. 2.

בְּעִבְּילָה, הִישְׁכְּלֹּה, הַּיְשְׁכָּלִּה, בּיִשְׁלָּהְילִה, כּרִיחְלָּבְּלְּה, אַבְּיבְּלָה, בּיִבְּלָה, perh. from בְּיבְּלּל w. the dimin. ending בְּיבְים to bind together) m. 1) prop. a stringing together, hence a cluster or bunch, as of grapes Is. 65, 8; w. בַּיבְים bunch, as of grapes Is. 65, 8; w. בַּיבְים bunch of cypress blossom Cant. 1, 14; prob. date-clusters Cant. 7, 8; cf. Talmudic בַּיבִים cluster of eggs i. e. ovary, Chald. בְּיבִּים pr. n. of a valley (rich in grape-clusters) near בְּיבִים Num. 13, 23. 3) pr. n. m. of a Canaanite Gen. 14, 13.

Gen. 10, 3. 2) pr. n. of a son of noise Gen. 10, 3. 2) pr. n. of a Japhetic race and region named after him, remain in the vicinity of Armenia Jer. 51, 27; the modern Jews fancifully take it for Germany.

ੀ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਹੈ (r. ੨੭ਝ II, w. % prosth.) m. 1) traffic or wares Ez. 27, 15. 2) present or tribute Ps. 72, 10.

أَكُلُ (obs.) to be firm, pressed together; akin to اَكُن , Arab. اَكُلُ to be firmly rooted. Hence

 akin to מַשְׁבָּי, מְשָׁבָּי, cf. Syr. מְשְׁבִּילּ, ppop. to lie wild or waste, to be desolate, e. g. מְיִבְּיִן Hos. 14, 1, בּיבָּי Hos. 14, 1, בּיבָּי Hos. 14, 1, בּיבָּי Hos. 14, 1, בּיבָּי Ez. 6, 6. 2) fig. to be laid waste, to be condemned, i. e. to be morally ruined Ps. 34, 22, Jer. 2, 3, Prov. 30, 10. 3) to be guilty, to transgress, w. בְּי of the person against whom Lev. 5, 19; w. בְּ Hos. 13, 1 or בְּי Lev. 5, 5 of the thing wherein. — Niph. בּיבָּי to be destroyed, of flocks Joel 1, 18. — Hiph. prop. to make desolate, hence to punish or destroy Ps. 5, 11.

Gen. 26, 10. 2) an act incurring guilt, a trespass Num. 5, 7. 8. 3) the sacrifice whereby the guilt was expiated, a trespass-offering 1 Sam. 6, 3, Is. 53, 10; it differs from אַנָּיָה (see Lev. 5, 1—26); r. בּיִבָּיה.

adj. m. guilty, i. e. either charged w. a fault Gen. 42, 21, 2 Sam. 14, 13, or under obligation to expiate a fault Ezr. 10, 19; r. nws.

ת אַשְׁנִים (r. שַּׁשִׁי; only pl. מַּצְבְּיִם m. solitudes, wilderness, i. q. מְצַבְּיִם מַנְים מַנִּים מַנְים מַנִּים מַנְים מַנְים מַנְים זוֹ the desolate places as the dead Is. 59, 10. The Rabbins render it darkness. Others taking it for מְּעַנִים (Gen. 27, 28, r. מְשַׁנִים) read in the fertile fields we were as the dead.

אַשְׁבִּרְה, אַשְׁבִּרְה, (c. הַאַשְׁבִּרְה, pl. אַשְׁבִּרְה, r. שָׁשָׁר, f. 1) a night-watch,

the third part of the night, φυλακή L. vigilia Ps. 63, 7; the first watch is called אַרְיִּבְּיִינְיִּבְּיִּר head of the watches Lam. 2, 19; the second אַרְיִבְּיִר the middle watch Judg. 7, 19; and the third אַרְיִבְיִין the morning watch Ex. 14, 24. In N. Testage there were 4 watches, after the Roman custom, Mat. 14, 25.

תְּעְׁתְלֶּתְ f. same as הַּיְשְׁמְלֵּת, Judg. 7, 19.

I (obs.) to be hard, firm, Chald ישני i. q. ישני; hence pr. n. אַעניקר

אַ II (obs.) to be obscure, dark;

בּשְׁנְבֵּר (w. suf. אַשְּׁנְבֵּר) m. a window or lattice, prop. breathing or cooling place Judg. 5, 28. Windows in the east are latticed for coolness.—The r. is בַשְׁלָ (w. צְּ prosth.), akin to בַשָּׁי לָעָה to breathe.

אָטַעְרָה pr. n. (fortress, r. אָטַאָּ I) of two cities in Judah Josh. 15, 33. 43.

אָלְישָׁלֶּא pr. n. (support, r. אַשְׁישָׁ w. א prosth.) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 52.

(obs.) akin to אָשָׁי, אַפּאָ II, all mimet. to express breathing, whispering, muttering; hence the mysterious noises or tokens of conjurers, to use magic, i. q.Syr. בּבוֹר. Hence

Chald. (prop. part. of אָשׁבּין) only pl. יְשִׁבּין, def. אָשָׁבּין) m. magician, enchanter Dan. 2, 27.

日本 Heb. and Chald (pl. Heb. ロック m. enchanter, magician (but different fr. 5,200) Dan. 1, 20; 2, 10.

וֹשְׁנְשְׁאָ (w. suf. יְחְשָּׁשְׁהַ; ר. הְשָּׁיִּעְ וֹ) f. 1) a quiver, prop. grasper, holder (cf. our holster for a pistol-case) Is.

22, 6; אַרָּיִר sons of his quiver i. e. his arrows Lam. 3, 13. 2) perh. pl. רושיי (ר. רושיי II to heap) dunghills 1 Sam. 2, 8; but perh. better make רושיי a dunghill as m. sing. from רשיי (w. א prosth.) to deposit.

72FON pr.n.m.(prob.horse's nose) of a chief eunuch Dan. 1, 3.—Rödiger takes the word from the Persian asp (horse) and nâsâ (nose).

רְבְּשׁלְאָ m. measure, portion (from r. רְשְׁנֵי to hold) 2 Sam. 6, 19; the ancient versions render it piece, as if from r. רְשׁנֵי I to break.

הְשְּׁשְׁלֵּחְאֹ (only pl. הְּשִׁשְּׁמָּה) f. dung-hills, only Lam.4, 5; r. הַשְּׁשָׁ to set or deposit

השניא (r. השני ש. אַ prosth.) m. prop. a deposit or dung, then dung-hill Ps. 113, 7; השניא לעיל dung-gate Neh. 2, 13; cf. 3, 13.

コアゼペ 1 K. 19, 20, see r. アヴ I.

וו pr. n. of one of the five royal cities of the Philistines, between Gaza and Jamnia (Sept. 'Ασχάλων, 1 Maccab. 'Ασχαλώνιον) Judg. 1, 18; gentil. adj. אַטַּיַקלוֹנִי Josh. 13, 3; still called عسقلان 'Asqalân by the Arabs. --- Perh. the name comes from ਰੇਸ਼ੁਲੂ to weigh, hence a balance, as expressive of its traffic; cf. Tarentum, Τάρας = talentum, τάλαντον. As the district was said to be rich in onions, these were perh. called on that account, ascaloniæ, escalotes, our shallot, a kind of onion; but more likely this vegetable got its name from L. esculentus.

I akin to him II to go Prov. 9, 6; hence him; a going or step.

II akin to שַּׁיִד to be straight or even (cf. אָשִׁר 2, אָשִׁרּה); fig. of the straight-forward

course or progress of undertakings, hence to be prosperous; hence in και Pi. to make straight, to lead forward (the steps), e. g. direct not thy steps in the way of the wicked Prov. 4, 14; to cause to step Is. 3, 12; fig. to pronounce happy, to congratulate as prosperous, Sept. μαχαρίζω, Gen. 30, 13. — Pu. Τικά to be led along Is. 9, 15; to be made happy Ps. 41, 3.

ווו (obs.) perh. akin to אָנוּ to join and to שָּׁאָ (r = n); hence to be united, to be strong.

ווא ווייב ווייב 1) rel. pron. for all genders and numbers, who, which, also that which, what (on its rather notable syntactical usage see the Gram. § 123). As the most important particle in dependent sentences, it stands at the head of clauses where it strongly marks relation, and is supplemented by a pron. or suffix according as the may belong to the subject Deut. 20, 15 or the object Jer. 32, 3; e. g. he who lives (שְׁמֵר) הוא Gen. 9, 3, where הוא forcibly adds the nominative idea to the merely rel. יאָשׁר; whom he imprisoned (אָשֶר עַלָאר) Jer. 32, 3, where the suf. i— adds the objective idea to שַּׁשֵּׁר. This supplementing is necessary, if refers to a subordinate notion e. g. אַטֵּר קצירוֹ whose harvest Job 5, 5; אשר לו to whom, where אשר expresses neither the subject nor the object; but אָשֵׁר is sufficient alone if it refers (adverbially = where, when, why, how) to substantives of place Gen. 35, 13, time 2 Sam. 19, 25, manner, reason or way 1 K. 11, 27. ---As אָשֶׁר prop. expresses merely relation, it may express that idea in various constructions (see Gram. § 123, 1) e. g. שַּׁשֵׁר שָׁשׁר where, אַשָּׁשׁר שים whence, השם ששר whither; even w. the pron, of the 1st and 2nd persons (אשר הוצאחיה, אשר בריתי); on the contrary, in most languages it is possible only w. the 3rd person. - When the context or the sense of a clause readily suggests the relative idea, the relative pronoun is very often omitted (as in Engl.) e. g. בארץ לא לחם in a land (which is) not theirs Gen. 15, 13, a pit (which) he made Ps. 7, 16 (see Gram. § 123, 3). — אָשָׁר is often (as in Engl.), esp. in poetry, used as involving its antecedent, i. e. a personal or demonst, pronoun (Grain. § 123, 2), e. g. אַער הברת הרח Jer. 32, 24 (that) which (= what) thou spakest comes to pass, 1 K. 5, 22 שׁמֶשתי אָת אָשׁר שָׁלַחָתּ אֵלֵי *I have* heard that which (= what) thou sentest to me. 2) as rel. conj. that (cf. δτι, quod; see Gram. p. 331), e. g. צור אשר yet that Zech. 8, 20; in that, because; אשר how that; על־אַשר for that; אַחַרָר אַשר after that.

TUN pr. n. m. (prosperous; cf. Εδδσίμων, Felix) 1) a son of Jacob Gen. 30, 13; gentil. n. Asherite Judg. 1, 32. 2) pr. n. (fortress) of a city Josh. 17, 7.

לאָשׁר (pl. אָשׁרר (f. 1) i. q. אָשׁרר (r. 1) step, going, fig. way Job 23, 11. 2) sherbin-cedar, בַּשִׁר בּשָׁר בּשַׁר = made of sherbin-cedars Ez. 27, 6; r. אָשָׁר II.

אַטרר, אַטרר, אָטרר, אַטרר, אַטרי, אַערי, אַטרי, אַערי, אַטרי, אַטרי, אַטרי, אַטרי, אַטרי, אַערי, אַערי, אַטרי, אַערי, אַעריי, אַערי, אַערי, אַערי, אַערי, אַערי, אַערי, אַערי, אַערי, אַעריי, אַערי, אַערי, אַערי, אַערי, אַעריי, אַערי, אַערי

אָשֶׁרְּא (w. suf. אָשֶׁרְא) m. happiness, only Gen. 30, 13; r. אָשֵּרְא П.

নিট্রা f. for সভ্তম step, only Job 31,7.

אַשׁרְאֵלְהוּ, אַשִּׁרְאֵלְהוּ, pr. n. m. (God makes happy) 1 Ch. 4, 16; 25, 2.

אנייייין, איניייין Mic. 5, 13 (pl. בייייין, איניייין f. prop. happiness (cf. L. Fortuna), hence Ashera, name of the Phenician and Syrian goddess of blissfulness or fortune ('Appolity, Venus) 1 K. 15, 13 (elsewhere ביייייים), united w. בְּיֵב 1 K. 18, 19, but the pl. denotes images or statues of this goddess 1 K. 14, 23.

אָטִריאֵל pr. n. m. (i. q. אָטַרְיאֵל Num. 26, 31.

אַטְרְיָאָ Chald. m. wall Ezr. 5, 3; cf. r. אָטִר ווֹ אָז ווֹ to be upright; or perh. r. אָשָׁר I to be strong.

I (obs.) i. q. Chald. κ.κ., to burn, to glow; hence τος, τιώς, — Cf. Sans. ush (to burn), L. uro (us-si), αίθω, L. æstas, G. heiss, our heat, W. odyn (a kiln).

to make firm i. q. אַשָּׁיִה, to be firm or strong. Deriv. אַשָּׁיה, אַשִּׁיה, Hithpo. שִּׁיִה to show oneself manly or strong is. 46, 8; but this may be a denom. from שִּׁא, see p. 33.

but in Ps. 58, 9 it stands for the absol. state) woman; see Tunk.

אָבְעָיׁאָ pr. n. (perh. hollow-way, r. אַבְּעָיָּלְ for אַבְּעָּלְ) of a city of Dan, Josh. 15, 33 (Sept. Ἐσθαόλ, Ἀσταώλ, Euseb. Ἐσθαούλ).

רור Chald. Dan. 5, 3, perf. 3 pl. for יחָשׁ, r. דּחָשׁ,

Josh. 21, 14 pr. n. (perh. renowned, r. אַשְּׁילֵט of a Levitical city in Judah, not far from Hebron.

Chald. m. i. q. Heb. אוֹא, sign, token, portent Dan. 3, 32; r. אוֹא I.

নুষ্ঠ (in pause নৃষ্ঠ, i. q. নৃষ্ঠ) pron. f. thou Gen. 24, 23; for an-ti, as নিন্তু for an-ta; নৃষ্ঠ may stand also for the masc. নৃষ্ঠ, Num. 11, 15.

সূষ্ট i. q. সানুষ্ট pers. pron. m. thou, 1 Sam. 24, 19.

Is. 2, 4, w. suf. אַחִיכָּן Joel. 4, 10) m. plow-share, coulter, hoe 1 Sam. 13, 20, prop. the cutting instrument, r. אַחִיכָּן to cut in, to dig; but as the forms אַחִיכָּן אַמִּיכָּן some consider אַחַ as derived from אַחַבּּן בּרִאָּאַ I.

אַני (before Maqqeph ראַי, w. most suffixes Tix, but see below) emphat. pron. self (prob. akin to αὐτός, Gram. § 117, 2, Note) prob. from an old demonst. pronoun, e. g. Josh. 22, וז is it a trifle for us אַרדעון לה this very iniquity of Pe'or? It is generally a sign of the definite accusative, hence used 1) w. suffixes in order to express the acc. of the personal pronouns; e. g. Gen. 12, 12 לורגו אחר ואחה רחיו they kill me and thee they will save, where the emphasis or antithesis requires the personal pronoun. So if the verb has two pers. pronouns as objects, where the suff. on the 'verb can express only one, the other is then put w. rx and the appropriate suf. as אחר אחר, אחל us, ink him, החל her, קרא m. ארה f. thee, בארא m. (ברהא), TOTAL f. you, DIN m. TIN f. them (rarely בּוֹחָמֵא Gen. 32, 1, בּוֹחָהוֹא Ez. 23, 45, אותון v. 47). 2) before substantives, mostly if they have the art. or a suffix, or are in c. state or are proper names or otherwise made definite (Gram. p. 257), e. g. Gen. 1, 1 God created אַז דָשָׁמֵיִם וָאָז דארץ the heavens and the earth; ארוכרי whom? that which המראשר; this :אתרוה all אחדפל. On the rare cases where TX stands before an indefinite acc. (e. g. Ex. 21, 28 מידיאריות וועות אור) see Gram. § 117, 2, Rem. - On the few cases where TX seems to stand before a nominative, see Gram. § 143, 1, Rem. --- Cf. Chald. חַד, Syr. 🏊; perh. Heb. מַדָּ, Gr. οὐσία, L. essentia, Sans. vasu, G. wesen, W. wydh (presence).

ווא אוד (דות w. suf. אוד, קובא (in p. קאה, fem. קאה, אחל, אחל, אחלם, אחלם, בּהַא; but in Kings, Jerem. and Ezek. אָרָד, אָרִדּ, see Gram. § 103, 1, Rem. 1) prep. at, by, with (perh. prop. a noun nik approach, nearness, closeness, r. אנה II), e. g. אנה to lie with Gen. 19,33; דמר to stand with, to help Num. 1, 5; דרת ברית to make a covenant with. It is equal to אָל, the two hardly differing except perh. like μετά and σύν, the former perh. expressing accompaniment and the hatter (DJ)connection. In Gen. 4, 1 I have gotten a man (child) אחריהונה w. the Eternal i. e. with his presence and help (cf. Sept. ἐχτησάμην ἄνθρωπον διά τοῦ θεοῦ, Vulg. per deum, Syr. كُونِكُ). - الكِيِّ from with, i. e. away from Gen. 8, 8 (like מעם Fr. de chez quelqu'un), after verbs of departing, sending, receiving, buying, begging. מאחד Is. 44, 24 Q'ri (= ἀπ' ἐμαυτοῦ in John 5, 30) but the K'thibh אַרְדְּ אָסְיּ gives the best sense who (was) with me? — Probakin to μετὰ, μέσος, L. medius, Sans. mid (adapt), G. mit, O. Norsk widh, E. with.

The also Ties, sign of def. accusative, see To II.

Chald. (= Heb. מראב) 3. pers. pl. ידא, inf. ארים אראבים, imp. pl. ידא, to come Dan. 7, 22, Ezr. 4, 12. — Aph. ידירוי, inf. ידירוי, to bring Dan. 3, 13. — Hoph. (a sort of Hebraism for Ittaphel) to be brought, perf. 3 pers. f. מירוים Dan. 6, 18, pl. ידירוים 3, 13.

אַרְבְּעֵל pr. n. m. (with-Baal) king of Sidon i K. 16,31; Joseph. Ἰθόβαλος, Εἰθώβαλος (אָרַבְּעַל w. him Baal).

Arab.; in pause אָמָה, as in Aram. and Arab.; in pause אָמָה, pron. 2 pers. m. sing. thou, also written אָז and אָז the real root-syllable is אָד, to-gether w. an older form אָן (analogous to אָד), as the fem אָ לפֿ, together w. an older form אָן (analogous to אָד), an being only a prefixed demonstrative particle as in אָל an-oki. — Cf. Sans. tvam, L. tu, σύ, Dor. τύ, W. ti, G. du, E. thou.

רָדָל, Gram. § 69, 2.

קר (pl. אַרוֹאָן) f. she-ass Gen. 32, 16, אָרוֹאָן son of his she-ass poet for his ass's colt Gen. 49, 11. —Generally traced to אָרָאָן (an assumed root) to go slowly; but it may well come from אָרָגָּן harb. אָרָגָּן (ar; hence the long-eared, as in L. aurilus, asinus, G. esel, etc.; see on אַרְנָבָּר

The Chald. com. gend. furnace, oven Dan. 3, 6; prop. fire, akin to τε, αίθειν, Αίτνη, Ætna, W. odyn (a kiln), tān (fire).

PIPM (K'thibh of Ez. 41, 15) m. a break or offset, in buildings, a gallery, Targ. Τ., Sept. στοά, περίστυλον; r. pn...

The (only K'thibh) i. e. সমুধ্র (from প্রেট) 2 pers. pron. f. i. q. মুদ্র thou, only Judg. 17, 2, 1 K. 14, 2, Jer. 4, 30.

אָרְיָה pr. n. m. (perh. for אָּרְהָּי with אָרְהַר 2 Sam. 15, 19, 22; אַרְהָר in 1 Ch. 11, 31.

קרא for יוֹרָא imp. pl. of אָרָא; Gram. § 76, 2, c and § 23, 3, Rem. 2.

PTN i. q. pink m. an offset, portico or gallery Ez. 42, 5; r. pnj.

Ex. 13, 20; Sept. Όθώμ, Copt. **ATIOM** i. e. boundary of the sea.

(obs.) perh. to take short steps, like the ass (TEN), which noun

most derive from this assumed root; but see on that word above.

אַרָען, see אֵרָען.

וְרָאָלְ only Ez. 34, 31, i. q. אָבְּאָשְׁ ye. אַרְאָרָאָ m. present, reward, esp. a harlot's hire Hos. 2. 14; r. אָדָאָ I w. אַ prosthetic.

13, 20, pron. 2 pl. f. ye.

אָרָנוּ = אָחָאנוּ Jer. 3, 22 for אָחָנוּ we come; r. אָחָה.

אָרְרָבּי pr. n. m. (perh. munificent, r. יְּהָהָ I) וֹ Ch. 6, 26.

אָרְוּכָּרִם (w. suf. אָרְוּכִּרִם pl. אָרְוּכִּרִם r. אָרְוּנִיּר I w. א prosth.) m. gift, present, esp. a harlot's hire Ez. 16,34, Deut. 23, 19; fig. of fruits or produce, as if gifts to or from idols Hos. 9, 1; Is. 23, 17 אָרְוּכָּרָּוּ (for אָרְוּבָּרָּוּ her gift.

רָבָּ, (obs.) perh. akin to אָבָּי, proj., to remove, to shift forward; hence perh. אָבּוּיִל, אָבּיִר.

ንጋር ያ Jer. 22, 24, 1 fut. Qal of ኮኬ; see Gram. § 58, 4.

וואר, אָשָׁר (obs.) akin to אָשָׁר II, to go about; hence אַרְּרִים, cf. Syr. וֹבְּלֹן place and

place in south Palestine Num. 21, 1.

Chald. (obs.) prob. akin to Heb. מְשָׁשֵׁי aldw, Sans. ush, to burn, hence בואה.

(obs.) akin to nri, nri, rri, rri, to cut or smite (cf. Sans. kat = L. quatio, in-cutio); hence ri I.

Bêth, the 2d letter in the Heb. Alphabet; hence used also as the numeral for 2. Its early form on Phenician monuments and Heb. coins is \$\( \) or \$\( \) whence the Greek \$\( \) or \$\( \) and \$\( \) B. Its name מַרְּיוֹן (Rabbinic pl. מַרְּיוֹן (Rabbinic pl. מַרְיוֹן (Rabbinic pl. argument) is from and name (whence Gr. Bŋ̄τα) suggesting by the initial sound the force of the letter, which is like our \$b\$ (2) or softer like \$bh\$ or \$v\$ (2); see Gram. § 6, 3.

שנות interchanges — 1 with its kindred labials אין בּי הופ under each), פּ. פָּרָא בְּּבֶּלְ אָנַל בְּצָעַל אָנַרְאָ בְּרָאְיִא בְּּבָּלְ אָנַל בְּצָעַל אָנַרְאָ בְּרָא בְּבָּרָא בְּרָא בְּבָּלְ אָנָל בְּצָעַל אָנַרְאָבָּל אָנָרְאָ בְּבָּרָא בְּרָא בְּבָּרָא בּרָרְאָ בּרָרְאָר בּרָרּבוֹן, רֹשׁבָּר בּרָר בּרַר בּרָר בּרַר בּרָר בּרְייי בּרָי בּרָי בּרָר בּרָר בּרָר בּרָר בּרַר בּרָר בּרְר בּרָר בּרַר בּרָר בּרְר בּרְיב בּרְר בּרְר

 under D) and prob. adjectival, though the force is now lost; cf. the adj. endings -tμος, -μων also -βης, -βος (e. g. ἀχρι-βής from ἄχρος, χολοβός =χόλος); Sans. -bha, (H) in vali-bha (wrinkled) from vali (wrinkle), -va (A) in kêsa-va (fair-haired) from kêsa (hair).

🔁 A) pref. prep. (Gram. § 102, 2 and § 154, 3, a) generally used to express in, within, among (e), but with differences of meaning, evolved perhaps in the following order: 1) the purely local, temporal, or circumstantial idea of being, resting or acting in or at any place, hence - a) in, at (in answer to where?) as TID in the house, בַּצֶּרץ in the land, שַּבָּצִרץ in the heavens, בַּכְּקָרָש in the gate, בַּכְּקָרָש in the sanctuary, 772 in or at the well; and in many idioms (where its proper force of in is not lost, though we have to render it differently to suit our usage); e. g. ערן בערן eye to eye, רום ברום , חבש בחבש , שנ**ה** בשנה, הַשְּׁבֶּח בַּשְּׁבָח בַּשָּׁבָח בַשְׁבָּח בַשְׁבָּח בַשְׁבָּח בַשְׁבָּח בַשְׁבָּח of in, etc., many sorts of verbs are construed with it, especially verbs of believing, confiding, delighting in, or the contrary, e.g. בַּטָח, הַאֶּמֶרן, נַזְהַר בָּ, יָבַגַר ,מַכַל ,פַשׁע ,חַטָא ,כּחַשׁ ,מַרַד בָּ ,חַסָּח; verbs of inquiring or choosing, etc. e. g. פָּחַר בְּ שָׁצֵל, דְּרַשׁ בָּ, בָּאָה, בָּחָר בָּ, ָקָט ,פָּעַר ,בָּעַל ,כָּאַס ,עָלַץ ,עָלַז ,בִּיל ,שַׂמָת; verbs of sense (bodily sensations or mental perceptions) e.g. בְּאָה בָ, to to listen to, הריח ב to listen to smell of, בנש ב to call on, בנש ב to approach to, to touch, a pan to cleave to take hold of, אחו ב , החוים ב

to light on or פַּגַע בּ to light on or hit, ביר , הגרו , to muse on, הגרר , הגרו חשר ב, in which cases it may be translated upon, over, concerning. With this notion of rest in, at, etc., is then connected — β) the idea of accompaniment, with, at, by, in the sense of nearness or of instrumentality, whether this accompaniment has the notion of helping, or attending on, serving as an instrument, or of ruling and effectuating, which we may have to render in Eng. by in, through, by means of, etc. as in הַנְצָים, בַּנְצָים, בַּתְרוּצָה. Hence by prefixing ₽ to substantives a great many adverbs and adjectives are in effect expressed, e. g. 다고구 with (prop. in) might, i. e. mightily; so בְּחָבוּנָת ,בָּנָאוּת ,בַּשָּׁלִר ,בְּפַרָה ,בּקרר, בּלָם, בְּחֹם. In this signif. it stands after the verb which by its help expresses the idea of accompaniment (by, through) e. g. בָּא נָבָּא בָ, בָּדָר, בָּק, יָרֶר, בָּא, נָבָּא בָ to do work through somebody; בְּשׁה בְּ to receive interest through somebody, i. e. to make a loan; נשבע ב- γ) upon, when raised objects are spoken of, e.g. שַּהַר upon (prop. in) the mount, 2) The idea of motion (els), as it were in to something, hence a) at, towards, but always implying nearness and so differing from by, in which motion towards, but without proximity, is expressed (in answer to whither?). In this way several verbs of motion are to give נַתַּן בָּ, e. g. בָּתַן בָּ in or into, בַּרֶהְ בַּ to tread in or on (see Gram. p. 325, Note 3). So too verbs of ruling (cf. letter β above) בצר ב to keep in, to restrain; בָּדָה בָּ, סכל; verbs of contending or opposing in any way, e. g. דָּבֶּר, נִלְתַם, דִּרב בָּ, קַנָּא , חָרָח ,קַצָּף , חָהֶל ,צָחַק , קַנַּל, (in such cases the Lat. too uses in,

with the acc. case in the same sense). - Fig. 2 is used for marking a rule: in (the manner), according to, e. g. in (according to) the manner, according to the command of. according to the counsel; hence often according to (L. secundum), as, like as (like >, for which perh. it is sometimes an error in writing). β) within, among, as a part in the whole, e. g. בקשרים among the בכל , conspirator = a conspirator among all, בצורר among my helpers = my helper Ps. 118, 7; and in this signif. the 2 is used with verbs the action of which refers merely to a part of the whole, as א חקר to smite among (i. e. part), און to smite (i. e. all). So too אָבַל, שַׁתָּח, הָרָג בָּ. γ) in regard to, as a brief way of including the whole, e.g. בַּנְּהַבְּהַבָּ (among) in regard to fowl and cattle; used fig. e.g. Job 23, 13 God is בַּאַדֶּדּ in one, i. e. He is one or unique; also Is. 40, 10 בהוא בחום He comes in a strong one, i. e. as mighty; cf. F. en in vivre en honnête homme. Its use in these last examples has given it the name Bêth essentiæ.

As to derivation, this prep. בְּיה (so Gesenius and most) or בֵּיהְ (so Ewald, Lehrbuch, § 217, g) but Fürst and Dr. Payne Smith (Thes. Syriacus, col. 429) regard it as a primitive in the short form be, ascertained by a comparison of languages; the former labouring in vain to prove nearness to be its primary sense, but the latter accepting in as its original force. — With suff. בַּבָּר, וֹבָּר, וֹבָּר, וֹבָר, וֹבָר, בַּרָר, בַּרַר, בַּרְרָּר, בַּרְרָּר, בַּרְרָּר, בַּרְרָּר, בַּרְרָּר, בַּרְרָּר, בַּרְרָּר, בַּרְרָּר, בַּרְרָּרָר, בַּרְרָּר, בַּרְרָּר, בַּרְר

B) בְּ also appears — 1) as abbrev. of מָנְיוֹל in many proper names, as בְּנְיוֹל

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בְּלֶּכֶּם, still more frequently in Arabic.

2) as abbrev. of בְּרָח , only in the names of places, e. g. בְּרָח בַּיָּה i. q. 'בֶּרָח בָּיָה but in neither case should this abbrev. be stretched too far.

3) perh. also for בַּלָּר e. g. בְּלֵּר or בַּלְרָר.

☐ Chald. in, same as the Heb. above.

בַּעָר see בַּעָּר.

κα, see κίπ. Cf. Sans. vâ (go), βά-ω, βαί-νω, βά-δος, L. via, va-do, Ο. Ε. wade (go), W. bant (off or away).

Ruth 1, 19 inf. of Nin, w. suf. 3 pl. f. and n— demonstr. (see Gram. § 32, Rem. 7, § 91, 1, Rem. 2).

האים (for ביאָם) f. entrance, only Ez. 8, 5 (cf. איתון); r. אוֹם.

באלים Chald. adj. (only in fem. def. אַהְשָּאָם) evil Ezr. 4, 12; r. באָב

(Qal obs.) i. q. ጓጓ교, to bore, to dig, so in general many roots mid.

(N S) are identical with verbs mid.

(("5); hence — Pi. ኳሷ 1) to carve in, to engrave on tables Hab. 2, 2. 2) to dig out (the sense), to explain Deut.

1, 5. — Akin to ጉዳቅ, L. foro, G. bohren, E. bore, φρέαρ and βάραθρον.

באר אַלִּים, see בָּאֵר אָלִים.

אָר לֵד pr. n. (perh. well of the living looking one) of the well of Hagar Gen. 16, 14.

קבוני אבין pr. n. (well of oath or covenant) of a city on southern limit of Palestine, Βηρσαβεέ, Gen. 21, 31.

ביר (prop. אָבְּ, K'thibh for ביר Sam. 23, 15) f. prop. pit, hence a cistern, reservoir, pl. באר Jer. 2, 13; r. באר בבאר באר.

자기 pr. n. m. (a well) 1 Ch. 7, 37.

דְּאָרוֹת pr. n. (wells) of a city in Benjamin Josh. 9, 17, Eus. Βηρώθ, now el-Bîreh; gentil. בְּרִתִּי 2 Sam. 4, 2 and בֵּרִתִי 1 Ch. 11, 39; cf. בָּרִתִּי for

pr. n. of an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness Deut. 10, 6, called also מבר בבקן Num. 33, 31; see בַּבְּרַבְּקַן.

pr. n. m. (L. fontanus) Hos.

Chald. to be evil, w. בָּל to displease Dan. 6, 15 (opp. מַבֶּם, see בַּאַבָּ

তিকী b°ōsh (w. suf. ফুর্ট্র) m. bad smell, stench Am. 4, 10, Is. 34, 3 (cf. ানুন্ত); r. তেন্ত্র

निष्ट्रें f. a bad-smelling plant, a weed, only Job 31, 40.

m. pl. prop. adj. bad (e. g. פַּנְבֵּרֹם), but as subst. bad grapes, wild grapes Is. 5, 2; r. בַּאָבָה

בַּתֵר (אֲתֵר Ebald., see אַתַר בּתַר, בּתַר בּתַר

(only c. אַבֶּבֶּת w. — firm) f. only Zech. 2, 12 בָּבָת מַיָן apple of the eye, the pupil, perh. from בּרב (cf. בָּרב Talm. hole, pit, Chald. אֶבֶה gate); but as the pupil is also called אישון בַּרו עֵין Ps. 17, 8 lit. mannikin of the daughter of the eye (i. e. the little image one sees of himself when looking into another's pupil), and simply בַּרוֹ עַרָן Lam. 2, 18, it is likely that בָּבָּד (prob. for בָּאַבְאָּד, Arab. אָנָא puellus, akin to בן) is a mimet. word, akin to L. pupa, pupilla, Byr. နှင့် နှင့် (see Dr. Payne Smith's Thes. Syriacus), our babe, baby, boy, L. puer, παῖς, N. Am. Indian pappoos, W. baban, F. poupon, which are all taken, like ≥ and ≥ and ≥ , from infant lips; cf. xoon a girl, also the pupil of the eye.

pr. n. m. (perh. boyish, akin to בְּבֵּר Neh. 7, 16.

שָּׁבֶּע (w. ה loc. הַבְּבֶּע Babel, Babylonia Gen. 10, 10, also the kingdom of this name Is. 14, 4, which at the time of the Persian supremacy also meant Persia Neh. 13, 6. — According to Gen. 11, 9 the name appears to stand for בַּבָּע from r. בַּבָּע End בַּבָּע conj. Il. to stammer, G. babbeln, E. babble, L. balbus, βάρβαρος (see 1 Cor. 14, 11),

all suggestive of confused or unintelligible speech.

Chald. (pl. def. בּרְלָּרֵא) Babylonian, gentilic from בָּרָלָּדּ Ezr. 4, 9.

בּב (only K'thibh) m. food Ez. 25, 7 (cf. φάγω); it should, however, be בָּג (cf. בְּיִגְשׁ, unless the Q'ri בַּ booty is correct, as in all the ancient versions.

לבני (fut. יְבְּבֵּר , יְבְּבֵּר Mal. 2, 10)

1) to cover, whence יְבֶּבְּר clothing.
2) fig. to conceal, hence to act covertly, to deceive (cf. יֻבָּיבׁ), to cheat, abs. Job 6, 15, or w. בְּ Mal. 2, 14, rarely w. יְבַּרּר. 3, 20, or acc. of the pers. whom one deceives or faithlessly forsakes, Ps. 73, 15; part. בְּבִּרִים faithless ones, revolters Is. 24, 16; יְבִירִּיבׁ the wine (i. e. the drunkard) is treacherous Hab. 2, 5. Hence

תְּנֶרִים (w. suf. בְּנָרִים, pl. בְּנָרִים, c. בְּנָרִים only Ps. 45, 9, w. suf. בְּנְרִירְךְּ clothing; hence 1) esp. outer-garment (like מְעִּרֹל) Gen. 39, 12, covering 1 K. 1, 1, a cloth Num. 4, 6. 2) concealment, treachery Jer. 12, 1; rapine Is. 24, 16.

הַלְּדוֹח f. pl. treacheries, Zeph. 3, 4; perh. f. sing. like הַכְּמוֹח.

לולבָּ (w. the — firm) adj. m., only f. הְלוֹלָה faithless Jer. 3, 7.

י pr. n. m. (if not Persian Βαγαῖος Herod. 3, 138, perh. for בָּן מְּנֵי בְּיֵלְ a son of the people) Neh. 7, 19.

פָּלָל on account of, see בָּלַל.

אָרְקְּבָּי, pr. n. m. (Pers.) Est. 1, 10; i. q. אָרָבְּיָה which see.

דְּוְתְּלָ, pr. n. m. (Pers.) Est. 2, 21; 6, 2; prob. i. q. אָנְאָא.

תַבְּרִים .l (ש. suf. בְּרִים, pl. בַּרִּדּק m. separation, isolation, r. בְּרַד I; hence l) a separated thing, part; pl. parts of the body, members, limbs Job 18, 13;

בַר בְּבֵר part for part Ex. 30, 34, see under בְּרִי לְּאֵל בִּרְדְיָה ;לְבִר Job 17, 16 into the seclusions or solitudes of the grave they (hopes) descend,

قد

דבר וו m. prop. thread, yarn, cord, r. דבין וו to bind; a) coll. linen, white linen (cf. אָדּאָ), וו שׁרִים בּי white linen breeches Ex. 28, 42; pl. בַּרִים בַּא absol. linen clothes Ez. 9, 2; β) branches, so called from binding and interweaving, hence only pl. בַּרִים, בְּרַים Ez. 17, 6 to put forth branches, ווֹשָׁי בַּצַי Ez. 19, 14 staff of branches; then poles, staves Ex. 25, 13, prob. as being made of branches; γ) fig. nobles Hos. 11, 6, bearers or supports of the state.

קברם (פַרִּים III (only pl. פַּרִים) pratings Job 11, 3; then praters, liars Is. 44, 25; r. בַּרָד III.

prop. to prate, boast, lie, fabricate; part. m. sing. Neh. 6, 8 אַרָּיָבּ (for בַּאָבֶּב) prating them; akin to אַבָּבָּ, דַיַבָּ III.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to אָבָּדּ to bind.

ווו (obs.) akin to אָדָב, אָטָב, βαττο-λογεῖν, to prate.

m. separation, loneliness, hence in acc. as adv. separately, alone Is. 27, 10; also לָבָּנָד Ps. 4, 9.

דר pr. n. m. (part) Gen. 36, 35.

מבריה pr. n. m. (perh. for בריה)
Ezr. 10, 35.

m. name (בְּדֵל r. בְּדִילִים (pl. בְּדִיל

of a metal, by which a kind of tine is understood Num. 31, 22 (מְמַכּזֹּרְ, דּבָּסְׁכֹּ, Aram. אַרְילִים); the pl. בּרַלִּים Is. 1, 25 signifies perh. the sorts or parts of tin-alloy, or the dross which had to be separated (r. בַּרַלֹּי,) from the pure metal.

[Qal. obs.) akin to 하다. אָרָד I, to separate; hence Niph. to separate oneself, to live alone, w. סן Num. 16, 21; hence fig. to go away, generally, to be separated, shut out Ezr. 10, 8; w. אָל, b to be separated to or on something 1 Ch. 23, 13, hence to be selected Ezr. 10, 16. -Hiph. to sever Lev. 1, 17, to divide or part (cf. דומריד), fig. to distinguish w. בין – ובין Gen. 1, 4, Lev. 10, 10, ברן-לברן Is. 59, 2, ברן-לברן Gen. 1, 6; but in the sense of severing from w. 70 Num. 8, 14, to shut out, w. ו מעל Is. 56, 3; to separate to, w. ל 1 K. 8, 53; absol. Ez. 39, 14.

(c. בְּרָל m. a part, only in Am. 3, 12 piece of an ear.

m. βδολ-χόν, βδέλλιον, bdellium, prop. sweet-smelling resin, or the gum-drops of an Indian tree; hence, from the granular form, pearls, with the whiteness of which the grains of manna are compared Num. 11, 7, mentioned Gen. 2, 12 along with the ruby (שֹׁהַשׁ) and gold, as valuable products of India (תַּוֹילָהו which the Targ. on 1 Ch. 1, 23 explains as אָתַר מַפּּקנוּת מַרְגַלְיַתָּא place of the production of pearls). --- This word is prob. from r. בַּדַל to extract or select as precious; the ending n- being diminutival or adjectival and akin to בקלג in בקלג in מרדה, p \_ in בְּמֵשֵׁק, and to -ακός (cf. φάρμαχον from φύρμα); see more under letter II, p. 191.

קרין pr. n. m. (perh. בּּרְיּהָן Danite, hence in Targ. for Samson; better for פָּבְהִין = פַּבְהִין = פַּבְהִין (פַּבְהִין בּיִבְּהָּן) name of a judge in Israel 1 Sam. 12, 11.

(obs.) akin to דָּבָד, 1) to break through, to make a breach; whence מָבָּב 2) as denom. to repair a breach, to rebuild 2 Ch. 34, 10.

רָבָּיִ (w. suf. בְּיִבְיּבָּי Ez. 27, 9) m. a breach, a gap 2 K. 12, 6; hence denom. פְּיַבָּ (only 2 Ch. 34, 10) to repair dilapidated buildings.

קרקר pr. n. m. perh. for בְּרָקָבּ (i. e. stabber) 2 K. 9, 25.

רביר, Chald. (i. q. Heb. בַּיַר, Chald. (i. q. Heb. בַּיִר, Pa. בַּיִּר to scatter Dan. 4, 11.

be silent, still; hence to be empty, waste; hence

m. wasteness, emptiness; akin to and thrice used in assonance with it, Gen. 1, 2, Is. 34, 11, Jer. 4, 23.

shine, gleam. Hence

m. marble (used for pavements), perh. alabaster, only Est. 1, 6; Sept. σμαραγλίτης.

לבודלם Chald. (c. החילה) f. eagerness, haste Ezr. 4, 23; r. בָּהָל

adj. m. dazzling Job 37, 21; r. בְּדָרֹ

2 Ch. 1, 4 for בְּחַבְּרֹן, i. e. בַּחַבְּרֹן (see בְּחַבִּר) w. ב and art. for relat. (see Gram. § 109, Rem. p. 245).

only Niph. 1) prop. to distress oneself, hence, in general, to be alarmed, to tremble Ps. 6, 3. 4. 2) fig. to do something with alarm, hence to flee Judg. 20, 41, to hasten

after something, w. Prov. 28, 22; hence the secondary notion of suddenness, to perish suddenly Ps. 104, 29; part. f. לבול as subst. sudden ruin Zeph. 1, 18. — Pi. לבול fut. לבול to make to fear, to alarm Ps. 2, 5; fig. to cause to hasten Est. 2, 9. — Pu. to be hastened Est. 8, 14, דיל מבול מבול property hastily gotten Prov. 20, 21. — Hiph. to hurry Est. 6, 14; to frighten away 2 Ch. 26, 20.

not found in Pe. — Ithpe. inf. as subst. אַרְבְּהָלְּהִי hastening, speed Dan. 2, 25. — Pa. to terrify Dan. 4, 2. — Ithpa. to be terrified Dan. 5, 9.

וֹלְהָלְהָ f. terror Lev. 26, 16, sudden ruin Is. 65, 23; r. בָּהַלָּה

but prob. used as a plur. excel. (Gram. § 108, 2, b) constr. w. sing. masc., behemoth, hippopotamus, the Nile-horse, only Job 40, 15; but

most now say it is Heb. only by adoption and slight adaptation from the Egyptian or Copt. Π-F2F-MWOγT p-ehe-môout (whence also came iπποπόταμος) meaning the water-ox, as the hippopotamus is called also in Italian bo-marino.

(obs.) perh. to be pressed together, to be thick; perh. hence

קרוֹ (pl. רְּהְוֹינוֹת Judg. 1, 6) f. the thumb (w. יֶר,), but also the great toe (w. רֶבָל Ex. 29, 20.

pr. n. m. (thumb) from whom the name of a place אֶבֶן בֹדִן Josh. 15, 6.

(obs.) to shine, then to be white; Aram. אַבְּחַל, בּסהֹסוֹ. Hence

Pale m. only Lev. 13, 39 a whitish, pale skin - eruption i. e. scurf or tetter; Sept. ἀλφός (= L. albus).

to be bright, white; hence τημ. .... This r. is akin to πῦρ, πρήθω, Sans. prush (burn), L. fur-nus, G. feuer, E. fire, bright.

אַרָּהָרֶבּ Ez. 26, 15 for בְּהָרֶבּ inf. Niph. of אָדָי, w. prep. בְּ Perh. the is owing to dagh. f. impl. in the ה (Gram. § 27, Rem. 2, b).

בּהָרָת f., pl. בָּהָרֹת, white spots on the skin Lev. 13, 2. 39.

ក់យុឃាំ Lev. 26, 43 for កង្គឃាំក្នុ inf. Hoph. of ២១ឃុំ w. suf. 3 f. and prep. ភ្ន (see Gram. § 58, 3, Rem. 1).

(perf. אב, pl. אב, אם Jer. 27, 18, fut. אב, 1) to enter w. אָג, אָ of place Gen. 6, 18, or w. הבולה. Gen. 12, 11, poet. w. acc. Ps. 100, 4 (cf. L. ingredi urbem), also w. אַ of the pers. Gen. 6, 20; often w. בולה go within, to penetrate Ez. 2, 2. It occurs in various relations, as

to go to a woman בא אל (על) - אעדו Gen. 19, 31 (cf. L. coire spoken of sexual intercourse); to go in (spoken of a bride) Judg. 1, 14; to go out and in בא ובא ובא ובא ובא ובא ובא ובא ובא ווי 1 Sam. 29, 6 i. e. to לפנר הצם ישנה לפנר הצם before the people i. e. to be their leader 2 Ch. 1, 10, also as in Josh. 14, 11; to enter (i. e. to become a party) in a covenant בַּברית Ez. 16, 8; to enter upon an office 1 Ch. 27, 1; to enter into days, i. e. to be far advanced in years Gen. 18, 11; to set (of the sun), prop. to go in (oppos. to come out); to go to (אַל) one's forefathers, i. e. to die Gen. 15, 15 (cf. אָסָאַ); to come in, spoken of produce Lev. 25, 22, revenue 1 K. 10, 14. But its first and oldest sense is to go, when the end to be arrived at is added and the goer is thought of as on the starting-point, e. g. אנה whither am I going? Gen. 37, 30; fig. to live i. e. go about, w. rx, to associate with. 2) to come i. e. to arrive (oppos. דַל אָצל, w. בָּל אָצל, סל, צָר or acc. of pers. or place (cf. מתח and έρχομαι, to go or to come), hence w. > to come with something, i. e. to bring Ps. 66, 13; fig. to bring forward, to mention, e. g. I will mention the mighty acts Ps. 71, 16 (cf. אוֹפֵרר) i. e. I will praise them; w. אל, to equal 2 Sam. 23, 19; of things, to come to, to come before לְּמְנֵר to i. e. to be considered Gen. 6, 13, NI to come upon, to attack, of foes, also of poverty, which falls upon any one, in this sense poet. w. acc. or כָּ; to surprise (see בָּצָא); to arrive, to be fulfilled (wish or petition) Prov. 13, 12. — These grammatical forms need to be noticed: 3 f. w. suf. בארונה, 2 f. בַאר and בַאב, 3 pl. בַּאב but שׁאֹם Jer. 50, 5, 1 pl. באנה, אב, יוה ; inf. אב

w. suf. אָבָה, הֹאָבָה, in pause אָבָאָ, באר , באר imp. אם, באר, באר, עבא, אבאָר, w. suf. אָבהָא, קראָבה, Job 22, 21. — Hipb. יָבִרא (fut. יָבִרא, apoc. יבא) causative of Qal in all its meanings, hence 1) to cause to come in, to bring in i. e. lead into Gen. 6, 19, hence to place the hand in the bosom Ex. 4, 6, to put into a grave 2 Ch. 28, 27; to lead in (the bride) into the house Judg. 12, 9. 2) to lead to w. ל, ל, to bring, bring forward; to offer Gen. 4, 4; to bring on (evil or good) w. אָל, אָ, אָל; to let come, to fulfil promises, wishes Is. 37, 26. 3) to bear, e. g. who bears (חברא) his God in his hand Job 12, 6; to gain, Ps. 90, 12 נברא לבב חַכְבַּח we may acquire a wise heart. - Mark these Hiph. forms, הַבּאחָר, w. suf. הבראחם, 2 pl. הבראחר; part. מברא and לֶבֶרא, inf. w. prep. לֶבֶרא (for לָּהַבִּרא (לְּהַבִּרא, imp. הָבִּא הָבָא, הַבָּא, fut. 1. sing. אָבֶּר Hoph. pass. of Hiph., 3 fem. הבארז Gen. 33, 11. --- Cf. Sans. vâ (go), βάω, βαί-νω, βάδος, L. vado.

(obs.) akin to אָבָר, זְטַבּ, to hollow; hence Aram. אַבּדּר flute, Lat. ambubaia (flute-player), the m being inserted for Dagh. f. as the n in the Arabic form יוֹּיִרִיי ; cf. Syr. יוֹיִרִיי ; cf. Syr. יוֹיִרִיי בּיבֹי, E. pipe, pump, W. pîb, pîbell (a tube).

food, Sans. bhuj (eat), φαγ- εῖν, to eat, to feed; see 12, 12mb.

prop. to tread or trample, hence 1) to despise, w. acc. Prov. 1, 7; but oftener w. 5, to show contempt for some body Prov. 11, 12. 2) fig. to treat with impunity, w. 5 Prov. 6, 30; hence

772 m. 1) contempt Job 12, 21,

derision Prov. 12, 8. 2) pr. n. m. Gen. 22, 21. 3) pr. n. of an Arabian family Jer. 25, 23; gentilic The Job 32, 2.

jects of contempt, only Neh. 3, 36.

pr. n. m. (perh. Buzite) Ez. 1, 3.

בּנֵים, see בּנִיםה.

pr. n. m. Neh. 3, 18, perh. i. q. בַּבֶּר Neh. 7, 16.

י prob. akin to אָבָה, אָבַה, קבַק, to tangle, hence to perplex; only Niph. נְבֹיִר to be perplexed Est. 3, 15; part. pl. בְּבִירִם Ex. 14, 3 entangled. Hence מְבִיּרָם.

(obs.) akin to פָבֵל I, בָּבָל II, Arab. פָבָל flow, esp. urine, etc. 1) to spring up or issue forth, to flow; hence פובל 1, פובל 2) to produce, of branches, cf. פובל 3, פובל ביים Prop. mimet. akin to Sans. plu, βλύω, φλύω, L. bullio, fluo, pluo, E. flow, G. wallen, buhlen. Hence

Prob. akin to βωμός, βουνός, Gael. ben (hill), L. mons (mineo), Breton menes, mané, W. myn-ydh, ban, pen (top), ponio (swell up), pone (hillock), E. bank, bench, G. baum, Pers. bām (top), bān (tree).

or בְּיִבְּ (2 sing. בְּיִבָּ, part. pl.

בנים; inf. and fut. from בנים; prop. to separate, distinguish, hence to mark, then 1) i. q. Arab. ¿, to be clear, hence to discern, w. 3, 3 and acc.; to notice by the senses, e.g. eyes, to see Prov. 7, 7; the ears, to hear Job 23, 5; the touch, to feel Ps. 58, 10. 2) to attend, w. 28, 28, 5, 5 Ps. 73, 17, בל Dan. 11, 30, ב Dan. 9, 2 w. acc. Ps. 5, 2, 3) to perceive, w. 1 Sam. 3, 8; to know, w. acc. and > Ps. 139, 2 thou knowest my thought לרצר; to have insight Jer. 49, 7. — Niph. נבון (1 sing. נבנותר, part. נבון) to show oneself knowing, intelligent, יבוֹן לבר knowing of speech, i. e. eloquent 1 Sam. 16, 18. - Pil. בּוֹכָן (fut. 3. sing. w. suf. לבונהוד to consider w. attention Deut. 32, 10. - Hiph. הַבִּרן (2 pl. הברנותם, part. מברן; fut. וברן, מססכ, דברן, inf. הברן, w. suf. הברנק, imp. והבן) 1) to cause to understand, to teach w. 2 acc. (Gram. § 139, 1) or w. 5 of pers. and acc. of thing Job 6, 24; mostly however agreeing with Qal, hence - 2) to perceive Is. 28, 19, w. 2 to take notice of Neh. 8, 12, to be skilled in Dan. 1, 17, hence מָבִין knowing, wise, skilled Prov. 8, 9. - Out of the Hiphil form, by the rejection of the preformative m w. its pointing, as perh. in other verbs כ"ו, a new Qal (בין) was perh. made, but w. the same meaning as the Hiph.; thus בְּרְנִוֹתְר (for הַבֶּרנְוֹתְר ), inf. בִּרנוּ, בִּרֹן), imp. בִּרנּ, פָרן; perhaps no verb "" can be taken as strictly radical. — Hithpol. הַלְּבוֹּשָׁ, prop. to make oneself attentive, hence to fix the attention w. אָל Is. 14, 16, אָב Ps. 37, 10, פֵר Job 32, 12, בְּ Jer. 30, 24 or acc. Job 37, 14, in general, to mark or consider Jer. 2, 10, to comprehend Job 26, 14, Ps. 119, 100.

T pr. n. m. (insight) 1 Ch. 2, 25.

하고 pr. n. m. (perh. wise, r. 기고) Neh. 11, 15; also ™ in 9, 4.

בות (fut. יָבֹס ,יִבוּס ) i. q. קבָם, to tread, hence fig. 1) to tread to the ground, to trample on (enemies) Is. 14, 25, 2) to despise e.g. food Prov. 27, 7; part. בּסרם for בַּסרם Zech. 10, 5. - Pil. 5012 (once 5212 Am. 5, 11) to trample on, of the hostile invasion of the Holy Land Jer. 12, 10. - Hoph. part. מיבֶם down-trodden Is. 14, 19. ---Hithpol. part. fem. in Ez. 16, 6, trodden down in thy blood, i. e. polluted and despised. --is a mimet. r. akin to אב, הוַבָּ, Sans. pad (foot), E. pad, path, foot, G. fuss, pfad, πάτος, ποδ-ός, L. ped-is, W. pedol (horse-shoe); all expressive of a treading sound or foot-fall; cf. our pit-pat.

(obs.) to bubble up, akin to אָבַע, אָבָא, אָבָא, אָבָד, הַבָּא, פָּגָ, הַבָּא, cf. Chald. בַּבְבֵּע to bubble forth, Copt. BEBE to boil up. Hence אבעבעה

Via (obs.) to be white, shining. --- Akin to אָבֶץ, אָבֶץ, Chald. בְּבֶץ, בְּבֵץ, סָבַץ, בּבֵץ, O. Ger. biess, mod. Ger. weiss, E. white. Hence מרצה and

Vid m. βύσσος, byssus, fine white cloth, cotton or linen Ez. 27, 16 (cf. Luke 16, 19), so called for its whiteness (cf. בוּץ); r. אבוּץ); r. אַבּג

עראון pr. n. of a rock (shining, glittering, r. פועבין 1 Sam. 14, 4.

[ cobs.) akin to ppg I prob. to pour out; hence to make empty, to desolate; hence

TPID f. emptiness, only Nah. 2, 11.

m. prop. a denom. from בּוֹקַר hence a herdsman, but used in Am. 7, 14 for mgh shepherd.

ארה (ש. ה- loc. הרָה, pl. הרֹא, pl. הרֹא, pl. הרֹא, pl. הרֹא, הרֹא Jer. 2, 13) m. 1) pit 1 Sam. 13, 6, hence dungeon Is. 24, 22, fully ברח בות ביה Jer. 37, 16; the grave e. g. ברח בור Prov. 28, 17 to the grave; i. e. the dead Ps. 28, 1; הרַבָּר בוֹר stones of the grave, i. e. stone graves Is. 14, 19; בור בור the recesses of the grave, its depths Is. 14, 15. 2) cistern, well Gen. 37, 20. 3) pr. n. בור הַבֶּר בוֹר (kettle-hollow) 2 Sam. 3, 26.

كُلُّ اللَّهُ عَلَيْهُمْ رَجْتُهُمْ رَجْتُهُمْ لَعْتُهُمْ رَجْتُهُمْ لَعْتُمْ كَلَّكُ كُلُّكُمْ الْعَلَيْ אַבּוֹים; fut. בּוֹביי) Aram. רְדָבּ, בֹסָבּם (cf. L. pudeo) 1) i. q. YIZ, prop. to turn white, to pale, e.g. the sun Is. 24, 23. 2) perh. prop. to change colour, to turn pale or to blush (for shame) Ezr. 9, 6 (some men turn pale, others turning red, when they feel ashamed; cf. מן, חַנֶּר, Talm. הַלָּבֶּרן), mostly w. מן of the cause Ez. 36, 32. Fig. a) to be disappointed in hope Job 6, 20; to come to shame, to be deceived w. קד Jer. 2, 36, hence ער־בוש 2 K. 2, 17 even to being ashamed i. e. till they felt embarrassed. β) of inanimate things e. g. Hos. 13, 15 his fountain will be ashamed, i. e. dried up. -Pil. with to delay, prop. to shame or disappoint expectation Ex. 32, 1 (cf. מיברש and הַבִּרשׁ and הֹברשׁ and interchanging forms w. בָּבֶשׁ, fut. רוברש, 1) to put to shame, to deceive

(expectation) Ps. 14, 6; to disgrace Prov. 29, 15; 2) to act deceptively, basely, hence part. מַבִּרשׁ shameful, wicked (opp. יַבְּשׁבִּיל Prov. 10, 5.—
Hith. הַּבְּשִׁים take to oneself shame, hence to be ashamed Gen. 2, 25.

לבים to be bad. — Pil. שבים perh. i. q. מבים to be bad. — Pil. שבים perh. to bring evil on, perh. in בּרֹכּם עַל־בֵּל Am. 5, 11, but see בּרֹכּם. — Hiph. I בּרֹכּם to act badly Prov. 14, 35. — Hiph. II מבּל become bad or corrupt, to perish Joel 1, 12.

ਜ਼ਹਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਲ f. shame Ps. 89, 46.

בוֹטְטְטָבוֹ Am. 5, 11 prob. for בּיִּטְטְבּיב inf. Pil. of סִּבּי, see בּיִּזּב.

Chald. to pass the night, to lodge (cf. Heb. ללין) Dan. 6, 19; prop. to house, the verb being denom. from בייה house.

The Zech. 4, 10 for the or the to despise.

וֹשׁ (w. suf. רְּשָׁה; r. זְיַבֶּ) m. spoil, plunder, mostly w. אָ דְיִדְּי Is. 42, 22, or אָ יָבֶּן Jer. 17, 3. ---- Cf. G. beute, E. booty, F. butin, It. bottino.

(only in 3 p. pl. אָבָּי perh. for יוּבָּי to tread down, to destroy, only in Is. 18, 2 אַבִּי בְּיִר בְּיִר בִּיִּא בְּיִרְיִר אַרְבִּי הַּאַרְבִּי אַרְבִּי אַרְבִּי אַרְבִּי אַרְבִּי אַרְבִּי אַרְבִּי אַרְבִּי הַבְּיִבּ down; others better take it for צַבְּבָ, Chald. צַבְּבָּ, Syr. אָבַ to cut up, divide, referring to Ethiopia as divided up by rivers.

וֹרְיֶּבֶּד (part. רְיִּבֶּד; fut. apoc. רְיִּבֶּד to tread, hence to despise, w. acc., לְּבָּד בְּעִינְר ;עֵל בְּצִרנָר Est. 3, 6 and he scorned w. his eyes, i. e. he looked disdain; בּיְבָּד בְּעִינְר Prov. 19, 16 despising his own ways, i. e. living recklessly. — Niph. only part. בְּנִים despised Is. 53, 3. — Hiph.

only inf. הבווֹת to make contemptible Est. 1, 17. Hence

নাত্ৰ (c. নাত্ৰ) adj. m. despised, only Is. 49, 7 בוה כמש despised of soul, i. e. of every man.

지구크 (r. 11호) f. i. q. 1호 prey or booty Ezr. 9, 7, often w. שַלֵּל or שַׁבֶּר Dan. 11, 24,

🌃 🚅 (pl. গায়ন্ত্ৰ, গায়ন্ত্ৰ or গাণ্ডৰ Deut. 3, 7, fut. 157, inf. 12, imp. pl. 42) 1) i. q. wa to despise Zech. 4, 10. 2) i. q. בַּרֶד prop. to cut off, hence to plunder or spoil, to rob (same in Aram. and Arab.) w. acc. of the pers. or place which is plundered, Gen. 34, 29. - Niph. יבו (pl. גבוץ, inf. דעמי, fut. יבון to be plundered Am. 3, 11. Pu. to be robbed Jer. 50, 37.

[בַּיִרן (r. הַיָּב) m. contempt Est. 1, 18.

place בֶּרת זַרת (perh. for בְּוֹרוֹתוֹרה) of olives; זיה being perh. only another form of יָרָת = יָרָת pr. n. of a district in the south of Judah, Josh. 15, 28.

(obs.) perh. to be hard, firm, cf. βασάλ-της iron-marble, of which Pliny says, quem vocant basalten, ferrei coloris atque duritiei, unde et nomen. - Hence perh. בַּרָזֵל, the ה being inserted as in בְּכָּם for בַּכָּם.

ר = ז) נַרָ (obs.) i. q. דְּרָבָּ (t = ד) to break forth (of light), to be bright.

PŢ⊇ m. i. q. בַּרָק brightness, lightning, only Ez. 1, 14; r. PIJ.

PID pr. n. (lightning) of a city not far from Scythopolis 1 Sam. 11,8, Sept. Beléx.

(fut. יבוֹר) to scatter Dan. 11, 24. - Pi. to disperse or rout Ps. 68, 31. — Akin to פַּזֵר, Aram. בּלָר, בְּדֵר, to scatter.

Xni⊇ pr. n. (Pers. emasculated) a Persian eunuch Est. 1, 10.

אורן m. i. q. מוון a trier of metals, assayer Jer. 6, 27 (on the form see Gram. § 84, 3); r. 기구.

ווית (w. Dagh. impl.) m. watchtower, only in Is. 23, 13 Q'ri; r. 3. בַּתַּרְ

שנחור (for בחור w. Dagh. impl., hence pl. בַּחַרּרַם, c. בַּחוּרָם; r. הַבָּחַר װן m. prop. ripened or mature, hence a youth Ruth 3, 10, arrived at man's estate, but unmarried, and liable to military service, hence often for young warriors Is. 9, 16.

time of בחלרות f. pl. i. q. youth, youth Ecc. 11, 9.

m. pl. young days, youth, Num. 11, 28 מְבַחְרֵיו from his youth; r. בַּתַר II.

סחון (for בַּחוּן) only in K'thibh of Is. 23, 13.

מחרר (c. בחיר adj. m. chosen, subst. choice one, בחיר יחוח e. g. Moses Ps. 106, 23, pious men Is. 65, 9, the Messiah Is. 42, 1; r. בַּחַר L

prob. akin to בָּנֵל 2, Syr. loathing (Mod. Syr. to envy), to loathe, to abhor, w. 2 Zech. 11, 8. - Pu. only part. מבחלם (in the נַתַלָּה Prov. 20,21 מָבֹהֵלֶת (C'ri) Prov. 20,21 מבחלח an inheritance envied or abhorred.

🚅 (fut. רָבְתַן) i. q. אַבָּתַר [, 1) to try (by heat), prop. perh. to make to glow, to melt (like בוב), to purify (through fire) e. g. Job 23, 10 he purifies me (from dross), I come forth as gold. 2) fig. to test or prove e. g. the heart Ps. 7, 10, God Mal. 3, 10. 3) fig. to watch, prop. to investigate; hence בחק watch-tower. — Niph. to

be tried Job 34, 36. — Pu. only Ez. 21, 18 più it is tested.

™ m. prying-place, watch-tower Is. 32, 14.

וו m. trial, proof, אַבְּן בַּאַבְּן Is. 28, 16 stone of proof i. e. a tried foundation-stone; prob. hence βάσανος.

וֹ (fut. יִבְּחֵר ) i. q. בְּחֵל, 1) prop. to glow, to make hot, to melt e. g. metal by heat, hence fig. to try, בכור ענר בבר בכור ענר I tried thee in the furnace of affliction Is. 48, 10; cf. Note. 2) to examine, hence 2 Ch. 34, 6 K'thibh בַּחֵר בָּחֵר he searched their (the idolaters') houses. 3) to approve (after trial), to choose, w. acc. Job 9, 14, ב Deut. 16, 7, לכל Job 36, 21; לי to choose for oneself Gen. 13, 11; w. מן to prefer Ps. 84, 11; part. בחור (pl. c. בחורה) picked, chosen Judg. 20, 15. 4) to delight in (cf. L. diligere, delectari) w. acc. Gen. 6, 2, 3 Is. 14, 1, 3 1 Sam. 20, 30, and 5: 2 Sam. 19, 39 (cf. no 3 w. לב). - Niph. בבחר to be chosen, w. נבחר to be preferred Jer. 8, 3; part נבחר chosen, w. כר choicer than Prov. 22, 1, w. > of the person, to be pleasant to some one Prov. 21, 3. - Pu. only in Ecc. 9, 4 K'thibh יְבְחַר to be selected.

Note. ΤΞΞ and ΤΞΞ are the same (the liquids r and n being often interchanged) and may be traced to the ultimate or monosyllabic root τη Ξη, perh. axim, to τη, της to burn, ΞΞη to parch, xxim, xηλοω, xάρτω, L. ardeo, caleo, candeo, carbo, G. glühen, kohle, E. glow, coal, char, W. gwres (heat), glo (coal).

וו (obs.) prob. i. q. בָּבַר, to be ripe, mature; hence בַּתוּר = בַּתוּר = בַּתוּר a youth.

pr. n. (perh. hot places, r. בַּחָרִים I) of a town in Benjamin, beyond the mount of Olives 2 Sam.

3, 16; gentil. בַּחֲרוּמִי 1 Ch. 11, 33, once בַּרְחִמִי 2 Sam. 23, 31.

akin to κτζ, Τζ mimetic and akin to κτζ, Τζ HI, βαττο-λογεῖν, L. blatero, G. plaudern, to prate, to babble; hence Pi. κτζ to talk idly or rashly Lev. 5, 4. Hence

קְּבֶּׁהְ (only בְּעֶהְ Prov. 12, 18) m. prob. idle talk, prating, opp. to לְשׁוֹן חֲכָבִּים.

ובים I (fut. רְבְּטָה) perh. akin to התם, התם to be open, hence 1) fig. to confide, w. ב Ps. 28, 7, 52 2 K. 18, 20, אָל Ps. 4, 6, w. ל Jer. 7, 4, part. בְּטַלְּהַן trusting (see Gram. § 50, 3, Rem. 2), w. 📮 Is. 26, 3. 2) to feel confident, to be secure (cf. קיבור) e. g. Prov. 11, 15 he who hates suretyship שׁבַּשׁ lives securely; hence to be unconcerned, in a good sense Is. 12, 2, and a bad sense Prov. 14, 16. -Hiph. הַבְּטָרת (fut. apoc. רַבְּטָה) to make secure Ps. 22, 10; to inspire with confidence, w. אֵל Is. 36, 15, לבל Jer. 28, 15. -- Perh. akin to Sans. pat (expand), πετάω, L. pateo, pando: cf. our openness in the sense of confidence.

וו (obs.) perh. to be bulging, thick; hence perh. אֲבָשִּׁית melon.

אונים, (r. אינים, I) m. 1) confidence, security Is. 32, 17; אינים, as adv. securely (for which also אינים, stands Mic. 2, 8), especially w. אינים, Lev. 25, 18, אינים, Deut. 33, 12. 2) pr. n. of a Syrian city 2 Sam. 8, 8, for which in 1 Ch. 18, 8 we find אינים, (perh. Thapsacus).

הְרְטְאַ f. trust, security Is. 30, 15; r. רְטָאַ İ.

게 다그 m. strong confidence Is. 36, 4; hope Ecc. 9, 4; r. 미양 I. সাম্পুর f. pl. lit. confidences, then tranquility Job 12, 6; r. চতুর I.

prob. akin to בַּבָל, בַּבָּל, to sever, hence to leave off e.g. work, to rest or cease, only Ecc. 12, 3.

רביל Chald. i. q. Heb. בְּשָלָּה. — Pa. בְּשֵלָּה (pl. בְּשָלָה, inf. אַנָּשָבָּ) prop. to see arate, to hinder Ezr. 4, 21.

to stretch out; hence to distend (cf. 122), to expand either in length or in breadth. Hence

[בטנד (w. suf. בטנד) f. 1) prop. belly, (from expansion) Prov. 13, 25, often womb (generally w. ▷%) e. g. Ps. 22, 11 קבטן אבר from the womb of my mother; פרר בטן Gen. 30, 2 fruit of the womb, children; in Job 3, 10 בָּטָנָר (for בָּטָן אָמָּר ) my (i. e. my mother's) womb, cf. Job 19, 17. 2) fig. the innermost part, the heart e. g. Prov. 18, 8 חַרְבֵר בַטֵן chambers of the heart; בַּטֵן שָׁאוֹל Jon. 2, 3 the belly (Sept. xoilia, Vulg. venter) of the grave (Sheol); cf. בְּרֶב. 3) a term in architecture, a belly, on the pillars, a kind of protuberance 1 K. 7, 20. 4) pr. n. (perh. paunch) of a city in the tribe of Asher Josh. 19, 25. ~~ Cf. W. poten, E. pudding, paunch, G. bauch, all expressing the idea of bulging or protuberance.

קְּטְבֶּים (only pl. בְּטְיָבֶּם) m. pistacianut Gen. 43, 11, so called from the bellied shape; r. בְּטַרָּ

pr. n. (prob. pistacias) of a city in the tribe of Gad, Josh. 13, 26.

קבי particle of entreaty (from בְּבִי petition, r. בְּבָּק; cf. בַּבָּ for בָּבָּק, pray! always united w. בַּבִּיר. Gen. 43, 20 בּר צֵּדֹנִי pray (Sept. δεόμεθα) my lord i. e. by my lord's leave; cf. Aram. בְּבָעָדָּ, Syr. בַּבַבּ

קר, see בֵּרן.

, see 72 to discriminate.

[בון c.from בון; r.] (בון c.from בון (c.from בון בון tion, interval, dual בּרנֵים the space between two hosts (τὰ μεταίγμια); 1 Sam. 17, 23 אָרשׁ תַּבְּנֵים *the man* between the two hosts (Sept. δ ἀνὴρ δ μεσαίος) i. e. the champion, Goliath. 2) prep. (pl. ברנר, c. ברנר), w. suf. ברנר, ברנה (in p. ברנה), ברנה; also in pl. ברנה, ברנינה, ברניכם, ברנינה; and pl. f. ברנינה, between, among) between, (if the limits are included) e. g. מרן־השרנים ,בין־אַחִים among brethren, between the eyes, i. e. on the forehead. For between - and we find the idioms בֵּדְ – וֹבֶדְ Gen. 1, 7, ברן – לְבֵרן Gen. 1, 6, בֵּרן – לְ Is. Joel 2, 17; hence בֵּרְ – וּל Joel 2, 18 the verbs which express separation (הַבַּרִיךְ, בָּזַר, נְתַן בְּבוּל, הָבִּבְּרָת, הָבִּרָל), יַרֶע, שָׁפָּט, ח**וֹרָ**רָה, הַבְּרָן, mostly take this prep. in one of these pleonastic ways; sometimes this pleonasm means whether — or (L. sive - sive) e. g. Lev. 27, 12, 2 Ch. 14, 10. The pl. forms ברנה are used esp. w. pl. suffixes. - Compounds: שַל־בֵּרן, אַל־בִּרנות , in between; שֵל־בֵּרן, up between Ez. 19, 11; מָבֶּדְ from between, hence Gen. 49, 10 מָבֵּרן רַגַלַרם prop. from between his feet i. e. from his begetting; pleon. מַבֶּרן – מָבֶּרן Ez. 47, 18 out from between; בְּבִּינוֹת לְּ from among Ez. 10, 2 (cf. בְּבֶל ל, ל (מַהַּתַח לִ Is. 44, 4 in between.

The Chald. same as Heb. between, Dan. 7, 5.

לְּרֶנְהְ f. discernment, understanding Is. 33, 19; בִּרנָה (בִּרנָה (בִּרנָה (בִּרנָה (בִּרנָה (בִּרנָה (בִּרנָה

to possess insight לְּמָהִים as to the times 1 Ch. 12, 32, cf. רְצֵר עִחִים Est. 1, 13.

הריקה for ביקה Chald. i. q. Heb. understanding Dan. 2, 24.

לבְּצִים (only pl. בַּיצִים) f. egg, so called for its whiteness (r. בַּיצִים, forsaken eggs Is. 10, 14.

קרוֹתֶר Ps. 45, 10 for בּיִקְרוֹתֶר fr. בְּיָקְרוֹתֶר (Gram. § 20, 2, b).

m. well, only Jer. 6, 7 Q'ri for the K'thibh 713.

(late Heb.) f. 1) castle, citadel, palace; often in the phrase representation of the fortress of the temple is prob. meant, called also Bάρις and Antonia. 2) a chief city, e. g. Shushan Est. 9, 6. — πημ may well be Semitic (= πημ strong, hence strong-hold); but perh. it is akin to Sans. pura (fort), Pers. baru (castle), βάρις, βύρσα (citadel of Carthage), πύργος, Syr. Σμ.

לרְיָבוּ Chald. (def. אַהְיִבּיִם) f. fortress, citadel, spoken of the chief city Ecbatana Ezr. 6, 2.

לביקרה (ouly pl. בּירְנִיה f. palaces, castles 2 Ch. 17, 12; formed from בִּירָה and the fem. adj. ending בירִה.

i. e. grave. בַּרָה in later Heb. stood for a part of a house or palace, as Est. 7.8 ביח משתה דדין wine-drinking chamber i. e. banqueting-hall; בית Est. 2, 3 the harem. 2) place in the widest sense: a) place of tarrying, for men, beasts, the dead; hence for nether-world Job 17, 13, haunt Job 29, 6, nest Ps. 84, 4, cobweb Job 8, 14;  $\beta$ ) place where a thing is found or kept; hence receptacle, box, case, בתר נפש Is. 3, 20 scent - cases, smelling - bottles; בתרם בהרם Ex. 37, 14 places for the bars; זרע פאתים זרע 1 K. 18, 32 about the space of 2 seahs of seed; בית אבנים Job 8, 17 stony spot; בית קברות Neh. 2, 3 grave-yard; בית נתיבות Prov. 8, 2 place of streets i. e. where they meet;  $\gamma$ ) in general the inside, what is within (opp. to הדיץ) esp. so in the adverbial use e. g. בַּרָהָת towards the inside; מַבַּרָת, מְבַרָּת on the inside, within; לְמָבֵּית מְבָּיָת לְ בֵּית לְ, within something; אל מברת ל to within something. 3) house in figurative sense, or what in our mind belongs to a house, as wife, children, people, servants, who, taken together, make a family, race, people, hence for all these, e. g. house (people) of Israel; house (tribe) of Levi; house (family) of David; בַּרָת אַב father's house, ancestral family, sub-division of a tribe (diff. משפחה); pl. היב ברת אבות ancestral houses (Gram. § 108, 3, c), in which case however בית is often left out, if שֹר, השׁל (chieftain) precedes. Rarely בית appears to mean goods or property Gen. 15, 2. 4) ברת stands in the names of many cities and places, as בֵּרְתֹדְאָן (idolhouse) a city in the tribe of Benjamin Josh. 7, 2; בית־אל (God's-house, now Beitîn) Gen. 35, 1, 775 Josh. 18, 13; gentil. ברת האלי the Bethelite 1 K.

16, 34; בית־האצל (side-house) city in Samaria Mic. 1, 11; ברת־ארבאל (God's covert-house) Hos. 10, 14, Arbela in Galilee 1 Macc. 9, 2; תרת מַעל מעון Josh. 13, 17 city in Reuben; ברת בּרָאֵר 1 Ch. 4, 31 city in the tribe of Simeon; בית בָּרָה Judg. 7, 24 (for בֶּלֶבֶרָ passage-house, cf. Bηθαβαρά John 1, 28) city on the Jordan; בית גדר (wall-house) 1 Ch. 2, 51 city in the tribe of Judah; ברת בלבל (place of rolling off) Neh. 12, 29 city between Jericho and the Jordan; ביח בַּמוּל (camel-house) Jer. 48, 23 city in Moab; בית דבלתים Jer. 48, 22 (place of 2 fig-cakes) city in Moab; בֵּרת דָגוֹן (Dagon's temple) city in the tribes of Judah Josh. 15, 41 and Asher Josh. 19, 27; בית הישימות (place of wastes) Num. 33, 49 city in the tribe of Reuben; ברת העקד (place of binding) 2 K. 10, 12 city not far from Samaria; בית הַרָּם (summit-house) Josh. 13, 27 city in the tribe of Gad (Livias), called also בֵּרת הָרָן (mountain-house) Num. 32, 36; תְּבֶּלָת (partridge-house) Josh. 15, 6 a Benjaminite city; תֵּרָה קנן (grace-house) 1 K. 4, 9 city in the tribe of Judah or Dan; זוֹרוֹן 'ב (hollow-place) name of two cities in the tribe of Ephraim Josh. 16, 3, 5; ב' כַּר (pasture-place) 1 Sam. 7, 11 a Philistine spot in the tribe of Judah; ברם 'ב (the vineyard-house) Jer. 6, 1 city in the tribe of Judah; באות (place of lionesses) city in the tribe of Simeon Josh. 19, 6; (bread-house) Bethlehem Ruth 1, 1 city in the tribe of Judah now Beit Lahm, gentilic adj. בית ו הלחמר 1 Sam. 16, 1 Bethlehemite; ב לכפרה (place for a gazelle) Mic. 1, 10 city in the tribe of Benjamin; בלוא 'ב (garrison-place) Judg. 9, 20 name of a castle in Shechem; בי מערן (place of abiding) Jer. 48, 23 city in Moab; בֵּ מֶעַכָה (perh. dingle-house) 2 Sam. 20, 14 city at the foot of Hermon; בַּ מַרַכַּבוֹת בֹּוֹת (chariots'-house) Josh. 19, 5 city in the tribe of Simeon; ב'נפרה (leopardhouse) Num. 32, 36 city in Moab; ברן (pleasure-house) Am. 1, 5 a royal city of Syria; בַּ צַּוֹפֵוָת בֹּ (perh. strong-as-death place) Neh. 7, 28 city in the tribe of Judah; עמק (valley-house) Josh. 19, 27 city in the tribe of Asher; בנות 'ב (perh. echo-house) Josh. 15, 59 in the tribe of Judah; קנח (echo-house) in the tribe of Naphtali Josh. 19, 38; בַּל דָרֹעִים בָּר (shepherds' binding-house) 2 K. 10, 12, v. 14 בֻּ בֶּרָה בֻּ (deserthouse) Josh. 15, 6 a border-town between Judah and Benjamin: םלם 'ב (escape-house) Josh. 15, 27 in the south of Judah; ב' פינור 'ב (Peor - house) Deut. 3, 29 city in Moab; בֵּע (scatter - house) Josh. 19, 21 place in Issachar; ב" עור (rock-house) Josh. 15, 58 city on the mountain range of Judah; ב' רחוב (street-house) Judg. 18, 28 city in the tribe of Asher; שׁאַן 'בּ (quiet-house) Josh. 17, 11 also 🗯 🚉 1 Sam. 31, 10, בֹי בַ Sam. 21, 12 city in the tribe of Manasseh, later Σχυθόπολις, now Beisan; πωυ 'Ξ (acacia-house) Judg. 7, 22 city on the Jordan; בַּמֵשׁ 'בַ (sun-house) Josh. 21, 16 a city in Judah, gentil. ב' הַפוּתָ (ב' Sam. 6, 14 בַּ' הַשְּׁמְשִׁר (apple-tree-house) Josh. 15, 53 in the tribe of Judah. --- Perh. בְּיַה comes from raz to lodge, but more prob. from בָּנָה to build (so Gesenius) or to enter (so Dietrich), אום being really a denominative verb derived from it, as G. hausen from Haus. Possibly מַרָּח may be akin to Ger.

bau, bude, E. bye, booth, Polish buda, Gaelic both, W. bwth.

תְּבְּיִהְא Chald. (c. רְּבְּהָ def. בְּרָהָה Chald. (c. רְּבָּהְ def. בְּרָהָה אָי שׁ, בּּיְהָה אָי שׁ, אַנְהָה שׁ, m. i. q. Heb. house Dan. 2, 5; בְּרִה מְפַרֵּיָא treasure-house Ezr. 5, 17, בֵּרִה מְפַרֵּיָא house of the records, the archives Ezr. 6, 1.

ביתן (c. ביתן) m. palace Est. 1, 5, akin to ביתן.

(obs.) = nzz, to drop or trickle, to flow scantily; hence

(pl. בְּבָּאִרם) m. prop. trickling, weeping, hence pr. n. of a tree similar to the balsam-shrub (prop. dripper or weeper i. e. of gum or resin) 2 Sam. 5, 23; אַבָּבָּד דְּבֶּבֶּ pr. n. of a valley Ps. 84, 7, where perh. the balsam-tree grew, with a play on בַּבְּ weeping, or where perh. they had only a scanty supply of water.

to flow in drops, hence to weep Gen. 43, 30; to weep at or for, w. acc. Gen. 23, 2, w. לבל Lam. 1, 16, לאָל Lam. 1, 16, לאָל Lam. 1, 16, לאָל it means also to weep against or before Num. 11, 13, upon somebody Gen. 50, 1. — Pi. w. acc. to beweep, to bewail Jer. 31, 15. — לבל in Mic. 1, 10 may perh. be for לבלי in Accho.

בּבֶּר m. weeping Ezr. 10, 1; r.

mostly of beasts but בְּבְרִים of men; r. בְּבָּים m. prob. opening i. e. of the matrix (see Ex. 13, 12), hence first off spring (whether of men or of beasts) Neh. 10, 37, then the first-born, firstling Gen. 25, 13, the eldest son on the father's side Gen. 49, 3; also fig. foremost or chief

(since the first-born son had many privileges, cf. בְּבוֹרָח, e. g. Job 18, 13 בְּבוֹרְ מֵנֶה chief one of death, i. e. a most deadly disease; בְּבוֹר מֵנָה the first-born of the poor i. e. the very poorest Is. 14, 30. Hence perh. denom. Pi. בְּבוֹר make a בִּבוֹר i. e. to give one the birth-right or the first-born's share Deut. 21, 16, but see

אות (ג. בְּבֵּר (r. בְּבֵּר (r. בְּבֵּר (r. בְּבַּר ) sing. only in Is. 28, 4 (in some texts), else only pl. בבּרִרם, בִּבּרִרם בִּבְּרִרם בִּבְּרִרם בְּבַּרִרם בְּבָּרִרם בְּבָּרִרם first-ripe grapes, early grapes num. 13, 20; בַּיִבְּרִם בְּבַּרִרם day of the first-fruits num. 13, 26, else the feast of weeks Ex. 34, 22; later πεντηχοστή 2 Macc. 12, 32 (cf. Acts. 2, 1 the Pentecost) because falling 50 days after the Passover.

קבר, הַבְּרָדְה (r. בַבָּ f. 1) first offspring (pl. הַבְּרָה) Gen. 4, 4. 2) seniority Gen. 43, 33, birth-right Gen. 25, 31; הַבְּרָה the right of primogeniture Deut. 21, 17.

וֹבְּרַלְּדָב, i. q. בְּבּיּרְת, only in Jer. 24, 2 הְּאֵנֶר תַּבְּנֵירִת figs of the first-ripe ones i. e. the best figs; r. בַבָּב.

f. early-fig Mic. 7, 1; prob. also in Is. 28, 4, where קובור stands in some texts. The Moors call it beccore and the Spaniards albacora.

pr.n.m.(first-birth) 1 Sam. 9, 1.

היים f. weeping, only Gen. 35, 8; r. בָּבָה.

בְּרֵיף (in pause בְּבִיף, w. suf. בְּבִיף; r. בְּבִיף m. prop. trickling, hence 1) dripping of water in a mine Job 28, 11 (cf. δάχρυον and בְּבָרוֹן 2) weeping e. g. 2 Sam. 13, 36 בְּבִין בָּרוֹן to weep a great weeping i. e. make a very great mourning.

בּים pr. n. (weepers) of a place Judg. 2, 1.

קביר from בְּבִירְ for מְּבִּיר adj. adj. f. first born or eldest (daughter) Gen. 19, 31, opp. אַבִּירָשׁ youngest.

קבית f. i. q. בְּכִּית weeping, only Gen. 50, 4.

לביל (Qal obs.) akin to לביל to break, to burst open (e. g. the matrix or shell), hence to ripen, to mature (cf. L. maturus from mater), to be early, fresh or young. — Pi. 1) to bear early fruit, e. g. Ez. 47, 12 בביל it bears early in its months, its monthly crops soon ripen. 2) to treat one as a first-born, i. e. to give him the birthright Deut. 21, 16, cf. בביל — Pu. to be treated as firstling Lev. 27, 26 i. e. to be devoted to God. — Hiph. to bear a first child Jer. 4, 31. — Pu. and Hiph. may be denom. from

(only in pl. c. בְּכֶּרָה m. young camel Is. 60 6, cf. פָּבֶּל for any camel.

קב, pr. n. m. (perh. firstling), gentil. בַּכְּרָד Num. 26, 35.

בּׁרֶרוּ (from בֵּכֶּר) f. young shecamel, only Jer. 2, 23.

בְּכוֹרָה see בְּכֹרָה.

קרות pr. n. m. (prob. for בְּרָרוּת youth) 1 Ch. 8, 38.

יר. pr. n. m. (adj. from בְּבֶּר, youthful) 2 Sam. 20, 1.

בל I (also בו in compounds) m. prop. i. q. בל (r. רובל) nothing Ps. 17, 3; hence adv. not (only poet. for בל), before verbs in the perf. Ps. 10, 11, but chiefly in the fut. Ps. 10, 4; then it may mean (like און) that not, lest Ps. 10, 18; rarely not yet i. e. scarcely Is. 40, 24. The following

forms also appear בָּלֹּחָר, בְּלְּחָר, בָּלְּחָר, בָּלִּחָר, בָּלִּחָר, בָּלֹּחָר.

בל II perh. for בָּבְ but prob. for מָבל, only in בָּלְאֵדֶן (which see).

רְבֶּלֶּח (chald. (i. q. Heb. בְּלֶּח), only in Pa. fut. בְּבֵּלֵא Dan. 7, 25 to vex or hurt, in Targum for בַּבָּל

רְלָאֵלֶבְ pr. n. m. (prob. strong-will or stout-hearted, from בְּלָאֵלָן father of king Merodach-baladan Is. 39, 1.

בלשטער Dan. 7, 1 for בלאשער.

לבין (obs.) akin to בְּלַבְּ and בְּלַבְּ to break forth, as water or as light; hence Hiph. הבְלֵּבְּג, fut. הַבְּלִבּג, part. בְּבְּלִבְּג, 1) to cause to break forth, to spread abroad, e. g. של devastation w. אם of the pers. Am. 5, 9. 2) to make bright, to cheer up, i. e. put on a bright face Ps. 39, 14, Job 9, 27.

רְבְּלְבָּי pr. n. m. (perh. brightness) Neh. 12, 5; r. בָּלָג.

קבֿבָּ pr. n. m. (perh. bright) Neh. 10, 9; r. בָּלָג.

קר pr. n. m. (perh. for בֶּלְרַד son of strife) Job 2, 11.

רָבֶל (fut יְבְלֶּח) akin to בָּבָל, אָבַל ) to fall away, to fail, to be worn out,

of clothes (perh. akin to παλαιός), w. אַבְּיבָ from upon i. e. from off the back Deut. 8, 4; fig. of the wearing out and falling to ruin of the heavens and the earth Is. 50, 9, like used up clothes. 2) to fall off, to waste away, as the body through age Gen. 18, 12, troubles or illness Job 13, 28. — Pi. to cause to waste away Lam. 3, 4; to bring to an end, to spend, Job 21, 13 בְּלֵּהְ בַּעֵּהְ בַּעַבְּ בַּעַבְּוֹבְ בַּעָּהְ they pass their days in good fortune; fig. to harass (a people), only in 1 Ch. 17, 9 בַּבָּי, where יוּבַבְּי בִּיבָּי is perh. to be read.

קלהן Josh. 19,3, see און בּלְּהָם and חַהְטְׁם בּלְּהָ הַלְּבְּ adj. m., הַלְּבָּ f., worn out, of clothes Josh. 9, 4, of nature Ez. 23, 43; r. הַלָּבָּ.

i. q. בְּהַל Job 24, 17 to be timid; only in Pi. בְּהַל (K'thibh of Ezr. 4, 4) to terrify, to scare. Hence

(sing. only in Is. 17, 14, pl. הַּיְהְשׁׁבָּ c. הַיִּרְיּהְ f. i. q. הַּיְבָּק terror, sudden ruin, הוֹהְבָּ Job 24, 17 terrors of death-shade; Job 18, 14. הַיִּבְּי הַּיִּבְּ king of terrors; Ps. 73, 19 הַּיִבְּי בָּיִבְּי they perish from sudden terrors.

ז (perh. timid) of the mother of the tribes of Dan and Naphtali Gen. 30, 3. 2) a district in Simeon 1 Ch. 4, 29, also בַּצָלָה Josh. 15, 29 and הַבָּאָ Josh. 19, 3.

קרן pr. n. m. (timorous) Gen. 36, 27; r. בּלְבָּדָּגָ

Thald. (r. דֹלָב) f. toll, tribute Ezr. 4, 13, prob. consumption, as a tax on articles consumed or as a consuming of the people's substance (cf. bp), excise.

בלוֹא (only pl. c. בלוֹא and בּלוֹא b'lôwê) m. old clothes, rags, only Jer. כל, 11. 12 (cf. Syr. בַּלָּה); r. הַבָּלוֹ Dan. 1, 7 pr. n. m. given to Daniel in the Babylonian Court; see בּלְשׁאַצֵּר.

בליעל

יל (r. בְּלָם) m. 1) destruction, only in Is. 38, אין בּלָר זוֹ בַּנְשׁר בָּעִשׁים מָ thou didst hug my soul from the pit of ruin i. e. didst tenderly save me. 2) lack, nought, nothing; hence as adv. of negation i. q. אָלֹא, joined w. nouns or verbs, a) no, un-, without, as Job 30, 8 בַּלְּרְ־שָׁם no-name, without fame i. e. infamy; בכלי = בכלי (= בכלי *in lack*, in the parallel clause) without water Job 8, 11; בלר־מקום without (a vacant or clean) place Is. 28, 8; בלר־משרח *unanointed* 2 Sam. 1, 21; שלר־הַפּוּכָה unturned Hos. 7, 8. β) not, before verbs perf. Is. 14, 6 Job בלר תקום and fut. בלר חשה 41, 18. - With prepositions, בבלר in not = without, e. g. Job 35, 16 without knowledge i. e. unawares Job 36, 12; לבלר after verbs of motion Job 38, 41 לְבַלֶּר אָבֶל, or of result לבלר הוק Is. 5, 14; מבלר fearless Job 41, 25; מבלר החת because not Deut. 9, 28, so that not Job 18, 15; בר־בּלר till lack or failure Mal. 3, 10; בל־בלר because not Gen. 31, 20. See לא בל.

קביל m. (r. בַּלֵּב 2) mixed fodder, provender (cf. בְּלֵב 2) Job 6, 5; hence the denom. fut. בָּלָב in Judg. 19, 21 and he gave fodder.

אַרְעָרה (for בְּלִיבְרה) subst. i. q. prop. not-anything, i. e. nothing, merely poet. in Job 26, 7.

יבל (from בְּלֵּהְ not and בְּלֵּהְ in Hiph. to profit) m. prop. no-profit, hence 1) worthlessness, wickedness, as אָרשׁ בִּלְיַבֶּל a worthless or abandoned man 1 Sam. 25, 25, so also w. בְּבָּר Sam. 25, 17, w. רֹבָּ ז Sam. 1, 16 a wicked woman, w. בַּרְ Ps. 41, 9 an

evil thing. 2) destruction Ps. 18, 5; also destroyer Nah. 2, 1; hence in later usage and in N. T. Βελίαλ or Βελίαρ 2 Cor. 6, 15 for δ πονηρός, Satan.

רָבַל (fut. יָבַל) akin to יָבַל, אבל אבל, אבל 1) to well up, flow, to pour over, part. pass. Ex. 29, 40 בלול overflowed, i. e. poured over; hence to be anointed Ps. 92, 11. 2) fig. to pour together i. e. to mix (cf. L. confundo, συγγέω), to confound (of language), Gen. 11, 7 נֶבְלָּה (1 pl. fut. Qal w. ד cohort. for הבלח, see Gram. § 67, Rem. 11) let us confuse bobe their speech; hence \$22. 3) denom. from בלרל, to mix food, to fodder (beasts) Judg. 19, 21. 4) perh. to mingle in sexual connexion, to defile; hence וותבולל ביים, cf. הַבֶּבל. — Hithpo. הַבַּל to mix oneself, w. 3 Hos. 7, 8.

prob. akin to בָּלָם, only inf. בְּלִים Ps. 32, 9 to check or restrain, w. a bridle; Syr. בُבْم.

still used in Arab. בֹּקֵר fig (cf. בֹּקֵר fig (cf. בִּקִר fig (cf. בִּקר fig (cf. בִּקר fig (cf. בִּקר nipper of sycamore-figs, i. e. helping to cultivate and gather a sort of figs or mulberries produced by the real sycamore-tree; prob. an employment of the shepherds; cf. בִּקר הַּיִּקר הַיִּיִר.

לְּבֶל (fut. בְּבֶל ) mimet. akin to אָרָב , אַבְּיב , אַבְּיב , אוֹ ) to eat greedily, to swallow down, said of men Is. 28, 4, beasts Ex. 7, 12; fig. to destroy utterly Prov. 1, 12. Fig. דַבְּלֶיךְ רְבָּיךְ אָבָי Job 7, 19 until I swallow down my spittle i. e. for a moment; ellipt. Num. 4, 20 בְּבֶל (inf. Pi.) like a swallowing down (of spittle) i. e. for a moment. — Niph.

נבלע to be swallowed up (by foes), i. e. to be overcome Hos. 8, 8; by wine (פור דוברן) i. e. to be intoxicated Is. 28, 7 (cf. הלומר ברן Is. 28, 1). — Pi. בַּלֵב (in pause בֹּלֵב Is. 3, 12, inf. בַּלֶּע Num. 4, 20, fut. בַּלֶּע (אבלע רבלע 1) utterly to swallow down, but only fig. to swallow down iniquity i. e. to practise it freely Prov. 19, 28, 2) as in Qal, to destroy Job 2, 3, annihilate Ps. 35, 25. — Pu. to be destroyed, exterminated Is. 9, 15; 2 Sam. 17, 16 lest רבלנ it be ruined (i. e. lest there be ruin) to the king and his troops. - Hith. lit. to swallow up oneself, hence to vanish away Ps. 107, 27.

דָלְבּוֹ (w. suf. בֵּלְבּוֹ (m. 1) prop. a swallowing up, then what is swallowed Jer. 51, 44. 2) destruction Ps. 52, 6. 3) pr. n. of a pers. Gen. 46,21 (patron. בַּלְבֵּר Num. 26,38), also of a town, called also בַּלְבֵּר Gen. 14, 2.

בּלְבֵּדִר (בְּלֵבֵדְר, from בַּלְבֵּדִר, from בַּלְבֵּדִר, from בַּלְבֵּדִר, from בַּלְבֵּדִר, from בַּלְבִּדר, and דַּבָּר prep.) prop. not unto or as far as, nothing to or for, only w. suf. pl. בַּלְבָּדָר Gen. 14, 24 not for me, i. e. do I ask any thing, but in Gen. 41, 16 it pertains not to me; Gen. 41, 44 בַּלְבֶּדָר without thee; בַּלְבֶּדָר pesides me Is. 43, 11.

יוֹרָ בְּלֵעְם 1) pr. n. m. (destroyer, from בְּלֵבְּ w. ending בּלָּי ; cf. Arab. swallower) a heathen prophet, Sept. Baλaáμ, Num. 22, 5. 2) pr. n. of a place 1 Ch. 6, 55, elsewhere בְּלֵבְי which see.

(Qal only in part. w. suff. בּילְקה akin to בָּלָג and בְּילָב to break out or pour forth, hence to devastate Is. 24, 1. — Pu. to be laid waste, only in part. בְּלָלְקה Nah. 2, 11.

רְבָּלֶם pr. n. m. (devastator, r. בְּלָבֶּ) Num. 22, 2. בְּלְשֵׁאבּׁר Dan. 5, 1, once בְּלְשֵׁאבּׁר Dan. 7, 1 (Babyl.) pr. n. m. of the last king of the Chaldeans. — The name perh. means "Bel who (is) prince" from בַּב בַּב בַּעָּא הָשָׁר בַּעָּא (as sign of relative or genitive) and בּב בּשָּׁר.

pr. n. m. (searcher, from בְּלֶשֶׁן Chald. to search) Ezr. 2, 2.

וּבְּלֶר (בּל בָּל (ר. דְּבֶּל, בּל בָּל, בַּל בָּל, בַּל בָּל, prop. lack, nothing;

וֹבְלָתְי (בְּלִר , לֹא adv. not (= בְּלָתְי 1 Sam. 20, 26. 2) prep. (for בְּבָלְתִר i. q. בלא (בלא without Gen. 43, 3, besides Gen. 21, 26; w. suf. בלחד besides me Hos. 13, 4, but also without me in Is. 10, 4. 3) conj. (for שלחר אשר besides that Dan. 11, 18; בלחד אם Am. 3, 4 unless. Before nouns (like בלא, בלי, בלי) not, without, un-, as 1 Sam. 20, 26 הלחר שהור מחליר מהור בלחר מהור Is. 14, 6 without cessation, unremitting; before inf. w. > of purpose or result for not, lest Lev. 26, 15 לבלחר ענוות for not to do i. e. so as 80 לְבַלְחֵר שָׁמוּע 11 Dan. 9, 11 לְבַלְחֵר שָׁמוּע as not to hear; more rarely before the finite verb. in perf. Ez. 13, 3, in fut. Dan. 11, 18. - With prepositions לבלחד ל (once לבלחד ל 2 K. 23, 10) before inf. to not, so that not Ex. 9, 17, before the finite verb so that not Jer. 23, 14; מבלחד because not, w. suf. Num. 14, 16; ער־בלחר until not, w. perf. Num. 21, 35. — The form is from בלח w. the old genitiveending - (Gram. § 90, 3, a), like זוברור ,אפסי.

קָּבְּהָ, w. הְּ ֶ loc. הְּהָהֶהְ, pl. הַּסְּהָ, pl. הַּסְּהָ, c. הִיּסְבָּ, K'thibh הַּמִּיםְּ w. הָּסְּהָּ firm (see Gram. § 25), but Q'ri הַבְּבָּיהָ firm (see Gram. § 25), but Q'ri בְּבְּיהָה firm (see Gram. § 35, 5, Rem. 1), w. suf. הַבְּיהַבָּבָּ

קמותיה, במותיה (r. בום) f. prop. an elevation (cf. βωμ-ός), hence 1) a height 2 Sam. 1, 19; esp. a sacred or altar - height 1 Sam. 9, 12; the shrines or chapels built on eminences were called הַבְּמֵר הַבָּמוֹת וּ K. 13, 32, the priests הברית 1 K. 12, 32; sometimes בָּרָת is for בַּרָת הבבה the hill-shrine to signify the places of unlawful worship on eminences in or near the cities 1 K. 11, 7, on the hills of Judah 1 K. 14, 23, and in the valley of Hinnom Jer. 7, 31. Some of them were only a sort of curtain-tents, called ning שלאות Ez. 16, 16. 2) strong-hold, fastness, hence fig. Ps. 18, 34 he sets me כל - במותר on mu high places. i. e. in safety; Am. 4, 13 (of God) treading על־בַּמְהֵר אָרָץ on the citadels or fastnesses of the earth, i. e. possessing it as its lord and king; so too in Job 9, 8 and Is. 14, 14. 3) a grave-mound, sepulchre (cf. βωμός, L. tumulus) in Ez. 43, 7 and perh. also in Is. 53, 9, where this sense answers well to קברו in the parallel clause. See the r. Din.

pr. n. m. (= בְּרֶבְּיֶל of circumcision, i. e. a Hebrew) 1 Ch. 7, 33.

ומ, see in.

pr. n. of district Num. 21, 19, fully בְּעֵלׁת בַּעֵל (heights of Baal) Josh. 13, 17.

(as if from בְּנִיתְ bơmºthể' c. pl. of בְּנִיתְ (as if from בְּנִיתְ (Gram. § 87, 5, Rem. 1).

קברם (pl. בנים) m. a sage Jer. 49, 7 prop. part. r. בון.

קבּר (c. קבְּ, rarely בְּן Prov. 30, 1, בְּּרָ בָּרִר (den. 49, 11, בְּּרָר Num. 24, 3; w. suf. בָּרָר, בְּרָר, בְּרָר, בְּרָר, בְּרָר, בְּרָר, בְּרָר, בְּרָר, בְּרָר, בִּרָר, perh.

בן־וַבֶּר (בַּרָת m. 1) son (כּרָ. בַּקָר, fully בַּן־וַבֶּר man-child Jer. 20, 15 (cf. υίὸς ἄρρην Apoc. 12, 5); a king's son, a prince Is. 9, 5, fully בו־מלה Ps. 72, 1; pl. sons means at times children of both sexes, τέχνα. - Fig. sons of my father Gen. 49, 8 or of my mother Gen. 43, 29, i. e. my brothers on the father's or on the mother's side; Joel 4, 6 sons of Javan (cf. vies 'Αχαιῶν) i. e. Greeks; sons of the poor Ps. 72, 4, i. e. the poor. - The word 12, like 28 father, 118 brother, is very manifold in its applications. Hence it means  $\alpha$ ) as to age, a boy, a youth (like παίς). β) grand-son Gen. 29, 5 (so 📭 in Ezr. 5, 1), esp. בּנִר בָנִים Gen. 32, 1, fully בַּנִים Ex. 32, 7. γ) descendants, posterity, hence in the names of peoples, as בנר עמון, ב רְהוּרָה בְּ, הְיַרָאֵל Ammonites, Israelites, children of Judah i.e. Jews; for inhabitants of any city or place, e. g. Ps. 149, 2 בנר ציין 80ns of Zion i. e. its people, בנר המדרנת Neh. 7, 6; for a community, hence e.g. Am. 9, 7 בנר כשירם Ethiopians. ô) a fosterson or a ward, pupil, disciple, protégé or favourite (cf. παῖς, filius), e. g. 1 K. 20, 35 sons of the prophets, i. e. their disciples; children of the living God i. e. those whom He cherishes Hos. 2, 1; also for angels and rulers, see under אַלְּחָדֶב; Gen. 15, 3 son of the house, i. e. a slave born and bred in the house (L. verna); sons of Bashani. e. rams reared in its pastures Deut. 32, 14; sons of the quiver, i. e. arrows Lam. 3, 13. E) of beasts, a young one, as young pigeon בן־רוֹנָה Lev. 12, 6, בור אוהני his foal Gen. 49, 11; moreover of plants Gen. 49, 22 בַּרָ פַרָּת young branch.  $\zeta$ ) purely fig. express--ing a certain dependence, e. g. of time, in stating age, e. g. Ex. 12, 5 יבור one year old, Gen. 5, 32 בורשנת (בור

קיבי מאות שׁבָּה 500 years old; Jon. 4, 10 son of a night, i. e. produced in one night, but Gen. 37, 3 son of old age means a son born when his father was old; or of property or quality, as son of wickedness בו־בליעל 1 Sam. 25, 17 i. e. a wicked man, בן־אַדָם Is. 56, 2 a human being (Sept. άνθρωπος), Στητία a valiant 2 Sam. 2, 7 (comp. τέχνα ύπαχοής 1 Pet. 1, 14); but mizm ja in Deut. 25, 2 worthy of a smiting, בן־כֶּיָה 1 Sam. 20, 31 worthy of death (cf. viòς τῆς ἀπωλείας John 17, 12). 2) 12 pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 15, 18; perh. also in Ps. 9, 1. — From 12 or 12 is got perh. a denom. Tip in Niph. (only in fut. אבנה) to obtain sons Gen. 16, 2; but see בָּן to build. --- This noun בָּן or ja is prob. primitive like 고, 다팠, and is the same as 72 (the liquids n and r often interchanging), see on which is akin; but nearly all regard בַּנָה as the root.

בְּרֵיךְ Chald. son, but only in pl. בְּרִיךְ, c. בְּרִיךְ (in sing. בֵּר only is used) Dan. 2, 25; Syr. בְּרָב, pl. בַּרַב.

בְּרָנָדֶב pr. n. m. 1 K. 4, 11, see בְּרִינְדָב.

가 그 pr. n. m. (son of my sorrow) Gen. 35, 18.

1 K. 4, 13.

□ □ □ pr. n. m. (son of a dagger) 1 K. 4, 9.

דר pr. n. m. (son of היד a Syrian idol) of 3 kings of Damascus, 1 K. 15, 19; 20, 1; 2 K. 13, 3.

pr. n. m. (perh. son of wailing) Jer. 7, 31.

naira pr. n. m. (perh. son of strength) 1 Ch. 4, 20.

pr. n. m. (son of liberty)
1 K. 4, 8.

pr. n. m. (son of valour).
2 Ch. 17, 7.

pr. n. m. (son of pity)
1 Ch. 4, 20.

pr. n. m. (son of kindness) 1 K. 4, 10.

יבי די pr. n. m. (son of the right-hand, i.e. of good luck) 1 Sam. 9, 1 in some texts for בּּנְיָבֶר.

pr. n. m. (son of my people or confederacy) Gen. 19, 38.

الجُوْل see الْجِوْلِيِّةِ.

רָבֶּבֶה rarely בַּנֶבֶן, וְרְבֶּנֶת fut. נְיָבֶנָת rarely, יאבנה, inf. abs. הבנית, const. בנית, w. suf. בנותיה Ez. 16, 31) 1) to build Gen. 8, 20; w. acc. of the thing Gen. 10, 11 (rarely w. 3) and of the material 1 K. 18, 32 (rarely w. 2); to lay a foundation 1 K. 6, 1 cf. 2 Ch. 3, 1; w. acc. of the place, to build upon 1 K. 6, 15; w. 📮 Neh. 4, 4 to build up in something; w. בל Lam. 3, 5 to build against. — Fig. to form, w. 5 Gen. 2, 22. 2) of places in ruin or out of condition, to rebuild, to restore Am. 9, 14, Ps. 122, 3 Jerusalem הַבְּנֵינְה the rebuilt, Mal. 1, 4 we will restore הַבְבוֹת the waste-places. 3) fig. to grant family prosperity i. e. descendants 1 Sam. 2, 35; to make prosperous, of peoples Jer. 24, 6. - Niph. to be built Num. 13, 22, of persons in Mal. 3, 15 to be promoted; Ls. 44, 28 to be rebuilt; fig. in Gen. 16, 2 מְבֵּיָה אַנְלֵּר אָבָּיָה perhaps I shall be built up (i. e. have sons) from her. אבּוָרָת ,בּּוָרָן ,תַּבְנִית ,מָבְנֵת Hence מַר ,בַּר, בַּר, and perh. וַבְּנָח

Chald. (i. q. Heb.

לְבָּוֹתְ to build Dan. 4, 27; part. pass. רובָם Ezr. 5, 11; inf. אַבְּבָּהְתָּיִהְ Ezr. 5, 9. — Ithpe. to be built Ezr. 4, 13.

1 Sam. 25, 8 for אָבָּ, ר. אוֹם.

pr. n. m. (perh. building) Neh. 7, 15.

תוֹם daughters, see בּב,

בּנוֹתְן: Ez. 16, 31 for בְּנוֹתְן: inf. of מָּנֶת, w. suf. 2 fem., see Gram. § 78, Rem. 2.

ימתל (obs.) to bind; akin to Sans. vant (to surround), G. winden, binden, E. wind, bind; L. vincio, W. banad (= banal) the broom plant, so much used for binding; cf. סתמֹסְרָנָג.

pr. n. m. (built) 2 Sam. 23, 35. בְּכָּר בּנִּר, see בַּנִּר.

pr. n. (sons of lightning) of a city in Dan, Josh. 19, 45.

בארות ב' ר' see בנר־בַבַּקּן.

קְרֶרָן pr. n. m. (perh. קּרָרָן built up) 1 Ch. 4, 36 i. q. בְּרָרָה.

רְּבְּיְרָן f. (i. q. בְּיִרֶן) building Ez. 41, 13; r. בְּיִרן.

ברנים 1 Sam. 17, 4 for ברנים, see ברנים.

בּרָם sons, see בֵּן; Gram. § 96.

קרְבְּיִרְיְּרְ pr. n. m. (son of right-hand, i. e. good luck) the patriarch Benjamin, founder of one of the 12 tribes Gen. 35, 18; gentil. בְּיִרְכִּירִי Judg. 19, 16.

m. (i. q. בְּרֶּדְ building Ez. בְּרָדְן m. (i. q. בְּרָדְןּ) building Ez. בָּנָה ; ד. בְּנָדְן.

Chald. i. q. Heb. building Ezr. 5, 4.

pr. n. m. (prob. our son) Neh. 10, 14.

Chald. to be angry Dan. 2, 12; akin to 512, 525 (cf. 512 = 512).

קּוְלֶּהְהְ pr. n. m. (perh. for בְּוְלֶּהְה bubbling) 1 Ch. 8, 37, also בְּנָאָא 1 Ch. 9, 43.

אר ביסודים pr. n. m. (in council of m.) Neh. 3, 6.

בְּטַר pr. n. m. (perh. i. q. בְּטַל bright) Ezr. 2, 49.

DC크, see 어크.

רַסְּבְּ, (obs.) prob. akin to Aram. רְסַבְּ, בְּשִׁב to contemn, hence of fruit contemned as unripe, to be sour, to be unripe; hence בְּבָּר, אַבָּר.

קר m. collect. sour or unripe grapes Is. 18,5 (buta wild grapes); r. יפָבּ,

קָבֶּר m. = בְּטֶב, only Job 15, 33. אָבָב, see בְּעָב,

(obs.) perh. akin to קבר to be separated, removed. Hence perhaps

בּדֶבוני ,בַּצְרָי. w. suf. בַּצָר, בָּצֶרָי, קיב, in p.קבֶצָב, קבַצַב, וועבָ, הּדָצַב, יוֹרָצָבָ, הַבָּצַבָּ and בַּצֶרַנה Am. 9, 10, בַּצֶרַנה (בַּצֶרַנה בַּעָרַנה בַּעָרַנה בַּעַרָנה בַּעַרָנה בַּעַרָנה בַּעַרָנה בּעַרַנה perh. prop. subst. m. removal, hence behind; early considered as a prep. made up of בו and עד. The meanings in use show the following wide diversities: 1) near something, by the side of (perh. like L. apud), as 1 Sam. 4, at the side of the place (בר) of the gate, for which אל־רַד stands in 2 Sam. 18, 4. 2) behind (close to), differing from אָחָל which expresses behind at a distance, esp. thus in the expression סֵנֶר בָּצֶר to shut behind (close to) an object, e. g. Judg. 3, 23 he shut the door בַּעַרוֹ behind him on going out; Gen. 7, 16 בערי after him (i. e. at his heels) after he got in; סֵגַר בַּעֵד רַחָם 1 Sam.

1, 6 to close behind (or about) the womb i. e. to render it barren; Job 1, 10 hast thou not fenced ing behind (or around) him? Judg. 3, 22 and the fat closed up בַּבֶּר הַלַּהַב behind the blade, i. e. so that the hilt also penetrated; Job 22, 13 בָּנֵד עַרָפַל behind the darkness, i. e. wrapped in gloom. 3) nearness (implying motion) away among, amidst, as Is. 32, 14 מצרות away among caves; Joel 2, 8, בצר השלח among the missiles; hence it may at times be rendered through, out of, e.g. Gen. 26, 8 through the window בבר החלון 2 Sam. 20, 21 בעד החומה through the wall, i. e. by some opening in it, as in Acts 9, 25 διὰ τοῦ τείγους. 4) nearness (motion or rest), all round something (cf. No. 2), hence around Ps. 3, 4, differing from סַבִּיב round about, without implying nearness; esp. with verbs that denote placing round, fencing in, closing up, covering over (תַתַם, בַּּרָר, שַׁהַּדְ, וְנַדַר, סַגַר), hence for, equivalent to about, esp. with verbs of interceding, asking, satisfying, (or compensating), covering, standing up for in conflict (זַבֶּק, כַּפֶּר, הַחְפַּלֵל, אָרָתְתָּאָ, וְעָמֵּד בָּפָּרֶץ, נְשָׂא, דָּרָשׁ,; Job 2, 4 עיר בַּצַר עור skin for skin, i. e. is given to satisfy or as equivalent. With pref. prep. מַבַּכֶּד from behind, w. ל, as Cant. 4, 1 מָבֶעָר לְצָפֶרָה forth from behind thy veil.

עור see בער.

נתבעידן (fut יְבְעֵּה , 2 pl. יְבְעֵּה Is. 21, 12, imp. pl. בְּבֶּי Gram. § 75, Rem. 4) i. q. בַּבְּי , to bubble, to well up, hence to boil, Is. 64, 1 בּבְּעָה fire boils water; fig. to boil over w. strong desire, hence to long for, to seek, Is. 21, 12. — Niph. to be swollen, then to swell out, to project

Is. 30, 13; fig. to be sought out Obad. 6; hence בר, בער

Dan. 6, 14 Hind And he prayed his prayer, w. Dip., in and Dip. in. 2) to seek Dan. 2, 13. — Pa. The pray earnestly Dan. 4, 33.

לבע Chald. (w. suf. הַנְּשָׁבּ; r. בְּעָבָּ)
f. prayer, petition Dan. 6, 8.

בעון see בעון.

קבעוֹם pr. n. m. (perh. torch, r. βεσο Num. 22, 5, Sept. Βεώρ, but in 2 Pet. 2, 15 Βοσόρ, ν often interchanging w. Σ.

שלותים (w. suf. בּעוּתִיק) m. pl. terrors Ps. 88, 17, Job 6, 4; r. בַּבָּ

(cf. מְבֶּל (obs.) perh. for זְבֶּים (cf. מִבְּא = בְּבָא) as denom. from מָבָּא (r. p.), hence to be strong, firm; hence

וֹבְיל 1) pr. n. (perh. firmness) the pillar on the left hand in front of the Temple 1 K. 7, 21; cf. רְכִּיל, the name of the other. 2) pr. n. m. Buth's husband, Ruth 2, 1.

קרבע (fut. בְּבֶע ) prob. mimet. akin to רַבְּע (which see), Chald. אָבָא, fo beat or strike (w. the foot), hence 1) to kick Deut. 32, 15. 2) w. בְּ, to tread or trample on, fig. to despise or spurn 1 Sam. 2, 29

m. prayer, only Job 30, 24 מצרו nought is prayer; בצרו בער.

וֹ עּלִּכְיָם Is. 11, 15 for בַּעְּיָם, from r. אַנְיִּלָם II.

m. collect. cattle Ex. 22, 4 (like הָּהַיִּה, L. pecus,-oris) prop. field-cattle, from בְּיֵל to browse.

בְּעֶל , בְּעֵל (in prop. names בְּעֶל , בְּעֵל , בַּעֵל Aram. בְּעֵל , hence שָׁבֵל w. suf. בְּעֵלִים; pl. בְּעֵלִים (at times for sing.,

cf. Gram. § 108, 2, b), c. בַּיֵלֵר, w. suf., בבליהן בכליהן m. lord, possessor. prop. a begetter (see below). It denotes: 1) possession and control, e. g. בֵּבֶל חַבֵּיָם Judg. 19, 22 master of the house, בֵּבֶל אִשָּׁה Ex. 21, 3 husband; שבל נעורים Joel 1, 8 husband married in youth; Is. 16, 8 בעלר גורם masters (warriors) of the nations; hence in union w. nouns (see Gram. § 106, 2, a) to mark property, as 2 K. 1, 8 lord of hair, i. e. hairy, Gen. 37, 19 the dreamer, i. e. the one having dreams; בכל הכרים Ex. 24, 14 one having a lawsuit or controversy, as to what any one ought to have, but has not Prov. 3, 27. 2) before the names of cities, inhabitants or citizens Judg. 9, 2. 3) הַבְּעָל pr. n. of a Phenician deity (Belus), prob. the planet Jupiter, which however the Greeks always called Ἡρακλῆς; see ៦፰. The pl. בעלים means images of Baal Judg. 2, 11. — בַּכְּל is frequently found in Punic inscriptions and in pr. names, as in Hannibal (הַנִּיבֶדֶל favour of Baal), Hasdrubal (עורובעל help of B.), Adherbal אָהירְבַּעָל) hero of B.), Abibal (אַבְּרַבְּעָל father of B.), and we find in Heb. names, as בַּנֶל בָּרָית Judg. 8, 33 also אל ברית Judg. 9, 46 covenant-god, cf. Zeùs opxios or Deus fidius; בַּגַל זְבוּב fly Baal (see זְבוּב;); בעל־פעור, see פעור. 4) also place, as possessing what it contains (cf. ברת), in union w. names, e. g. with קומון, וויסון, שׁלשת ,צפון ,פּרַצִּים ,מְעוֹן ,חַרְמוֹן ,חָצוֹר, קסֶר. 5) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 5, 5. — Hence as בַּצַלָּת ,בַּצַלָּוֹת ,בַּצַלָּת ,בַּצַלִּת and perh. בַּצַלָּרס denominative. --- The root being very uncertain, בַּלֶּב בַּנֶל is given here as a primitive, which is common to the Semit. tongues, Syr. Arab. بعل, Ethiop. ba'l; but perh. it is akin

to flow (of seminal flow in sex-

ual connexion), hence to marry, to be husband. — Hence perb. كِتِكَ.

ンプラ Chald. Ezr. 4, 8 i. q. Heb. シェカ, also シュ.

(fut. בְּבֶל perh. denom. from בְּבֶל or rather akin to בְּבָל or rather akin to בְּבָל to be husband or master, to rule Is. 26, 13, w. בְּל 1 Ch. 4, 22; w. בְּל Jer. 3, 14 to marry; ווֹבָּאָל בְּבָּל to be come husband of a wife, to marry Mal. 2, 11; part. act. pl. (for sing.) בְּבֶל thy husband Is. 54, 5, part. pass. fem. בְּבֶל Is. 54, 1 and Gen. 20, 3 בַּבֶּל married to a husband. 2) fig. perh. akin to בְּבָל הַל הַבָּל to reject or despise, w. בְּ Jer. 31, 32 (cf. ἡμέλησα Heb. 8, 9). — Niph. to be married Prov. 30, 23.

ה בּעְלֵה f. 1) a mistress or possessor, e. g. בְּעָלֵה mistress of the house 1 K. 17, 17, בֹּע בּ אוֹב מְּ שׁנִיל וֹבְּעָה בַ מּעֹל בּ בְּעָל וֹבְּעָה בַ מַּעֹל בּ בַּעָל מַ בְּעַל בַּעָר בַּעָּר בַּעָל פּ בַעָּל פּ בַעָּל פּ בַעָּל פּ בַעַל פּ בַעַל בַּעָל פּ בַעַל פּבָעל פּ בַעַל פּ בַעַל פּ בַעַל פּ בַעַל פּבָעל פּ בַעַל פּ בַעַל פּ בַעַל פּבָעל פּ בַעַל פּ בַעל פּ בַעַל פּ בַעַל פּ בַעל פּ בַעל פּ בַעל פּ בַעל פּ בַעל פּ בַעל פּעל פּ בַעל פּ בַעל פּ בַעל פּ בַעל פּ בַּעל פּ בַעל פּ בַּעל פּ בַעל פּ בּעל פּ בּעל פּיבעל פּבעל פּ בַעל פּ בַּעל פּ בַעל פּ בּעל פּיבעל פּיבעל פּיבעל פּבעל פּיבעל פּיבע פּיבעל פּיבעל פּיבעל פּיבעל פּיבעל פּיבעל פּיבעל פּיבע פּיבע פּיבע פּיבע פּיבע פּיבע פּיבעל פּיבע פּיבע פּיבעל פּיבע פּיבע פּיבע פּיבע פּיבע פּיבע פּיבע בי בער פּיבע פּיבע פּיבע פ

pr. n. (prob. mistresses) of a city in the S. of Judah Josh. 15, 24.

pr. n. (perh. Baals of heights) of a district Num. 21, 28, called also בְּלֵלֵי בָּעוֹר Josh. 13, 17.

קבל - חַלְן pr. n. m. (a gracious lord) Gen. 36, 38.

pr. n. m. (whom the lord knows) 1 Ch. 14, 7, also אֶלְיָדֶע 2 Sam. 5, 16.

קבליְה pr. n. m. (הְדַלְיְה is lord) ו Ch. 12, 5.

pr. n. m. (perh. for בַּצְלֵּים pr. n. m. (serh. for בַּצָלִים and see on שׁ as a formative ending) Jer. 40, 14;

but some texts have הְּגֶלִים, so too Josephus in Antiq. 10, 9, 2.

קר (for רְּבָבֶּם, fem. of בְּבָבָּם), pr. n. (mistress) of a city in Dan (Josephus Βαλέθ), Josh. 19, 44.

אָדְע pr. n. of a place (Sept. Batáy) Num. 32, 3, perh. for אָדָל (= אַדָּבָּ אָדָם).

אָרֶדְהָ, הַבְּלֶדְה pr. n. m. (perh. for אָבֶדְה i. e. sorrowful, see on a on p. 75) 1 K. 4, 12; 2 Sam. 4, 2.

עָרָת, פָּרֵא akin to יִבְעֵּר, akin to II (see below), 1) to browse, to feed upon; prob. hence בַּעֵּר cattle and בַּעַר (which see). See Pi. and Hiph. 2) to consume w. fire, to burn up, Ps. 83, 15 as fire הבער kindles up a forest; mostly w. I Job 1, 16 God's fire fell from heaven and burnt up the flocks and the servants. 3) intrans. to burn (esp. of combustible materials burning up of themselves), זַּמָר בֹּעָרָה Is. 34, 9 burning pitch; hence to be kindled Is. 1, 31, Hos. 7, 4. 4) as denom. of בַּער or בָּער, to be brutish Jer. 10, 8, see under בַּעַה. --Niph. to become or make oneself أَحْدُنْ: brutish Jer. 51, 17; cf. Syr. آَحُدُنْ to be fierce. - Pi. בצר (fut. רֶבֶבֶר, inf. הבר 1) to feed on, to consume, e. g. field or vineyard Is. 5, 5, w. 2 Ex. 22, 4. 2) to set fire to (wood) Lev. 6, 5, to light (a fire) Ex. 35, 3, to burn up or consume Is. 44, 3) to destroy or sweep away, w. מן from somewhere 1 K. 22, 47, w. אַדְרָר after somebody 1 K. 14, 10, i. e. to make a clean riddance; רוּהָן בַּעֵר Is. 4, 4 a spirit of destroying (extermination). - Pu. to be kindled e. g. a stove Jer. 36, 22. -Hiph. (causative) like Pi. in all its

three meanings. — This r. is prob. mimetic, found in Semitic (as above) and in Gr. βορά (βι-βρώ-σχω), W. pawr, poru, bara, L. voro, E. forage, browse, bread, G. brod.

תְּבֶּיר m. prob. akin to בְּיִר a man אִרשׁ בְּעַר a man אַרשׁ בַּער a man of brutishness Ps. 92, 7, but else only as adj. stupid, brutish, Ps. 49, 11. Hence the denom. אַבָּע (fut. רַיְבֶיר) to be brutish Jer. 10, 8; part. בַּע Ps. 94, 8 brutish. — Niph. נְבְעָר to become brutish Is. 19, 11.

pr. n. m. (perh. a brand)
1 Ch. 8, 8.

f. a burning, esp. of crops in the field Ex. 22, 5; r. בַּבָּדָּב 2.

יבין (obs.) perh. akin to Chald. אָבָים Heb. בְּבָּשׁ, to tread down, hence to be valiant; hence

pr. n. m. (valour) of a king of Israel (953—930 B. C.) 1 K. 15, 16.

קבׁשֵׁיֶר, pr. n.m. (perh. for בְּעַשֵּׁיָר, work of בְּיִשׁיִר, 1 Ch. 6, 25; see under letter ב, p. 74.

קרור, בְּעְיִיוּרְרָת pr. n. (for בְּעִייְהָרָת ) of a Levitical city Josh. 21, 27, but in 1 Ch. 6, 56 ביתורית אונים ביינים ביי

(Qal obs.) akin to Syr. בּבְּעִידי) to fear. — Niph. בְּבָעִידי) נְבְּעֵידִי) to be afraid, w. בְּעָּרִי וֹ Ch. 21, 30 and בִּעָּרִי בַּעָּרָ בַעָּרָ בַּעָּרָ בַּעָּרָ בַּעָּרָ בַּעָּרָ בַּעָּרָ בַּעָּרָ בַּעָרָ בַּעָּרָ בַעָּרָ בַּעָּרָ בַּעָּרָ בַּעָּרָ בַּעָּרָ בַּעָּרָ בַּעָּרָ בַּעָרָ בַּעָּרָ בַעָּרָ בַעָּרָ בַעָּרָ בַעָּרָ בַּעָרָ בַעָּרָ בַעְּבָּעָרָ בַּעָּרָ בַעָּרָ בַעָּרָ בַעָּבָּעָרָ בַּעָּרָ בַעְּבָּעָרָ בַּעָרָ בַעְּבָּעָרָ בַעָּבָּעָרָ בַּעָרָ בַּעָרָ בַּעָרָ בַּעְרָ בַּעָּבְּיִין בּעָבְּעָרָ בַּעָּבְּעָרָ בַּעָּבְּעָרָ בְּעָבְּעָרָ בַּעְרָ בַּעָרְ בַּעָרָ בְּעָרָ בְּעָבְּיוּ בְּעָבְּעָרְ בַּעָרָ בְּעָרָ בְּעָרָ בְּעָרָ בְּעָרָ בְּעִייִים בְּעָרָ בַּעָרְ בַּעָרָ בְּעָרָ בְּעָרָ בְּעָרִי בְּעָרָ בַּעָר בַּעָר בּעָרָ בּעָרָ בַּעָר בַּעָר בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בַּערָ בּערָ ְּי בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָב בּערָ בערָ בּערָ בּערָ בערָ בּערָ בּערָ בערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בערָיי בּער בּערָ בּערָ בערָיי בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בערָיי בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בערָיי בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָ בּערָיי בּערָיב בּערָ בּערָיבְ בּערָ בּערָיי בּערָיב בער בּערָיבְיי בּערָיב בּערָיבְ בּערָיי בּערָיב בערָ

f. fear or terror Jer. 8, 15.

ሃቯ m. slime or mire Jer. 38, 22; r. ሃኒኳ.

בּצוֹיתְירוּ Ez. 47, 11 for בָּצוֹיתְירוּ from הַבָּיִי

רֹאָבְי (pl. w. suf. אַרְאָי Ez. 47, 11) f. a swamp or marsh Job 8, 11; r. יְצַבְּק, in Talm. יְצַבָּק.

לביל (r. אבי) adj. m. inaccessible, steep, only K'thîbh of Zech. 11, 2.

m. perh. in Job 22, 24 for מַבֶּי ore, but see אַב.

pr. n. m. (bright) Neh. 7, 23;

m. 1) prop. cutting off, hence grape-gathering, vintage Is. 24, 13, like יְבִיר cropping off (cf. יְבִיר אָבִיר, אַבִּר, 2) adj. m. in Zech. 11, 2 Q'rî where the K'thîbh is בְּצַר, inaccessible, lofty; r. בְּבֵיר.

coatings; akin to be peely, to have

(only pl. בְּצֶלֹת m. prop. peelings off, hence onions Num. 11, 5.

pr. n. m. (in God's shadow i. e. protection) Ex. 31, 2.

pr. n. m. (stripping off) בּצְלֵּית pr. n. m. (stripping off) בּצְלִית 2, 52; but in Neh. 7, 54 בּצְלִית , see

(fut. אַבְּיִב, imp. אַבְּיב, w. suf. בַּיְצָבְּן Am. 9, 1 for בַּיצָבְּן akin to אַבָּיב, אַבָּן, ווווי prop. to cut up (Talm. to break bread); intr. to be wounded Joel 2, 8; יוֹבְיבִּן ווֹבְינִין אַבְּינִין in Jer. 51, 13 is perh. infin. w. suf. יוֹבְינִין אַבְּינִין thy end cometh, the ell of thy cutting off, i. e. when thou shalt be cut off as a web according to a fixed measure; in Am. 9, 1 בוּיִנִין break them in pieces (for בַּיִנִין). 2) to rend in pieces, to spoil or plunder Job 27, 8; esp. in Prov. 1,19 אַבַּינָ צַיִּבוֹ (cf. G. geld-schneider, a money-sharper)

gaining lucre, extortioner or fraudulent dealer. — Pi. FER (fut FER) to cut off Job 6, 9, to rob Ez. 22, 12; fig. to finish, to complete Zech. 4, 9, hence to fulfil something Is. 10, 12, Lam. 2, 17.

m. prop. a cutting off or seizing, hence fig. 1) gain, Gen. 37, 26 אַבְּהַרִּחְיִם what profit? 2) esp. unjust gain, filthy lucre Is. 33, 15, Ex. 18, 21. 3) plunder, robbery Mic. 4, 13, Jer. 51, 13.

out, Aram. אָבְצָב to bubble out; hence אָב, דּאָב, — The צ and p are interchanged in sundry words, e. g. אָבֶּיג — Chald. אַבָּיג.

to swell up, to blister or to have tumours, to gall (of the feet) Deut. 8, 4, where Sept. has ἐτυλώθησαν, but in Neh. 9, 21 διεββά-γησαν.

m. dough Ex. 12, 34, as swelling or rising by fermentation Hos. 7, 4.

npxi pr. n. (perh. a swelling) of a district Josh. 15, 39.

ו (fut. יְבְצוֹר) 1) to cut out or off e. g. grapes (hence βότρυς) Lev. 25, 5, to gather in (the vintage) w. acc. of the vineyard Deut, 24, 21; hence בַּצִרר grape-cutting (cf. בַּצִרר corn or fruit cutting), אבֹצר vintager Jer. 6, 9; fig. of a destructive foe 2) to restrain, to sepa-Jer. 49, 9. rate off on all sides, hence to fortify (of walls, cities), in part. pass. בַּצרּר (K'thibh בְּצִיר Zech. 11, 2), fortified, strong Deut. 3, 5, Is. 2, 15; fig. Ps. 76, 13 he restrains or cuts off רבצר the spirit of princes; Jer. 33, 3 secluded i. e. things cut off from view or knowledge. — Niph. (pass. of no. 2 but only fig.) to be restrained or debarred, Job 42, 2 אל השִיה חשיה חשיה no plan is precluded from thee, i. e. too difficult for thee.

— Pi. הַבָּה (fut. הַבַּר, inf. בַּבָּר to fortify Jer. 51, 53.

(only in Job 36, 19 בְּצֶר ) for בַּצֶר.

(in p. מַצְּבָּרִים m. 1) ore or precious metal, i. e. gold or silver Job 22, 24 (as being mined or dug out, r. מָצָר 2) pr. n. (a mine) of a Levitical city of refuge in Reuben (Sept. Βοσόρ) Deut. 4, 43.

הרביל (r. אָבָּי) f. prop. inclosure, hence Mic. 2, 12 sheep-fold (cf. אַבְּיבָי).

2) pr. n. (prob. fortress, i. q. אַבְיבִיי) of a city in Edom, prob. the present Busaireh, south-east of the Dead Sea Is. 63, 1; but in Jer. 48, 24 it appears as a Moabitish city, having prob. changed masters.

קַצֵּר, יבְּצֶר (r. בְּצֵר) m. citadel or fortress Zech. 9, 12.

קר (pl. בַּבְּרוֹת) f. prop. a cutting off (of rain), hence drought (Sept. מֹβροχία) Jer. 17, 8; r. בַּבָּ

PAPA, PAPA m. 1) skin bottle, flask 1 K. 14, 3, so named for its bubbling or gurgling when emptied; r. PA or PPA; cf. Syr. L. also βόμβυλος. 2) pr. n. m. (emptying) Neh. 7, 53.

pr. n. m. (prob. emptying by אין) Neh. 11, 17.

ን፫ pr. n. m.(prob. i. q. ቫርቫቫ፫) Num. 34, 22.

ን ምር pr. n. m. (same as ምር) 1 Ch. 25, 4. בקינים (only pl. בקינים) m. fissure, cleft, esp. breach in a wall Am. 6, 11, Is. 22, 9; r. שבָּב.

יְבְקַע (fut. רְבְּקַע, inf. w. suf. בקבם) akin to בַּבֶּעָם, בַּבֶּע akin to בַּבֶּעָם, to cut or cleave asunder, hence to wound Ez. 29, 7, to split (wood) Ecc. 10, 9, to divide (the sea) Ex. 14, 16, hence to rip up Am. 1, 13, to open up (a spring) Ps. 74, 15; to hatch Is. 34, 15; fig. to break into (a camp or a city) 2 Sam. 23, 16, to invade 2 Ch. 21, 17. - Niph. נבקד to split oneself, hence fig. to be rent 1 K. 1, 40, to open up (of the ground) Num. 16, 31, to break forth, of water Prov. 3, 20, light Is. 58, 8; fig. to be stormed (of a city) Jer. 52, 7, to be hatched Is. 59, 5. — Pi. בָּקָב (fut. רָבָקָד) to split or rend Gen. 22, 3, Hab. 3, 9, to hatch Is. 59, 5. — Pu. to be rent or ripped Josh. 9, 4, Hos. 14, 1, Ez. 26, 10 a city broken into, i. e. taken. - Hiph. to cause to open up i. e. to storm (a city) Is. 7, 6; w. אָל to break through to, 2 K. 3, 26. — Hoph. to be stormed (a city) Jer. 39, 2. — Hith. to be rent or cleft Mic. 1, 4, Josh. 9, 13.

P m. prop. a split, hence part, half, but only of the half-shekel Gen. 24, 22, Sept. δραχμή.

f. Chald. valley Dan. 3, 1.

ל (c. תַּבֶּקב, pl. מִּבְּבָּק: r. צַּקבָּן) f. sunken ground, a depression, valley (prop. a split or rent in the hills) Deut. 8, 7, Is. 41, 18, also a wide plain (in open country) Gen. 11, 2, Sept. πεδίον; יִבְּיִבְּיִן the valley or plain of Lebanon, between Antilibanus and Hermon Josh. 11, 17; often united w. names of places, e. g. בַּבְּיִבְּיִן בַּעָבָּיִבְ 2 Ch. 35, 22.

mimet. akin to pie, pie, to gush or bubble out, to pour out, to empty (esp. a bottle piepe), hence 1) trans. to empty out, fig. to despoil (a people) Nah. 2, 3, to depopulate (a land) Is. 24, 1. 2) intrans. to be poured out, hence spread abroad, Hos. 10, 1 ppie a spreading or luxuriant vine. — Niph. pee fem. like ries Gram. § 67, Rem. 11, fut. pee, inf. pen) to be emptied out Is. 24, 3, to vanish (pen) Is. 19, 3. — Po. ppie to depopulate utterly Jer. 51, 2.

(Qal obs.) akin to בַּבְּק, 1) to cut or cleave open, hence to plow (the ground), hence אָבָּן plow-cattle, like L. armentum for aramentum; fig. to break forth (of light), hence בַּבְּן daybreak. 2) to break into, to search (cf. L. rimari); hence Pi. בַּבְּן (fut. בַּבָּן) to discriminate, w. בַּרִן בַּין to discriminate, w. בַּרִן בַּין to consider Lev. 13, 36, w. בַּ to consider w. pleasure, to admire Ps. 27, 4, w. acc. to consider or ponder, for the sake of defending Ez. 34, 11 or of punishing (cf. בַּרָבָּן).

Pa. The to search, to investigate Ezr. 4, 15. — Ithpa. to be searched Ezr. 5, 17.

קברים, (pl. בְּקַרִים; r. קבּקֹי, con., collect., prop. plowing-beast (cf. L. armentum = aramentum), cattle (for field-labour) Ex. 21, 37, fem. in Job 1, 14, used for a single head or beast, an ox or a cow, a beeve (אָבּוּר, פּוֹף, בְּיוֹר, אָבּוּר, אָבּוּר, עִּדֹר, אָבּוּר, אָבּוּר, אָבּוּר, אָבּוּר, ווֹשְׁהָי, but mostly it signifies oxen, horned cattle, for which the plur. בּרְבָּרָב is found only in Am. 6, 12, Neh. 10, 37, 2 Ch. 4, 3. — בּרַבְּבָּרָ bull-calf Gen. 18, 7, בּרַבְּרָב בּרָב בּרַב 
young ox Num. 29, 2, קנֶל בֵּן־בְּקָר young calf Lev. 9, 2; constr. as fem. pl. cows in Gen. 33, 13 בְּקַר נְלֵּוֹת milch kine; hence בּוֹת herdsman Am. 7, 14. — Ewald prefers to trace בּוֹתְ to בִּילִם to cleave i. e. the hoof; hence cloven-hoofed beast.

תקרים (pl. בקרים) m. prop. breaking (of the morning-light), day-break, morning, r. בַּקר (but בַּקַב as r. of may be akin to בָּחַר to glow); the morning צִּבְיכֵר הַבְּקָר watch Ex. 14, 24; hence בקר is esp. the next morning Ex. 29, 34. As adv. in the morning, early, בקר Ps. 5, 4, (poet.) Ps. 30, 6; distributively morning by morning, each morning, לַבִּקר בַבּקר, בַבּקר, לבקרים לבקרים Job 7, 18; in Ps. 90, 14 בבקר has perh. the sense stands in Ps. לבקר stands in Ps. 49, 15.

וֹבְקְרָת (c. בְּקְרַת) f. a searching or inspection, only in Ez. 34, 12; r. בְּקרָת

f.scrutiny or animadversion, chastisement, only Lev. 19, 20; r. בַּקָרָה

ער (Qal obs.) akin to פָּקָר, Chald. una, to search for, to seek after, wish for, to choose; only in Pi. שַׁפָּשׁ (fut. רַבַּקשׁ ) to seek earnestly, abs. 2 K. 2, 17 and w. acc. Gen. 37, 15; hence 1 K. 10, 24 to seek the countenance of the king. i. e. to visit him in order to obtain his favour; to seek God (בּקשׁ אחדרַר) Ex. 33, 7 is to apply oneself to him, to worship him Ps. 40, 17, 2) to strive after, to aim at, e. g. בערם some one's hurt Ps. 71, 13, 'B ED some one's life (either to take it Ex. 4, 19 or to preserve it Prov. 29, 10). 3) to demand, w. פִּיֵד פּן from somebody's hand Is. 1, 12. 4) to entreat, w. מַלְפַנֶר , מָלָפָנֶר ,

from somebody Dan. 1, 8, w.  $\frac{1}{2}$  for somebody Est. 4, 8. 5) to inquire about, w.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dan. 1, 20. — Pu. to be sought Jer. 50, 20.

אַרְעָּקְיִי (w. suf. בְּקְיָהַיּ) f. entreaty Est. 5, 8; r. בָּקָהַ

I (poet. in Ps. 2, 12, w. suf. בְּרִי Prov. 31, 2) m. son, only in these two passages in Heb. for בְּּב, but usual in Aram. ב. In Ps. 2, 12 בַּרָּ kiss the son (see v. 7 and comp. Is. 9, 5), some take בַּרְ for purely or sincerely, as in the Vulg. adorate pure, cf. בַּר II. בַּר בַּח and וְבַ are the same (תְּב בֹּי בֹּן), and of mimetic origin (see on בַּר and תַּבּר.

תַּבְּר (תַּרְב, adj. m., תְּבֶּב f. 1) approved, chosen Cant. 6, 9. 2) pure, clear Cant. 6, 10; בַּבְ pure of heart Ps. 73, 1. 3) clean i. e. empty Prov. 14, 4.

III m. for ¬¬¬ corn, only Am. 5, 11, 8, 6, Ps. 72, 16.

אביר m. 1) grain, corn, prop. what is consumed, food, as garnered Gen. 41, 35, or in the field Ps. 65, 14 (cf. Arab. א wheat, L. far, farina). 2) field, as yielding pasture, grain and other articles for consumption, hence the country Job 39, 4. — Prob. from אביר II = אבין to feed, βορά, cf. L. pascuum; but said to be from בּרַר to sever or cleanse.

רבה Chald. I. m., w. suf. בְּר אֵלָהִר, pl. נְבִּר (see בֵּר אֵלָהִר, son Dan. 6, 1, בַּר אֵלָהר, a son of the gods Dan. 3, 25; also grandson or descendant Ezr. 5, 1.

The Chald. H. m., def. مر field, country Dan. 2, 38. Arab. بر, Syr. بثر, Heb. كم

חבר, once בוֹב (r. בְּרַבְ, m. 1) cleanness, purity, בּרַב Ps. 18, 21 purity of the hands, fig. for innocence.

2) for בֹּרִיה, prop. what cleanses, hence salt of lye, alkali (for soap) Job 9, 30.

Qal obs.) akin to בְּרָא (Qal obs.) akin to בְּרָא , בָּרָא , to feed; hence Hiph. to cause to feed, to fatten 1 Sam. 2, 29; hence בָּרָא

קראָרַךְּ, same as בְּראַרַךְּ, which see, the ב and no often interchanging.

pr. n. (perh. my planning) of a place 1 Ch. 4, 31; see under p. 88.

ר הי, מיל pr. n. m. (הי, created)
1 Ch. 8, 21.

בְּרְבָּרִים (like תְּרְבִּין; only pl. בַּרְבָּרִים 1 K. 5, 3) m. name of an uncertain fowl; perh. geese, since they cackle or babble so much; for the word is mimetic like our babble, Arab. איל, barbara, L. murmuro, βάρβαρος; see under בַּבֹּב

i. q. פֿרַד to scatter, hence to hail Is. 32, 19; hence

קבן m. hail Ex. 9, 18; also אָבֶן hail-stone Is. 30, 30.

לבר (r. בָּרַד, pl. בַּרִד) adj. m. bestrewed or besprinkled (of colour),

spotted or piebald Gen. 31, 10, Zech. 6, 9. — Hence πάρδος, L. pardus; also (r = n) πάνθηρ, L. panthera; cf. Syr. Logical Leopard, W. brith (spotted), Arab. 32, a striped garment.

קְּבֶּׁרָ pr. n. (perh, hail) of a place Gen. 16, 14; r. בְּרָב.

וֹבְיָדְ I (obs.) i. q. בְּיָא to cut;

אָבֶר, בְּבֶר (which see), בְּבֶר (HI akin to בְּבָר, בְּבָא (which see), אָדָד (HI פָּרָת to feed, to eat, 2 Sam. 12, 17 בְּרִוֹת לַבְּתְם to eat bread, cf. 13, 6. — Pi. to devour, only inf. ברוֹת בּבְרוֹת לוֹם (Lam. 4, 10. — Hiph. הְבְרָת to cause to eat, w. two acc., 2 Sam. 3, 35.

ווו akin to בָּרָר, to separate or select 1 Sam. 17, 8.

אָר (בְּרוֹדְיּבְ Josh. 24, 10 inf. Pi. for בָּרוֹדְבָּ from r. בָּרָבָ.

קרוּה, pr.n.m. (blessed) Jer.32, 12.

קרוֹם (only pl. קרוֹם m. variegated cloths, only Ez. 27, 24 קרוֹם 
treasure - chests of parlycoloured stuffs, prob. damask; r. בַּרַבּים

m. 1) tree of the fir class, cypress or pine Is. 55, 13, the wood of which was applied to many uses, e. g. for floors, musical instruments, lances. etc. Hence 2) a spear Nah. 2, 4. 3) musical instrument 2 Sam. 6, 5. — Prob. from r. The w. old formative ending wit, see under letter w; but cf. when he wood of the page of the control of the page of the control of the page of the wood of the page of the wood of the page of the

תור (pl. ברוֹת) m. cypress or pine Cant. 1, 17, i. q. ביוֹת and n often changing, esp. in Aramean. Cf. βράθυ.

f. perh. in Lam. 4, 10 for החוד nourishment, but see r. בול II.

הרות f. food, nourishment, only Ps. 69, 22; r. בָּרָה II.

wells) of a city in Aram Zobah Ez. 47, 16; some take it for Βηρυτός, now Beirût, the well known Syrian port.

(obs.) perh. akin to שָּׁדְשׁ I, פֶּרֶטּ, to cut or pierce; perh. hence בְּרֵוֹתְשׁ pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 7, 31 K'thibh, בְּרֵוֹתְשׁ Q'ri (perh. from בַּ son and בּרִוֹת olive, hence glistening; or perh. wounds, from בַּרִים.

pr. n. m. (steely, cf. L. ferreus) 2 Sam. 17, 27.

וְבְּרָתוֹ (fut. יְבְרָהוֹ) prob. akin to דָּרָת I, בָּרָם, פֶּרֶם all mimetic of sound of breaking; hence 1) to break through or away, to flee with haste, w. מפנר Gen. 35 7, מלפנר Jon. 1, 3, מונר Is. 48, 20 of the pers. from whom one hastens, or flees away, w. 772 from the power of somebody Job 27, 22, קאָת from near 1 K. 11, 23; w. אָל Num. 24, 11, 5 Neh. 13, 10 or acc. of the place whither one flees 1 Sam. 27, 4; w. 70 of the place whence one flees 1 Sam. 20, 1; w. אחרל to flee after, to follow 1 Sam. 22, 20. 2) fig. w. בחיה Ex. 36, 33 to push through something = to bolt through, perh. prop. denom. from בּריה. --Hiph. הברים 1) to put to flight Job 41, 20, to drive away Neh. 13, 28. 2) denom. from ברים to bolt or bar Ex. 26, 28.

בּרִית see בָּרָתוֹ.

שרחת gentil. n. Barchumite 2 Sam. 23, 31, see בחרים.

m. perh. serenity, only Job 37, 11, from בָּרָח III like בְּרָה, or rather as explained under ברת

דְּבֶּר, pr. n. m. (for בְּאֵרָד, L. fontanus) 1 Ch. 7, 36.

לְּבְּרִאָּה, (r. בְּרִאָּה, adj. m., בְּרִאָּה, fed, fattened of beasts Gen. 41, 2, men Dan. 1, 15, fat or rich (food) Hab. 1, 16, בבריאה the fatling Zech. 11, 16. Cf. L. adeps, akin to daps, δάπτω.

קראָל f. a creation, a novelty or new thing Num. 16, 30; r. בָּרָא.

קרים, f. 1) food 2 Sam. 13, 5. 2) fatted, adj. or part. pass. f. (after the Chald. way) only in Ez. 34, 20 בייה a fat sheep, where however some texts read בִּרִיאָן from בָּרָיא, דָּבָרָא

הַרִּיחַ , הַרִּיחַ (for בַּרִּיחַ ; hence pl. בַּרִּיחָם) adj. m. fleeing or fugitive Is. 43, 14; fleet, quickly gliding (of a serpent) Is. 27, 1, also when the constellation is meant Job 26, 13.

m. 1) i. q. בְּרִיהַ fugitive, prob. in Is. 15, 5 בּרִיהָ her fleeing ones. 2) fig. a bar, cross-bar, prob. passing through (rings or other fastenings) to hold boards together Ex. 26, 26; also a bolt or bar for securing a gate or door Neh. 3, 3. In Jon. 2, 7 the bars of the earth, are those that barricade the entrance into its recesses, or into בַּרָיִם.

קבריקה pr. n. m. (gift, r. בָּרִיקָה) Gen. 46, 17, patron. בְּרִיקּר 26, 44.

ערה (r. הְהָה I) f. prop. cutting up (of beasts in sacrifice, see בְּהָה); hence fig. contract or covenant Gen.

21, 27; perh. the custom was for the covenanting parties to pass between the parts of the cut up victim (Gen. 15, 10). ברות is used for any covenant (between peoples Josh. 9, 6, friends 1 Sam. 18, 3, persons marrying Mal. 2, 14), but preeminently the covenant God made with the patriarchs, later with Israel, hence sometimes used for promise, law, or parts of the covenant; Ez. 30, 5 אֵרֶץ דַבְּרִית the covenant-land, i. e. Palestine; Mal. 3, 1 the messenger of the covenant, i. e. Messiah; Deut. 9, 9 the law-tables. More rarely בריח is taken elliptically for mediator of the covenant Is. 42, 6, token of the covenant, i. e. circumcision Gen. 17, 10, people of the covenant Dan. 11, 28. To conclude an agreement or covenant is expressed שׁב , נַהַן , הַקרם ,Gen. 15, 18 בַּרָת שׁב, ברית Deut.29, 11, בא בַּבּל; to break it, by הַלֵּל, חַלֵּל, הַמַּר, הַמָּר. --- In form and sense, בַּרָרה may well come from ברה II to eat, hence prop. not a cutting up (of the sacrifice), but an eating of it together, or a feast, as a token of the agreement made between the parties (see Gen. 31, 54), which is also implied in בַּרַית מַלָּח Num. 18, 19 covenant of This derivation, first given in Lee's Heb. Lexicon, was received with some favour by Gesenius and others.

ירבר, (fut. פֶּרַכְּן) prob. akin to p.p., to break, hence to break down, thence

1) to bend, 2 Ch. 6, 13 בֶּרָהָ צַלֹּ־ בָּרָבַּיִם lit. to bend on the knees, hence to kneel, comp. Dan. 6, 11; Ps. 95, 6 Oh come, נברבה let us kneel (before God) i. e. worship or pray hence 2) to bless (often in Piel) but in Qal only part. pass. בַּרוּהָ blessed, esp. in the style of greeting, Ruth 2, 20 ברוה יחות Gen. 24, 31 ברוה ליחות. — Niph. נברה to bless oneself or to be blessed Gen. 12, 3, see Hith. — Pi. בֶּרֶה, מַרֶה only in Num. 23, 20, Ps. 10, 3 (fut. יָבֶרֵך; inf. בָּרַךָּ, בְּרֹדֶר, Josh. 24, 10), 1) to adore, to worship (by praising, invoking) on bended knees, w. acc. of the obj. (cf. Mat. 17. 14 γονυπετῶν αὐτόν) Ps. 104, 1; sometimes w. the addition Deut. 10, 8 in or at the name i. e. to worship the divine name by invoking it in prayer. 2) to supplicate something (of God), either a blessing, hence said of priests Num. 6, 23, of prophets, Deut. 33, 1, of dying parents Gen. 27,4; or sometimes a curse, hence to curse 1 K. 21, 10, Job 1, 5; 2, 5 (cf. L. sacer in good or bad sense); in general to bless w. acc. Gen. 27, 27, rarely Neh. 11, 2, w. 2 accusatives to bless w. something Deut. 12, 7, also w. 3 of the thing Gen. 24, 1; in the same way God is said to bless, to prosper (men) by his word of blessing Gen. 1, 22 and giving it effect Gen. 12, 2; to greet or salute (at meeting) 1 Sam. 15, 13, to wish well (at parting) 1 K. 10, 66, to bid farewell; hence to part with or renounce, perh. euphemistically to בַרָך אֱלֹחָרם וָמָת 9, 2, 9 בַּרָך אֱלֹחָרם curse God and die! - Pu. ברה, part. מְבֹרָהָ, to be blessed Job 1, 21. – Hiph. הְבָּרִיךְ fo make to kneel down, e. g. camels for resting and drinking, Gen. 24, 11. — Hith. to bless oneself Deut. 29, 18, w. A of

the God whom one invokes Jer. 4, 2, or the person whose prosperity one invokes for himself Gen. 22, 18, where the pass. shall be blessed suits well, as seen in the Sept. (comp. Gal. 3, 8) and Targum, and as proposed by Gesenius and most. — Deriv. בְּבֶרָה, prob.

לבְּרֶבֶּר (dual בְּרְבֵּרָם, c. בְּרְבֵּר, sing. only in Is. 45, 23) f. a knee, prop. a break or bend; Ez. 7, 17 קבּרְבַּרִם all knees, dual w. plur. sense (Gram. § 88, 2, Rem.); r. בְּרָבָּרָם.

קרה Chald. f. i. q. Heb. בֶּרֶה, a knee Dan. 6, 11.

pr. n. m. (God blesses)
Job 32, 2.

קרקר (w. הוterrog. הַרְּכָּהְ, c. בַּרְבָּהְ, pl. בַּרְבָּהְ, c. הַּרְבָּהְ, pl. בַּרְבָּהְ, c. הַּרְבָּהְ, pl. בַּרְבָּהְ, c. הַרְבָּהְ, pl. בּרְבָּהְ, c. הַרְבָּהְ, c. הַרְבָּהְ, as God's benediction, a divine gift or benefaction Ps. 3, 9, or as a desire or supplication for blessing Gen. 27, 12; in Prov. 11, 25 הַרָבָּה בַּרָבָּהְ Excite soul of blessing, i. e. a person of beneficence or liberality; בְּרָבָה בִּרְבָּרָבְּ K. 18, 31 make ye with me a blessing, i. e. peace, regarded as good fortune. 2) concr. happy or blessed man Gen. 12, 2. 3) pr. n. f. of a valley by Tekoa, perh. for בַּרָבָּה, 2 Ch. 20, 26. 4) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 12, 3.

ערכית (c. תבית pl. תבים, w. the immovable) f. a pool or pond (r. יוֹדְבֹּ, perh. so named from the kneeling or bending at it to drink or to draw water Nah. 2, 9, Is. 7, 3; but possibly it may come from יוֹדְבָּ to break or gush out. — Hence Span. alberca, through the Arabic.

בּרֶכְיְרָהְ, בְּּרֶכְיִרְהָ, pr. n. m. (blessing of הַּיִּ) 1 Ch. 3, 20, Zech. 1, 7, Sept. Βαραχίας.

בֿרֶב Ecc. 3, 18 inf. Qal of בָּבָּ w. suf. בַּ-

(obs.) perh. akin to לְּבָּלֵם to bind, to interweave; hence perh.

Chald. disj. conj. but, yet Dan. 2, 28. Prob. akin to and to sunder.

pr. n. (perh. field of settlement, בֿר and בֹּר ) of a place near Num. 32, 8.

(obs.) perh. to make a present, said to be akin to Arabic برع. Hence perh.

דר. pr. n. m. (perh. gift) Gen. 14, 2.

f. perh. a present in 1 Ch. 7, 23; but others prefer making it in evil, i. e. a misfortune.

akin to piz, to break or send forth lightning, to flash forth Ps. 144, 6; hence pyz, rpyz — Prob. mimet. akin to yyz I; cf. Lat. fractus, G. brechen, E. break, wreck, W. briw, brau, brāg (crushed barley, malt), rhwyg, rhych, Breton frika. Gr. ρήγ-νυμι, Sans. ruj. Hence

קרָם (pl. בְּרָקִים m. 1) lightning, prop. flash (r. בְּרָק prop. flash (r. בְּרָק flash) of the sword, i. e. gleaming sword Deut. 32, 41; poet. also simply בְּרָפ Job 20, 25. 2) pr. n. m. (thunder-bolt, Punic Barcas, cf. L. belli fulmen for Scipio) Barak Judg. 5, 1.

בּרְקְלְיבְּ pr. n. m. (perh. breaker, r. בְּיִבְּיקְיבְּ w. old format. ending בּיִבְּ like בְּיִבְ in בְּיִבְּיקׁ and שֹׁ in שִׁקָבְׁפּ)
Neh. 7, 55.

[בְּרָקוֹים (only pl. בַּרְקָנִים) m. prop. what breaks in pieces, hence crushers

or threshers (noun of the form נַצְּלְנָי, Judg. 8, 7, said to be sledges or rollers set with iron or flint teeth; according to others they were certain thorny plants; r. בַּרַבָּ

The f. emerald Ex. 28, 17, so called for its brilliance; r. Ph. — Cf. μάραγδος, σμάραγδος, L. smaragdus, whence our emerald, F. émeraude, G. smaragd.

קרָקּת f. a later form for בָּרֶקּת, Ez. 28, 13.

\_\_\_\_ (1 pers. perf. בְּרִוֹתִי, inf. w. suf. ברם Ecc. 3, 18, like שום from קבֹבָּן) akin to בַּבָּן, 1) prop. to sever, e. g. Ez. 20, 38 ברותר חמרדים Iseparate the rebels; part. ברוה chosen, sclected 1 Ch. 9, 22. 2) to be clean in a physical sense, polished Is. 49, 2; in a moral sense, pure, שַּׁמָה ברוּרָה pure speech Zeph. 3, 9. 3) to prove or test, Ecc. 3, 18 לְבֶּרָם for to prove them נבר .in Ecc. 9, 1). - Niph לבדר (imp. הְבֶּרוּ Is. 52, 11, part. נָבֶר to make oneself pure (in a moral sense) Ps. 18, 27. — Pi. to purify or cleanse Dan. 11, 35. - Hiph. to clean (corn) Jer. 4, 11, to cleanse (arrows from rust) i. e. to polish or sharpen Jer. 51, 11. - Hith. to purify oneself Dan. 12, 10; to shew oneself pure Ps. 18, 27. In 2 Sam. 22, 27 הַחָבֶר is used for הַּתְבַּרֶר in Ps. 18, 27. Hence בר II, בר ברום, perh. ברית, בר Cf. L. purus, putus, W. pur, pêr, E. pure.

(obs.) perh. akin to זְּבֶב, to cut, to pierce; hence perh. בּרוֹשׁ, דּרוֹשׁב.

pr. n. m. (perh. son of wickedness, i. e. wicked, from בֶּוֹשֶׁל ק') Gen. 14, 2.

נְבְישׁ (obs.) perh. i. q. בָּרַשׁ to cut or hew; hence בְּרוֹח. קרותר pr. n. (perh. same as בּרוֹתֵר of a city 2 Sam. 8, 8.

ת (always תְּבְּשׁוֹר w. art.) pr. n. (perh. sedgy, r. בְּשׁי II) of a brook near Gaza 1 Sam. 30, 9; Sept. Βόσορ, Josephus Βάσελος, now esh-Sheria.

also קבשורה f. 1) glad tidings, good news (O. E. gospel) 2 Sam. 18, 22. 2) reward for good news 2 Sam. 4, 20; r. אַבָּעוֹר I.

perh. akin to by to wave (cf. Dup = Dup), σάλος, L. salio; hence 1) to bubble up, to boil, to be cooked Ez. 24, 5. 2) fig. to ripen (as if boiled or baked in the sun) Joel 4, 13; cf. πέπτω, πέσσω, L. coquo, G. kochen in this two fold sense.

— Pi. bup to cause to boil, to cook (flesh etc.) Ex. 16, 23; part. bup a cook Ez. 46, 24. — Pu. to be boiled Ex. 12, 9. — Hiph. to make ripe (prop. to cook) e. g. grapes Gen. 40, 10, to bring them to maturity.

하다 adj. m. boiled Ex. 12, 9; fem. 다했다, as subst. something boiled or sodden Num. 6, 19.

שָׁל, see שָׁבָּעָׁלָר,

סְּשְׁלֵם pr. n. m. (for בֶּלְישְׁלָם son of peace) Ezr. 4 7.

φ (obs.) to smell sweet, to be fragrant; Aram. בּטַּב, kain to בּטַב sweet smell, Arab. אָלְשׁים, βάλσαμ-ος, our balsam, balm, F. baume. Hence בַּשָּׁב, בַּשָּב,

בּשְׁבֶּי (w. suf. בְּשֶׁבֶי the balsam, balsam-tree, only in Cant. 5, 1; r.

halsam-scent, fragrance Is. 3, 24. מְשֶׁכְּיִם And בַּשְׁבְּים (pl. בְּשָׁכִּים (m. 1) balsam-scent, fragrance Is. 3, 24. 2) spice, spicery בְּשָׁכִים chief spices Cant. 4, 14; בַּשָּׁכִים Ex. 30,

23 spice-cinnamon (מְוֹשְׁבָּיְתְ, צוֹעִימִנְטְּיִן)

בּיִבְיִם the sweet cane Ex. 30, 23;
בְּיִבְּיִם Ez. 27, 22 the best of all spicery. 3) the balsam-tree, Cant. 6, 2
בּיבְיִנְיוֹתְ בַּיִבְּיִם the beds of balsam-plants.

pr. n. f. (fragrance) Gen. 26, 34.

בשורה see בשורה

(obs.) prob. akin to נְבָשׁן to be expanded, level; hence מָבֶשׁן and

קַּישָׁי pr. n. (in prose תְּשָׁשִׁי, the champaign country) of a region east of Jordan Num. 21, 33, famous for oak forests Is. 2, 13 and meadows Deut. 32, 14; Samaritan בְּיִרְּדָּ, Sept. Basav, Eusebius Basavîtic; Josephus Batavala, Batanea, now el-Bottin.
——Perh. the name is akin to בּיִבָּ, given for the fragrance of its vegetation.

רְשָׁבְּׁן (only w. הַ— loc. or parag. הַשְּׁבָּן, from r. שׁוֹם w. the ending הַ—, perh. as in תְּבָּב, which see) disgrace, only Hos. 10, 6.

সমূদ্র shame, only Hos. 10, 6; see juin.

DUD to tread down Am. 5, 11; see D. .

I (Qal obs.) prob. akin רַתַב, דְּחָפַּ, Chald. דעשׁפ, Syr. ; to lay open; hence in Pi. שביר Jer. 20, 15 (fut. רבשר), 1) to announce, to tell out, mostly what is pleasant, at times what is unpleasant; hence w. the addition of コiu in the acc. as in 1 K. 1, 42 כוב חבשור thou wilt announce good; בשר תחבח to announce praise Is. 60, 6, רשוינה help 1 Ch. 16, 23; in 1 Sam. 4, 17 it is used where even a defeat is announced. 2) to tell good tidings, to bring good news, w. acc. of the pers. 2 Sam. 18, 19; cf. εὐηγγελίζετο τὸν

λαόν Luke 3, 18. — Hith. only in 2 Sam. 18, 31 let the king לְּחָבֵּה be openly told; cf. בְּחַבָּה

יד II (obs.) perh. to be fresh or cool, Arab. ייל grassy; hence perh. אבויד.

to be plump, akin to المنظقة III (obs.) perh. to swell out, to be plump, akin to المنظقة II; hence possibly

רבשר (c. בְּשֶׂרָר, w. suf. בְּשֶׂר, pl. בשרים Prov. 14, 30; cf. סמֹסְצבּג) m. 1) flesh opp. to bone (in the bodies of men and of beasts) Gen. 2, 21; hence body (opp. www) Is. 10, 18; רגעה בשר bodily fatigue Ecc. 12, 12; perh. for skin (as the Arab. بشر) in Ps. 102, 6. 2) fig.  $\alpha$ ) =  $\sigma \dot{\alpha} \rho \dot{\xi}$ , for a human being, a mortal, זרוֹעַ בַּשֵּׁר 2 Ch. 32, 8 human arm (i. e. mortal. weak). B) for all men, mankind Gen. 6, 12; as opp. to God or spiritual existences Is. 31, 3, implying frailty and sin Gen. 6, 3. 7) for all living creatures, men and animals, Gen. 6, 13. δ) blood-relation Gen. 29, 14 (cf. שאר). In Gen. 17, 11 perh. for בשר ברנה the parts of shame, L. pudenda, Ex. 48, 22; r. דעם III.

רְעַבְּי Chald. (def. בְּשֶׁרָא i. q. Heb. בְּשֶׁרָא, flesh Dan. 7, 5.

אלים (w. suf. אָבְּייִם; r. שִּׁים) f. 1) shame Ps, 40, 16 (perh. prop. change of colour), fully מונים Dan. 9, 7 colouring of face; disgrace, dishonour Is. 54, 4, ים ביטל, איניט to be covered w. shame. 2) a contemptuous word for idols Jer. 3, 24.

רְעָבְּ i. q. הְעָב only in the pr. n. היבְּשׁת.

וֹבָּן (fem. of בָּן; contract. from בְּנֵת אָבָּי, Syr. בָּנָת שׁ bath; w. suf. בְּנֵת אָבָּ, pl. בְּנֵת c. בְּנֵת f. daughter Gen. 11, 29;

also like 12 used in many senses: hence grand-daughter, female descendent Gen. 6, 2, adopted daughter Est. 2, 7, young woman Gen. 30, 13, disciple Mal. 2, 11, inhabitant of a city Is. 3, 16, just as בן also is used. na is used not only w. names of cities and lands or Dy for inhabitants, but for designating age in the female sex, daughter of 1, 2, 10 years, i. e. a female of that age; and in poetic imagery, e. g. Gen. 49, 22 daughter of a tree, i. e. branch; Ecc. 12, 4 daughter of song, i. e. singer; Ps. 17, 8 daughter of the eye, i. e. the pupil; daughter of the city, i. e. the suburbs or adjacent district Num. 21, 25. See 73.

תְּבְּי (pl. מְבְּיִבְּ m. in Ez. 45, 10 but f. in Is. 5, 10, bath, measure for liquids about 8½ gallons; hence βάτος Luke 16, 6, and perh. Ger. butte, bottich, Eng. butt; r. בְּבִיבּ

בּתִּדן Chald., pl. בַּתִּדן Ezr. 7, 22, bath (measure); i. q. Heb. בַּתָּד I.

pr. n. (daughter of many) of a gate Cant. 7, 5.

סבות הייש pr. n. f. (daughter of oath) mother of Solomon 1 K. 1, 15; called also

pr. n. f. (daughter of oath, שַׁבְּעֹל softened from שָׁבָּעֹל) 1 Ch. 3, 5.

(obs.) perh. akin to רְּחָבָּ = רְּחָפָּ, to break up or destroy; hence רְּחָבָּ הַבְּּבְּ f. desolation i. q. רְּבָּב, only is. 5, 6.

רְבְּילִי (only pl. הַהּוֹת) f. desolation, only Is. 7, 19 בְּחַלֵּי חַבְּלֵי the valleys of desolations; r. רְבָּי

pr. n. (perh. abode of God) of a place in Simeon 1 Ch. 4, 30, but in Josh. 13, 30 בחול also

pr. n. m. perh. for מְּרוּצֵּאֵל (man of God) Gen. 22, 22.

בתולים m.pl.virginstate,virginity Lev. 21, 13 (cf. בְּלִּהְמִים, בְּקִרִים, וְקָנִים, וְקָנִים, נְעָלִּהְמִים,); fig. tokens of virginity Deut. 22, 14.

1 Ch. 4, 18.

ברת houses, see בתרם.

יבר (obs.) akin to בְּרַב, to separate, to seclude; prob. hence בְּרִגּלָי virgin.

prob. akin to ruz, to cut up; only Pi. prz to cut to pieces Ez. 16, 40.

akin to אָם, only in Qal and Pi. (מְתֵּב) to cut to pieces, split, only Gen. 15, 10; hence

תְּבְיר (w. suf. בְּקְרוֹי m. piece, part Gen. 15, 10; also a split, קיר בְּקִר Cant. 2, 17 mountains of splitting i.e. mountains cut up by gorges or defiles.

דְּלְרְוֹן m. a ravine, only in 2 Sam. 2, 29 הַבְּרִרוֹן as pr. n. of a ravine on the eastern bank of the Jordan: perh. for הָבֵּרִן הָבָן Num. 32, 36.

and הַחָּם, to cut or mark out, hence to measure; hence הַחַבַּוּ. 2) to cut off, to destroy; hence הַחַבּּוּ.

Alphabet; hence used also for 3. Its early form on Phen. monuments and Heb. coins is Λ, whence the Greek ק or Γ , the Roman C and G; see Table of Ancient Alphabets. Its name מַבֶּל, מִּבֶּל is from בַּבָּל camel, the head and neck of which it rudely pictured; the form and name (whence Gr. Γάμμα) suggesting by the first sound the force of the letter, which as in Greek was our g hard (as in god, get), but with a slight difference between a gh and a g (see Gram. § 6, 3).

ג seems to be a formative ending (akin to קּבָּה and הַבְּי) in אַכְּצָּג from בְּיִנְג from בְּיִנְג from בְּיִנְג בָּיִנְ

אָלָּהְ, (for הַּאָבּה; r. הַאָּבּ) adj. m. elated, proud Is. 16, 6. The c. pl. אָבּי only in the Q'ri of Ps. 123, 4 proud oppressors, but see

אניין to sprout, to grow up, of plants Job 8, 11; to rise, of swelling water Ez. 47, 5; prob. to be high, of the head Job 10, 16. Fig. to be exalted, majestic, of God Ex. 15, 21; also to be haughty, see אוֹ, ראָשָּׁה. Cf. Syr.

וו (obs.) to be deep, hollow, hence אַרְא, אָרָא, בּיִא, L. cavus, Bret. cav, W. cau (hollow).

וֹלְאָבּ f. *pride*, only in Prov. 8, 13; r. נְּאָד I.

אָלָּבְּׁלְּ (pl. מְּצְּרֵם) adj. m. lifted up, high, lofty Is. 2, 12; in a bad sense, haughty Jer. 48, 29; often for ungodly (opp. יְבָּיָּ) Prov. 16, 19, Sept. ὑβρισταί; r. וֹאָצָּוֹ I.

Num. 13, 15.

f. exaltation, in a good sense, highness, majesty Deut. 33, 26; in a bad sense, pride, haughtiness Ps. 73, 6, fig. of the raging sea Ps. 46, 4; excellency, splendour Ps. 68, 35.

(only pl.) m. redemption, only in Is. 63, 4, אַרְּלִים my redemption, the pl. being used here perh. as abstract (see Gram. § 108, 2, a); but it may well be the pass. part. of אַזָּ my redeemed ones.

קְּאָלְיָרָם (r. רְּאָשִׁיְּרָ c. רְּאָשִּׁיְּ, pl. נְּאַלִּירָם m. prop. mounting, swelling, fig. 1) excellency Is. 4, 2; majesty, בְּאַלִיךְ the Majesty of Jacob, i. e. Jacob's באות

God Am. 8, 7 (cf. קייניאל 18am. 15, 29), but the Holy Land in Ps. 47, 5; און בייניאל the glory or pride of Jordan, i.e. its green and wooded banks Jer. 12, 5, Zech. 11, 3. 2) pride, haughtiness Prov. 16, 18, Is. 16, 6; pride of waves Job 38, 11; pl. only Ez. 16, 56 און און thy arrogances (cf. L. superbiæ, F. hauteurs, our high airs).

מְלְּצִירִים (only pl. נְּצִּירִים) adj. m. proud, only in K'thibh of Ps. 123, 4; but the Q'ri reads מְצִּי רֹיִנִים proud ones of oppressors i. e. proud oppressors (Gram. § 112, Rem. 1); ד. הַּצִּיּי וֹר.

הַּאָּדוֹת f. pl. valleys Ez. 7, 6; see זְּ.

(fut. רְבָאֵל) 1) trans. to release, to set free what was bound or fettered; hence a) to deliver, to save from enemies Ps. 107, 2, bondage Ex. 6, 6, captivity Is. 43, 1, dangers Gen. 48, 16, w. acc. of the obj. and מיד (Hos. 13, 14) or מיד of the person or thing from which, Jer. 31, 11; to redeem what is devoted, holy, i. e. to release the restraints on its use, Lev. 27, 13; to ransom what is sold, i. e. to buy it back from its possessor, Lev. 25, 25; hence Job 3, 5 let darkness and death-shade דָּבָאֶלֶהוּ redeem if i. e. may they recover possession of the day, alluding to Gen. 1, 2. 5) With pr to demand back the blood of the slain, i. e. to avenge it on the slayer, only in part. בּוֹלֵל וֹלִינָּם the avenger of blood Deut. 19, 6, without בְּילֵּם in Num. 35, 12. ץ) As the right of redemption and duty of blood-revenge belonged only to the next of kin, hence בְּילֵם stands for a blood-relative Lev. 25, 25, Buth 3, 12; בְּילֵם (one) of our kinsmen Ruth 2, 20. ô) The בְּילִם had to marry the childless widow of his kinsman, hence בַּילַם (denom.) to act a kinsman's part, i. e. to marry the widow, Ruth 3, 13.

2) intrans. (perh. akin to גַּעַל and וו חַלַל II) to be loose, free, i. e. to be unrestricted, hence profane, for the Hebrew considered what was holy as debarred and inaccessible to the unclean; but this sense is obsolete in Qal (cf. the Rabbinic מְחֵר set free, i. e. lawful, opp. to אַסוּר bound, i. e. forbidden; comp. Ps. 146, 7); hence in general, to be desecrated; comp. נְבָאַל (Il, also נְבָאַל. — Niph. ו יַובַלל to be redeemed, released Lev. 27, 33, Is. 52, 3; to ransom oneself Lev. 25, 49. 2) נאֹל (Gram. § 51, 2, Rem.) to be profaned, polluted, e.g. by blood Is. 59, 3; Lam. 4, 14. - Pi. אָאָל to defile Mal. 1, 7. — Pu. bin to be defiled, part. מנאָל polluted (food) Mal. 17, 12, to be made unconsecrate, i. e. to be degraded from sacred office Ezr. 2, 62. — Hiph. to soil, to make unclean, with blood Is. 63, 3 (only perf. 1 pers. אגאלשר by Aramaism for הגאלחד). — Hith. to defile oneself w. unclean food Dan. 1, 8.

לְּאֶלֵּךְ (only c. pl. נְּאֶלֵּדְ) m. profanations, only Neh. 13, 29; r. גָּאָלַבּ 2.

f. 1) redemption, esp. repurchase of a field that had been sold, Lev. 25, 24; hence right of redemption Jer. 32, 8, comp. v. 7 w. שַּשְׁיִם expressed; בּיִּבְּים וּשְׁיִבְּים perpetual right of redemption Lev. 25, 32; price of redemption Lev. 25, 26. 2) relationship, which involved the right of redemption, אָאָלָיִדְּרָ Ez. 11, 15 men of thy kinship, i. e. thy relatives.

בַּבֶּרם .pl. נְבָּרם, w. suf. נְבָּר, pl. נְבָּרם, m. something gibbous, bulging up, arched, convex; hence 1) ridge, e. g. of the altar, i. e. its top (Sept. τὸ ὑψος) Ez. 43, 13; hence the back, of men Ps. 129, 3, of animals Ez. 10, 12; of a shield, its bosses Job 15, 26; bulwarks, ramparts in Job 13, 12. 2) a vault, hence brothel (cf. L. fornix), because prostitutes often sat in such arched cells or booths Ez. 16, 31; the rim of a wheel 1 K. 7, 33; אַבוֹרו עֵרנַרו lit. arches of his eyes, i. e. his arched eye-brows Lev. 14, 9, only the fem. pl. being used in this sense. --- Cf. xuooc, L. gibbus, W. cefn, G. giebel, E. gable.

בל Chald. (w. suf. בּלְּהָ m. the back, as in Heb., Dan. 7, 6 בֹּלְּהָ mai on its backs (pl. for sing. like τὰ νῶτα) but the Q'ri has בּגָּה Sept. ἐπάνω αὐτῆς. In the Targ. and Talm. בּגַיִּג בְּנֵלְם, בַּגַּיִּג בָּנָלִם in Heb.

בָּרֵכּם (part. of בּוֹבּה), only in pl. בָּרָבּם ploughers 2 K. 25, 12, in K'thibh; see בּוֹבּה.

בַּבְּרָם (only pl. נְבָּרָם; r. בַּבְּרָם) m. something cut out, hence 1) piece of wood, board or plank 1 K. 6, 9. 2) pit, cistern Jer. 14, 3. 3) i. q. בְּבָּב locust Is. 33, 4, perh. so called for its cutting off vegetation.

고호, 고호 pr. n. (a pit, r. 크리) of a place 2 Sam. 21, 19, but 기를 in 1 Ch. 20, 4.

בּברן Chald. (def. אַבְּא, pl. זְּבְּרְ; r. נְּבֶּר m. pit, den, of lions Dan. 6, 8.

out, excavate; hence

אָבֶּאָים (pl. נְּבָאִים) m. cistern Is. 30, 14; pool Ez. 47, 11.

לְבָּלֵּ (obs.) akin to תְּבָּה, צְבָּה, קְּבָּה, to be curved, rising as a hill or sinking as a hollow; hence to be crooked, bent. Deriv. בַּ, תְבָּא, בֹּ, וְדִבְּאָ. C£ צֹמְתְאָדע, צֹיִתְדְעָּ, צֹיִתְדְעָּ,

Chald. (obs.) akin to Heb.  $\exists \exists \lambda$ , 1) to dig; hence  $\exists \lambda$ . 2) to be convex, high; hence  $\exists \lambda$ .

নিট্ট (only pl. নাট্ট্র, cf. ট্র্ট) f. arch or brow of the eye Lev. 14, 9; felloe (of a wheel) Ez. 1, 18.

(3 perf. f. בְּכָּוָא Ez. 31, 5; inf. בְּהָהָא Zeph. 3, 11; fut. בְּהָה, 3 pl. fem. הובחרנה Ez. 16, 50 for מגברנה) akin to גָבֶל, 1) to be high or tall, a tree Ez. 19, 11, the heavens Ps. 103, 11, a man 1 Sam. 10, 23. 2) fig. to be exalted Job 36, 7; נבה לב heart is high, i. e. takes courage 2 Ch. 17, 6, in a bad sense, to be haughty Ps. 131, 1; said of a person, to be proud Jer. 13, 15. - Hiph. הנביה to make high, exalt Ez. 17, 24. Adverbially w. inf. בְּבַבִּרוֹה they make high to fly, i. e. they soar on high Job 5, 7, but without in Job 39, 27 to fly high (see Gram. § 142, 4, Rem. 1), comp. Is. 7, 11, Ps. 113, 5. Hence

הקבּ adj. m. high (i. q. תַּבְּבָּ), only in constr. as in רְּבָּר הַ בְּּבָּל tall of stature Ez. 31, 3; בוֹל הַבָּל haughty of heart Prov. 16, 5.

1) high or tall, of stature 1 Sam. 9, 2, a tower Is. 2, 15, mountain 57, 7, gate Jer. 51, 58, wall Deut. 3, 5, horn Dan. 8, 3, gallows Est. 5, 14; fig. high-minded,

לביים the proud Is. 5, 15. 2) subst. height 1 Sam. 16, 7; הַהָּה pride 1 Sam. 2, 3.

gather or collect; hence

ר ארוב f. haughtiness Is. 2, 11; r. אוב.

הברלות (poet., pl. הברלות f. border Is. 28, 25; margin of the land, seashore, Ps. 74, 17; limit Num. 34, 2; then a bounded district Deut. 32, 8.

adj. strong or mighty Gen. 10, 8; adj. strong or mighty Gen. 10, 8; אל בּבּוֹל Is. 9, 5 mighty hero or perh. mighty God, as in Is. 10, 21, comp. Deut. 10, 17. 2) subst. mighty one, hero Jer. 51, 30, Is. 3, 2; in bad sense, tyrant Ps. 52, 3. — אבור היל בייל שווא mighty one of strength, i. e. a) mighty warrior Judg. 6, 12, or simply warrior Josh. 1, 14; β) mighty one in wealth, i. e. very rich man Ruth 2, 1

comp. 2 K. 15, 20;  $\gamma$ ) mighty one of worth, i. e. an energetic successful man 1 K. 11, 28.

לְּבֶר r. נְּבֶר Chald. (def. בְּרָהָא; r. נְּבֶר, f. might Dan. 2, 20, 23.

דרקדים (ר. רבּדְרָתי w. suf. וּבְּבּרְתָּתי f. strength Ecc. 9, 16; valour Judg. 8, 21; fig. force, prowess Judg. 18, 21 mightiness of God Is. 33, 13, Ps. 145, 11; mighty acts בְּבְּרִרוֹת of God Deut. 3, 24; victory Ex. 32, 18; oppression Jer. 23, 10.

high, of the forehead; hence

기교과 adj. m. prob. high of forehead, i. e. forehead-bald, only Lev. 13, 41, while 기교 (lit. smooth) means bald behind Lev. 13, 40; hence

לְבְּבֵי f. bald forehead Lev. 13, 42; fig. baldness or bare place on the outer or right side of cloth, Lev. 13, 55; opp. מְבָיבָר

קבה pr. n. m. (collector, r. נְּבָה Neh. 11, 8.

pr. n. (cisterns Jer. 14, 3, or locusts Is. 33, 4) of a place not far from Jerusalem Is. 10, 31.

לְבִרְכְּהְ f. curdled milk, cheese, only in Job 10, 10; r. בַּבָּן.

Ph. m. akin to ΓΣΑΡ, χύπελλον, chalice or goblet Gen. 44, 2, comp. Jer. 35, 5; fig. the cup of flowers, calix Ex. 25, 31; r. ΣΕΑ.

לבריך adj. m., מבירה f. mighty, ruling, leading, but used only as a subst. lord, master, only in Gen. 27, 29. 37; fem. mistress, but used only for a queen, i. e. king's wife 1 K. 11, 19 or king's mother 1 K. 15, 13.

אָבִיר פּפּבירָה, פּפּבירָה

m. something stiffened, frozen, hence prop. ice; fig. crystal, so

called from its similarity to ice, only Job 28, 18: r. whi.

pr. n. (Arab. جَبَرُ jebel mountain) of a Phenician city, now Jebeil, the little mountain; in Greek Βύβλος (γ = β, cf. γλήχων = βλήχων) Εz. 27, 9; gentil. n. קבָל Josh. 13, 5; pl. מְּבָלִים Giblites 1 K. 5, 32.

לְבֶּלֶ (r. נְּבֶלְ ) pr. n. of a mountainous region South of the Dead Sea, Ps. 83, 8; still called *Jebâl* (hills).

לבל, see אבבל,

הְבְּבֹּלֵית (for נְּבְּבֹּרִית) f. wreathen work, hence something laced together, הובלה הישות בבלה wreath-like chains Ex. 28, 22; r. בבל אורים בבלה בצייה בבלה בבלים ב

(obs.) i. q. בָּבֶר, to be gibbous, to curve, hence גְּבָר hunch-backed, בְּבִינָת peaky mountain, knolly ridge, בְּבִינָת cheese, prob. from the bulging form.

adj. m. hump-backed Lev. 21, 20.

ַּבְּרֵינָה Job 10, 10, see בְּבָרָה.

(only pl. נְבְּיִנְּיִם) m. back, ridge, הַּבְּנְיִם mountain of ridges Ps. 68, 16, in v. 17 הַבְּיִנְים in apposition; cf. Homer's πολυδειράς Ούλυμπος, II. 1, 499.

לבל, אָבָר (obs.) akin to בְּבֶע, אָבָר, לָבָר, to be vaulted, curved, bowl-shaped; hence to be arched, hilly; hence

קב"ב pr. n. (hill) of a Levitical city in Benjamin, about a mile north of Jerusalem Josh. 18, 24; also called בֵּבֵע בִּנְיְבָשׁיִן 1 Sam. 13, 16.

pr. n. m. (prob. hill) 1 Ch. 2, 49.

(pl. רְּבְּעִית בָּי, f. 1) hill Is. 40, 4; בְּבְּעִית בִּיִלְּתְּ Hab. 3, 6 hills of eternity, i.e. primeval. Zion is called the hill of God (תְּבָית רָבָּבְּאָ) Ez. 34, 26, as Bethel in earlier time was called seems to be used for רְבָּבְּיִת רָּאָלִיתְם 1 Sam. 10, 5; the word seems to be used for רְבָּבָּית רָאָלִית 3, hill of idolatrous worship. 2) pr. n. of several cities lying on hills, e. g. a) city in Benjamin, which as the birth-place of Saul was called רַבְּבָּיִם 1 Sam. 11, 4; gentil. ח. בְּבָבִיה בְּבִּיבִּיה וֹ נִינִייִ 1 Sam. 11, 4; gentil. ח. בְּבָבָיִה 1 Ch. 12, 3; β) city in Judah, Josh. 15, 57; r. בַּבָּבָּ.

קבעני pr. n. (of or on a hill) of a city of the Hivites Josh. 10, 2, in Benjamin Josh. 18, 25; gentil. n. בעני 2 Sam. 21, 1.

m. small cup, hence the calix or corolla of flowers, e. g. the flax (was) blossom, i. e. was in flower, Ex. 9, 31. — From ΣΞ, w. the dimin. ending —, akin to χύπελλον.

דְּבְּעָה pr. n. (hill) of a city about 3 miles north of Jerusalem in Benjamin Josh. 18, 28; called also אָבְּיִהְיּם 1 Sam. 10, 5, where prob. God's ark was in the house of Abinadab 1 Sam. 7, 1; הַאָּאָרֹים (hill of Ammah) not far from הַיִּח in Benjamin 2 Sam. 2, 24; בְּיִבְּיִה (leper's hill) place to the west of Jerusalem Jer. 31, 39; בְּיִבְּיִּבְּיִּה (perh. the hill of beauty) in the south of the wilderness of Ziph 1 Sam. 23, 19; בְּיִבְּיִה (perh. the archer's hill) a place not far from Gilgal Judg. 7, 1; בּיִבְּיִה 's̄

(hill of Phinehas) a city in Ephraim Josh. 24, 33.

, also 🛂 (hence 3 pl. in pause לבבר 2 Sam. 1, 23; fut. רנבר) akin to בָּבֶל, prop. to bind or twist together, hence to be strong or mighty Gen. 7, 18; also to prevail, to be נבר חרל ,11, 11, בבר מיל ,to mighty in means, i. e. rich and dominant Job 21, 7; w. אָל over Ps.117, 2; w. ברו פנר, מן they are stronger than I, i. e. too mighty for me Ps. 65,4 (cf. Gen. 4, 13); w. 📮 among 1 Ch. 5, 2; w. > according to Jer. 9, 2. — Pi. to make strong, to help, w. acc. Zech. 10,6, 12; מְיַלִּים to strengthen forces i. e. put forth more strength Ecc. 10, 10. - Hiph. to make valid or confirm (בררת) Dan. 9, 27; to exert strength, prevail Ps. 12, 5 (see Gram. § 53, 2, Rem.). - Hith. to shew oneself strong, w. אַ over the enemy Is. 42, 13, i. e. to conquer him; to be defiant, w. 🍇 against Job 15, 25; to grow insolent Job 36, 9.

מברים (pl. מברים; r. מברים m. 1) strong one, a man (chiefly poet. for ארשים Ps. 34, 9; a warrior Judg. 5, 30, Deut. 22, 5; but also like פארים, it is used for male, hence a husband Prov. 6, 34, and also for a man-child Job 3, 3; when used in opposition to God, it is a human being, a mortal Job 4, 17, as woman in the East is scarcely taken into account; בייביים man by man Josh. 7, 14. 2) pronom. like בייא (Gram. 124, 2, Rem. 1), each, every one Joel 2, 8. 3) pr. n. m. (a brave) 1 K. 4, 19.

Tip archaic or crude form of Tip (Gram. § 84, Nos. 10, 11 and Note 2) m. a man Ps. 18, 26, comp. 2 Sam. 22, 26.

רברנא, def. מְבְרָדְן, def. אָבְרָדָן,

as if from גָּבֶר i. q. Heb. מֶּבֶר a man Dan. 2, 25.

קבר pr. n. (fort, r. נָבֶר) of a place Ezr. 2, 20; prob. for מָבֶר, cf. Neh. 7, 25.

רַבְּיֵי Chald. (c. pl. נְּבָּרֵי) m. hero, mighty man Dan. 3, 20.

אַבְרַרָּאָ Chald., see בְּבָרָיָא.

pr. n. (mighty one of God) of an angel Dan. 8, 16; cf. Γαβριήλ Luke 1, 19.

לְבֶּרֶת הְּבְּרֶת הְבְּרֶת (for בְּבֶרֶת הְּבְּרֶת הְּבִּרֶת הְּבִּרְת הָּבִּרְת הְּבִּרְת הְּבִּרְת הְּבִּרְת הְבִּרְת הְבִּרְת בְּבְּרָת הְבִּרְת בְּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת בִּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת הַבְּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת הַבְּרָת הַבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת בְּבְּרָת הַבְּרָת הַבְּבְּרָת הַבְּרָת הַבְּבְּרָת הַבְּרָת הַבְּרָת הַבְּרָת הְבִּבְּרָת הַבְּרָת הְבִּבְּרְת הְבִּבְּרָת הְבִּבְּרָת הְבְּבְּרְת הְבְּבְּרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבִּבְרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְּרְת הְבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבּבְּרָת הְבּבְרָת הְבּבְרָת הְבּבְרָת הְבּבְרָת הְבּבְרָת הְבּבְרָת הְבּבְרָת הְבּבְרָת הְבּבְרָת הְבּבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְרָת הְבְּבְרְתְבְּבְרְתְבְּבְרְתְבְבְּרְת הבְבְבְרְתְבְבְרְת הבּבְרְת הבּבְרְת הבּבְרְת הבּברְת הבּברת הבּברת הבּברת הבּברת הבּברת הבברת ה

(obs.) to freeze, i. q. Arab. בְּרֵה ; but prob. akin to בְּבָּה ; cf. Chald. בְּבָּה to collect) in the primary notion, to draw or gather together, hence to be compact; hence בַּבָּרִים, אָלְבָּרִים, בִּירָבָּים,

קְּבְּקְרָ pr. n. (elevation, r. בְּבָּ) of a city in Dan Josh. 19, 44; comp. Chald. אִרְבָּא, γαββαθα in John 19, 13, Talm. בְּבָּר.

אָבָּ (w. ה local הַּבָּהְ, w. suf. בְּבָּרְ pl. הַיִּבּבְּ m. roof, prop. covering Josh. 2, 6, 8; fig. cover of altar, i.e. the top Ex. 30, 3. — Perh. from הַּבְּּ I, redup. אַבְּאָבְּ w. the meaning to be high (cf. בַּיבָּי); but prob. from בַּבָּ to cover, whence בְּבָּבָּ לָּבְּבְּ (like בַּבְּבָּן from בַּבָּבָּ בַּבָּ (like בַּבְּבָּר from בַּבָּבָּ Cf. L. tectum from tego, W. tŷ, tâ, fr. toi, Gael. teagh fr. tuighim, G. dach fr. decken, E. thatch fr. deck, στέγη (= τέγος) fr. στέγω, Sans. tvatch.

לבּ (ר. רְדָאָ I) m. 1) coriander, prob. because the grains have on them little furrows Ex. 16, 31. 2) fortune, prop. a deciding, apportioning, w. the art. בבּר the (god of) destiny, i. e. Baal Is, 65, 11.

לבָּל Same as אָב (r. אָב I) m. 1) luck בְּלָּך Gen. 30, 11 in K'thibh, Sept. בֹּע דֹעְלְץ Gen. 30, 11 in K'thibh, Sept. בֹּע דֹעָץ הוּ luck, fortunately, but the Q'ri has בָּא בָּר fortune cometh. 2) pr. n. m. (luck in Gen. 30, 11; but troop is the sense implied in Gen. 49, 19; cf. בַּעוֹל בָּע son of Jacob, and head of a tribe; בְּעֹל בָּע בַּעוֹל בָּע brook of Gad, i. e. Jabbok, 2 Sam. 24, 5; gentilic n. בִּעְי בַּעְ Gadite Deut. 3, 12. 3) pr. n. m. (luck) of a prophet in time of David 1 Sam. 22, 5.

קרָבְיָאָ Chald.(only def. pl. מְּיָרְבִיּאָ treasurers Dan. 3, 2, 3; same as בְּיָבָּ (ז = ז), which see.

קרְבָּי in pr. n. הרְבָּר (cavern of the defile, r. בְּדְבָּ I) Num. 33, 32, station of the Israelites in the Wildernes, same as בְּדְבֹּרָת Deut. 10, 7.

קרבר (w. ה וסכ. הידה) pr. n. (a defile, r. קרבר I) of a place in the wilderness Deut. 10, 7, i. q. הר בַּבְּרָבֶּר Num. 33, 32.

וֹלָתְי, דְּיָבָ I, דְּיִבְּ, to cut, to make a gash; hence perh. בְּּדְּרָּהְ troop (cf. L. acies), בְּּיַ fortune (as deciding or portioning out events). — Hithpo. דְּיִבְּיִבְּי to cut or wound oneself, in mourning Jer. 16, 6, in idolatry Deut. 14, 1, 1 K. 18, 28. — The ultimate root בול בול הוא ביל הוא

אר (3 pl. fut. פּרָיד Ps. 94, 21) akin to אַדָּיד, perh. פּרָיד ps. to bind together, combine, to troop; they combine against (שֹבָּי the soul of the just Ps. 94, 21; hence prob. בּרַדּר to crowd or troop together Jer. 5, 7, Mic. 4, 14. — Cf. W. cydio (to join).

Chald. (imp. 1713) to hew or cut down Dan. 4, 11, 20.

גְּיִיָּה ,בְּיִר (obs.) akin to גְּיִרה , גָּיִר , גָּיִר , גְּיִרה ,בְּיִר , גְּיִרה ,בְּיִר ,בְּיר ,בְּיִר ,בְּיר ,בְּיִר ,בְּיר ,בְּיִר ,בְּיר ,בְּיִר ,בְּיר ,בּיר ,בְּיר ,בְּיר ,בּיר ,בְּיר ,בּיר ,בְיר ,בּיר ,בּי

לְּבְּוֹלְיִדְיּגְ (only pl. w. suf. f. banks of a river, prop. cutting or tearing away of the earth, Josh. 3, 15, Is. 8, 7. — Cf. Arab. בּבּ coast, L. litus from lædo, מֹצְדֹיׁה fr. מֹצְיִיטְוּיִנְ, also E. shore from shear.

f. prop. fortune, then epithet of the star Venus as the sign of good fortune. Only in pr. ח. הַצָּר בָּנְיּה (court of fortune) Josh. 15, 27.

לְּכְּדָלְ, הְבְּדְלְבָּ, הְבְּדְלָבְּ, הְבְּדְלָבְּ, הְבְּדְלָבְּ, הַבְּדְלָבְּ, הַבְּדְלָבְּ, הַבְּיִלְבְּ, f. greatness, majesty of God Ps. 145, 3, of a king Est. 1, 4, of a courtier Est. 10, 2; renown 2 Sam. 7, 23; mighty acts הוֹשְׁלִּים, Ps. 145, 6.

নিটা (only in pl. চাচ-, r. চাচ-; r. চাচ-; r. চাচ-; r. চাচ-; m. reproaches or revilings Is. 43, 28; 51, 7.

1277 f. scorn, only in Ez. 5, 15; r. 571.

75 pr. n. m. (fortunate) 2 K. 15, 14; also a Gadite, gentilic of 75 Deut. 3, 12.

נְּדְרֵים (pl. בְּרָיִם 1 Sam. 10, 3, c. נְּדָרִם Gen. 27, 9; r. נְּדָרוֹם m. a kid Gen. 38, 23; mostly w. נְּדָרוֹם, as זְלָּרִים kids of the goats Gen. 27, 16.

ים pr. n. m. (fortunate, from יש 2) Num. 13, 11.

pr. n. m. (God's good luck, i. e. from him) Num. 13, 10.

קרוֹתָדי (only pl. בְּרָרוֹתָדּי K'thibh for Q'ri גָּרוֹיתִדי f. banks, only 1 Ch. 12, 15; see נְּרָדוֹ

נְּרָדּ (only pl. נְּרָדּוֹיִם; from נְּרָדּיּ f. a she-kid, only Cant. 1, 8.

לְבְּרִיכְ (only pl. בְּרֵילִם; r. בְּרֵילָם) m. prop. twisted or wreathed things; hence, 1) fringes, tassels Deut. 22, 12. 2) fig. wreaths, festoons on the capitals of columns 1 K. 7, 17.

שריק (r. מַרָּשׁ) m. heap, hence 1) a shock or stack of sheaves Ex. 22, 5, Job 5, 26; a mound over a grave, a tomb Job 21, 32. Cf. מַבָּיבּ

יוֹלְבֶּלְּהָ, see Gram. § 121, 4 (fut. בְּּלֵבֶּלְּהָ, see Gram. § 121, 4 (fut. בְּּלֵבֶּלְּהָ, prop. i. q. Aram. בְּלֵבְּלָּהָ, to bind, twist (cf. בְּּלֵבְּלָּהָ), hence to be firm, strong (akin to Syr. בְּרַבּלְהָה nape of the neck, for its strength) as in other verbs of binding, e.g. בְּרָבָּלְהָּ

then gen. to be or become great (full grown) Gen. 38, 14, high or extolled Ps. 35, 27, mighty Jer. 5, 27, rich Gen. 26, 13, important Gen. 41, 40 precious 2 Sam. 26, 24; to grow up Job 31, 18. - Pi. אול (at end of a clause see Gram. § 52, Rem. 1) to cause to grow, let grow (hair) Num. 6, 5, (plants) Is. 44, 14; to magnify Josh. 3, 7; to bring up (children) Is. 1, 2; fig. to extol or praise, w. ? Ps. 34, 4, or w. acc. Ps. 69, 31. - Pu. to be brought up (of children) Ps. 144, 12. - Hiph. to make great or large (favour) Gen. 19, 19; to make high, to lift up Ps. 41, 10; הגהיל לעשות (see Gram. § 142, Rem. 1) to do great things Ps. 126, 2, Joel 2, 21, but proud things in Joel 2, 20; to make great the mouth (w. פול and צל) i. e. to speak insolently Obad. 12, w. ספר Ez. 35, 13. — Hith. to shew oneself great Ez. 38, 23; to behave proudly Is. 10, 15, Dan. 11, 36.

בְּלֵל (pl. c. פּרֶל: adj. m. growing Gen. 26, 13, 1 Sam. 2, 26; strong, lusty w. בַּשֵׁר Ez. 16, 26.

בָּרוֹל, see בָּרוֹל.

(w. suf. אַרְלוּ), once אַרְלּה Ps. 150, 2) m. greatness Ez. 31, 7; fig. honour, majesty, of God Deut. 3, 24, of a king Ez. 31, 2; בּבָר 'a greatness of heart, i. e. pride Is. 9, 8.

לְּבֵּל pr. n. m. (huge) Ezr. 2, 47. רְבָּלִה, see בִּּלִה,

קבְלְרָה , בְּדַלְיְהוּ pr. n. m. (great is הָּיִ) 2 K. 25, 22, Jer. 39, 14.

קר pr. n. m. (I magnify, viz. God) son of Heman 1 Ch. 25, 4.

(fut. קֿבָרַע) akin to קֿבָרָן (which see), אָדָע I, יָדָע II, קּבָרַע II, קּבָרַע ווע to cut off (beard) Is. 15, 2, to hew

down or fell Is. 10, 33, fig. to destroy (a city) Lam. 2, 3; break asunder Zech. 11, 10, 14; to cut off (arm or horn), i. e. to destroy power 1 Sam. 2, 31, Lam. 2, 3. — Niph. to be cut down Is. 14, 12; to be extirpated (of a people) Judg. 21, 6; to be cut off Am. 3, 14, Ez. 6, 6. — Pi. II, but II, w. distinct. accent, to smash Deut. 12, 3; break to pieces (bars) Is. 45, 2; break off (horns) Ps. 75, 11. — Pu. to be felled Is. 9, 9. Hence

קרון pr. n. m. (prob. feller i. e. mighty warrior, r. קנד Judg. chs. 6—8; Sept. Γεδεών.

קרעם pr. n. m. (a cutting down, perh. of trees) of a place in Benjamin Judg. 20, 45; r. גָּרָע w. ending בּרָע, like בַּרָּע

קרער pr.n. m. (prob. feller, r. בְּדְענֵר (קרַער pr.n. m. (prob. feller, r. נְּדָענִר ) Num. 1, 11.

Arab. • לביל, to cut off, hence fig. to use cutting words. — Pi. אָבָּל to reproach (cf. קּדְּדְּקָ); esp. to blaspheme 2 K. 19, 6, 22.

ন্ন, see দান্ত.

ּתְּרַנְּפָת, see הַבְּיִם,

קָרֶר (c. בֶּרֶר, cf. Gram. § 93, 5; pl. w. suf. נְּרֵרֶיִן, com. gend. 1) wall, of a vineyard Num. 22, 24, of a court Ez. 42, 10, of a city Mic. 7, 11; a fence Ps. 62, 4. 2) a walled place Ezr. 9, 9; אַנָּה נְיִּ לָּבָּה to breach a wall Is. 5, 5, 5, בְּיִה to build a wall Mic. 7, 11. 3) pr. n. (enclosure) of a city in Judah 1 Ch. 2, 51; gent. דרר 1 Ch. 27, 28.

1) pr. n. m. (wall) 1 Ch. 8, 31. 2) pr. n. (fortress) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 58, now Jedûr.

קה pr. n. (fortress) of a city of Canaan Josh. 12, 13. — Also the construct form of קדר; see above.

קברות pr. n. (folds) of a city in Judah, Josh. 15, 41; r. בַּרָּבָּרָ.

pr. n. (two-folds or pens; cf. בְּעִרנִתְבְּים of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 36.

3. נְּדֵר see בְּדֵרְי

זְּבְרָתְּה f. i. q. נְּבְרָה *a wall*, only in Ez. 42, 12; r. בָּרָה.

(obs.) akin to דָּבָּ II, Chald. מַּדְאַ, Syr. נְּבִּי to heap up;

Fig. Ez. 47, 13 wrong reading for Fig. but perh. it is an interchange of 2 for 1, as in 22 for 12 Ez. 25, 7.

יְּבְּעָדֵּה (fut. יְבְּעָדֵּה) perh. akin to rest to be high, hence to hift up, fig. to remove (cf. Syr. סוף to escape), only in Hos. 5, 13

nor will the hurt remove from you i. e. heal; hence

دُوْرُةُ £. (perh. akin to الله أَوْرُا Low escape) a lifting up, escape; a glad heart makes לב שמח ביטיב בהח a good escape i. e. makes a happy deliverance Prov. 17, 22, comp. Prov. 15, 13.

(fut. רָבְהַר) to bow down, w. 55 over some one 2 K. 4, 34; w. וסכ. bow down ארצה to the ground 1 K. 18, 42; prob. akin to Aram. נתן, אַחַן, Sam. גען.

אַלָּ (w. suf. אָנָה , בּנָם ; r. יַנָּטָ) m. i. q. אתר חשלכת אחרר גוד the back; only בי me hast thou cast behind thy back 1 K. 14, 9.

75 Chald. (c. בוֹא, אוֹג, w. suf. הַיוֹּג, m. i. q. Heb. אַ, the back, body in general; but used only fig. for the middle, midst, בתוֹה = בְנוֹ in the שולה של להוך ב לגוא (בון Dan. 3, 25; בלוח ב into the midst of Dan. 3, 6; מָן־גּוֹא = קיחות from the midst of Dan. 3, 26.

ובן (for בַּוָּר, w. suf. בָּוֹר; r. m. 1) the back, body in general Prov. 10, 13, comp. Is. 37, 18. 2) the middle, midst, פָּן גַּר יְגֹרָשׁף from the midst (of men) are they driven forth Job 30, 5. Cf. Chald. מן־גוֹא.

X13, see 1 Chald.

קב , יָבָב (obs.) akin to יָבָר, to cleave, to dig, hence till or plough; also to cut off; hence

בוֹם m. 1) i. q. או locusts, prob. so called for its cutting and devouring (r. גּוֹב (גּוֹב (גּוֹב (גּוֹב (גּוֹב (גּוֹב (גּוֹב (גּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוּב (גַוּב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוֹב (גַּוּב (גַּוּב (גַּוּב (גַּוּב (גַּוֹב (גַּוּב (גַּוֹב (גַּוּב (גַּיב (גַּוּב (גַּוּב (גַּוּב (גַּוּב (גַּוּב (גַּוּב (גַּוּב (גַּוּב (גָּוּב (גַּוּב (גָּיב (גַּוּב (גָּיב (גַּוּב (גָּיב (גַּוּב (גַּוּב (גַּוּב (גָּיב (גַּוּב (גָּיב (גַּיב (גָּיב (גַּיב (גַּיב (גַּיב (גַּיב (גַּיב (גַּיב (גָּיב (גַּיב (גָּיב (גַּיב (גַּיב (גָּיב (גַּיב (גַּיב (גָּיב (גָּיב (גַּי (גַּיב (גָּיב (גָּיב (גַּב (גַּב (גָּיב (גָּי (גָּיב (גָּיב (גָּיב (גָּיב (גָּייב (גָּי locusts, i. e. nothing but locusts (see Gram. § 108, 4). 2) pr. n. (cistern) of a place 2 Sam. 21, 18.

m. (pl. or collect.) swarm

of locusts Nah. 3, 17. - The ending - is perh. adjectival, as also in הוֹרֵי (see Gram. § 87, 1, c).

pr. n. m. prince of the land of Magog ארץ דומגוג Ez. 38, 2, comp. Γώγ in Apoc. 20, 8. See אַנָג, מֶנגוֹ, --- If this name be Semitic, it comes perh. from គង្គ to be high, redupl. perh. to be gigantic; akin to אָנָג , כָּגוֹג, and perh. to γίγας, 'Ωγύγης, Γύγης and Καύχασος.

אָרָד I (fut. רַגּוּר 1) i. q. קָּדָד I, to cut or wound Gen. 49, 19, Hab. 3, 16. 2) fig. to decide or destine, hence בֶּדר, בֶּד

193 II (obs.) to bind, join, akin to יָעֶקָד, אָגַד, Hence צֶּרָד; hence גִּרד.

מָּבֶת and מְלֵבֶן (obs.) i. q. מָּבָה, to be curved (either concave or convex), arched, hence גור ,בר, בן.

וויים f. 1) for אַ (r. מַנָּה body, prop. ridge, back Job 20, 25, 2) for אָנָה = בְּאֵנָה (r. בְּאָה) a lifting up Job 22, 29; pride Job 33, 17.

Chald. f. pride Dan. 4, 34.

(מוֹרָהָ w. suf. בּוֹרָם, (conly in pl. בּוֹרָם, m. prop. body, hence person, only in K'thibh of Ez. 36, 13-15.

נָנָת, see בָּנָת.

akin to 173, then to flee, to hasten away Ps. 90, 10; perh. hence

The m. refuge, perh. in Ps. 71, 6 מוֹזִי my refuge i. e. whom I hasten to; but see גַּוָה.

m. young (בּוֹזַלָּר (w. suf. pl. בּוֹזַל bird, esp. young dove Gen. 15, 9; eaglet Deut. 32, 11; r. 41. Arab. برزار = Syr. الرزار . --- Prob. mimetic of the sound made by young birds in the nest, a sort of whiz, wheeze or whistle, as the Kamus suggests. Comp. E. goose, G. gans,

L. anser, χήν, W. gŵydh, called so for its hissing or blowing.

דָרָב pr. n. (perh. refuge) of a region, according to the Talm. אַנְּבָּיָם, the ancient Gazaca, summer residence of the Median kings 2 K. 19, 12, Is. 37, 12; יְרֵי בּוֹיְן river of Gozan 1 Ch. 5, 26. Cf. Γαυζανίτις.

אנרון: Job 38, 8, imp. אוֹד for אוֹד Mic. 4, 10)

1) intrans. to break forth, burst forth, of water Job 38, 8, hence אוֹד בּרוֹד 2) trans. to bear a child Mic. 4, 10; to deliver, Ps. 22, 10 for thou בּרוֹד בְּבֵּין art my bringer forth from the womb, where אוֹד בּרוֹד מֹד הַרְּבָּין art from the womb, where ווֹב בּרוֹד ז'ן art from the part. (see Gram. § 72, Rem. 1). — Hiph. אוֹד בְּבִין (מְבִּין Apoc. ווֹבְּיִב ווֹד בִּבְּיִן (מְבִּין מִבְּיִר מִּבְּיִן tut. ווֹבְּיִב מִּבְּיִן apoc. ווֹבְּיִב מִּבְּיִן (מְבִּין מִבְּיִר מִבְּיִּר מִבְּיִּר מִבְּיִר מִבְּיר מִבְּיי מִבְּיר מִבְּיר מִבְּיר מִבְּיר מִבְּיר מִבְּיר מִבְּיר מִבְּיי מִּי מְבְּיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִבְּי מִבְי מִבְיי מְבְּיי מְבְיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִבְיי מִבְּיי מְבְיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִּיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִּי מִּיי מִבְּיי מִּי מִבְּיי מִבְּי מִּי מִּי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִבְּי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִּיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִּיי מִבְּיי מִּי מִבְּיי מִּיי מְיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִבְיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִּיי מִבְּיי מִבְּיי מִ

only Aph. han to rush forth, of the wind Dan. 7, 2.

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לְּבְּרָהָ (r. יְּבָּהָ f. body, living Gen. 47, 18, or dead, a corpse Nah. 3, 3,

celestial Ez. 1, 11; of beasts Judg. 14, 8.

people in Gilgal Josh. 12, 23, Galilee Is. 8, 23, Asia Minor Gen. 14, 1.

רֹלְלוֹם, rarely רֹלְלוֹת (ר. רֹלְאָלֵּת בּצְּלֵית בּצְּלֵית בּצְלֵית בּצְלִית בּצְלְית בּצְלִית בּצְלִית בּצְלִית בּצְלִית בּצְלִית בּצְלִית בּצְלְית בּצְלִית בּצְלִית בּצְלִית בּצְלִית בּצְלְית בּצְלְית בּצְלְית בּצְלְית בּצְלְית בּצְלְית בּצְּלְית בּצְלְית בּצְּלְית בּצְלְית בּבּיב בּבּיב בּצִיים בּבּיב בּיב בּבּיב בּבּיב בּבּיב בּיבּיב בּבּיב בּיבּיב בּיב בּיבּיב בּיבּיב בּיבּיב בּיב בּיבּיב בּיב בּיב בּיבּיב בּיבּיב בּיבּיב בּיב בּי

of a Levitical city in Batanea, afterwards in Manasseh Deut. 4, 43, which gave name to the province Gaulanitis.

עָבָּקץ (r. נְּפֵץ) m. pit Ecc. 10, 8.

(obs.) perh. i. q. פָּבָּ, to protect, shelter; hence

קרב pr. n. m. (perh. protected) Gen. 46, 24; the patron. is of the same form Num. 26, 48.

ירְנִילֵּע (inf. יַבְּיֹתְ and יְבְּיִם, fut. יְבְּיִלְּע perh. akin to רְבְּיִלְ III, קּבְיּה, to bind or twist, hence to writhe or to be in contortions; hence fig. of dying, to expire Ps. 104, 29; frequently in union w. רְּבָּים Gen. 25, 8. — Perh. better to breathe out, taking בַּיְבָּים as = רְּבָּיִתְ I, רְבָּיִבְּּיִם

I (obs.) prob. akin to בָּבַב, בָּבֶב, to be gibbous, bulging; hence בְּבָּב. —

II (Qal obs.) akin to הַּדְּח I, to enclose; only Hiph. קּבְּהָ to shut, doors Neh. 7, 3.

12, comp. 1 Sam. 31, 12 (later Heb. בּוֹלְבוֹי), akin to אַ בּוֹלְדוֹין.

אָנֵר akin to יֵנגּדר, אָנָר , Chald. רֵבֶר, to collect, gather together, Ps. 59, 4 בגרר עלר they join together against me; hence fig. like pox, to meet together, to sojourn or dwell Gen. 12, 10, of a whole people Ex. 6, 4; part. בֶּרְתָּר הָנֶּר sojourners of my house Job 19, 15, f. הַרָּח בּרְיָאָדּ Ex. 3, 22 (Sept. σύσκηνος). — The place where is put w. ₹ Judg. 19, 16; the person with whom, w. 🗁 Gen. 32, 5, or 🗅 Is. 16, 4, or Tax Ex. 12, 48; poet. w. acc. of the person Ps. 120, 5, and of the place Judg. 5, 17. - Hithpol. to gather oneself together Hos. 7, 14, to sojourn 1 K. 17, 20. Cf. αγείρω.

קָּבְ, to be afraid, w. פְּבְּי, of obj. Ps. 22, 24, Job 41, 17, Num. 22, 3, poet. also w. acc. Deut. 32, 27; w. of that for which one fears Hos. 10, 5.

III (obs.) i. q. עור VI and איר, to drink, suck; hence אול

ולים IV (obs.) perh. akin to Arab. ילים, to boil up, to seethe, to effervesce, hence ייף; perh. trans. to excite, provoke Ps. 140, 3. ---- Cf. G. gähren, E. yearn.

V (obs.) perh. i. q. מָרַבּ, to roll, of round things; cf. מְּרָה , γῦρος, L. gyrus.

רוֹת (pl. c. יביוֹג, w. suf. יביוֹג'; r. יאז וווו) m. i. q. יאז prop. a suckling, hence a whelp, e. g. of a lion, Jer. 51, 38 יביר אָרָרוֹח lions' whelps, אורייר ווירי Nah. 2, 13 his whelps.

מיר. (pl. מורים, הירים) m. i. q. מיג a young animal that still sucks, a whelp Ez. 19, 2; fully מרך אורים lion's whelp Gen. 49, 9; also used of the young jackal Lam. 4, 3; see

pr. n. (dwelling of Baal) of a place in Arabia 2 Ch. 26, 7.

בּרַכל (pl. גּיִרָל; r. גָּרַל m. a small rounded stone or pebble used in casting lots (comp. ψηφος and κλῆρος). 1) a lot Lev. 16, 8. To cast lots is expressed by the following verbs, w. גּוֹרֶל in acc., דָרָה Josh. 18, 6, יהַרו Joel 4, 3, דמליך Josh. 18, 8, נְתַּן Lev. 16, 8, דּפָּרל Is. 34, 17, הַטִּרל Prov. 16, 33; the lot falls, i. e. is cast, נְמַל חַוּג Jon. 1, 7; the lot comes up or out (from the shaken urn) upon or for some one, צֶלָה גּ' עַל Lev. 16, 9, or 5 'a NX7 Josh. 19, 1; but the object affected by the lot is put w. על Ps. 22, 19 or אָל Joel 4, 3. 2) allotment, what falls to one as a portion, esp. an inheritance Judg. 1, 3, Ps. 16, 5.

תרון m. throat, only in K'thibh of Jer. 2, 25 for יַּבְּרוֹן.

(obs.) prob. akin to مَقْنَ I, to pour forth (cf. Arab. مُقْنَ to shed tears), to heap up; hence

who m. mound (cf. χῶσις), lump, esp. clod of earth; hence Job. 7, 5 my body is clothed w. worms and clods of earth, i. e. w. clotted dust; in K'thibh.

לאַ (pl. c. אַצִּי ; r. זְזְגַּי) m. a shearing, a fleece Deut. 18, 4, cf. רְּיָאָּ ; a moun field Ps. 72, 6; בַּבְּבֶּרָ זְּעָבָּ the king's mowings Am. 7, 1, prob. the earliest in the season.

לְּבְּבֶּר (pl. בְּבְּרָה ; in the later Heb., however, the pl. יבּיְבָּר (the later Heb., however, the pl. יבּיְבָּר (the later Heb., however, the pl. is; in the later Heb., however, the pl. is; in the revenues, treasurer Ezr. 1, 8. —

The word is said to be Persian, but the word is said to be Persian, but the treasure (whence γάζα, our gazette, i. e. a store of news, also magazine) is really the Heb. (אַבָּר (cf. בְּבָר )) the same as the Ger. -bar in schatzbar, nachbar, E. -bour in neighbour, L. -ber in mulciber, -fer in lucifer and Sans. -vala in dantâvala (elephant, prop. tooth-bearer).

(obs.) i. q. יוָאָ, to cut out, hew, hence בְּיִדְּהָ. — In Ps. 71,6 יוֹדְיּה is perh. part. דְּיִדְּה w. suf. my deliverer from my mother's bowels; but see ris.

יווֹלָ pr. n. (quarry, r. רְּיָשְׁ, כָּלוּ רִּלְּיִים pr. n. (quarry, r. רְּיִשְׁ, כָּלוּ רִּלְיִים pr. n. קּוֹוֹנְרְי קּוֹנְרָי a place, whence gentil. n. קּוֹנְרָי Gisonite 1 Ch. 11, 34.

רָּבָּוֹן (r. זוַגָּ) f. a fleece Judg. 6, 38, fully שְׁשֶּׁיֵר רַזַּגָּוּ cutting of the wool in v. 37.

גַּדוֹנְרָ 1 Ch. 11, 34, see הַּגָּוֹנְרָ

לון, (fut. ti, apoc. ti, inf. ti, tiz), to shear off (wool) 1 Sam. 25, 4; to crop off (hair) Job 1, 20; but also w. the general notion to cut off, sever Num. 11, 31. — Niph. only Nah. 1, 12 אילון (Gram. § 61, Rem. 5) they are cut off, extirpated. —— Akin to און, which see.

pr. n. m. (shearer) 1 Ch. 2, 46.

hewn stones i. e. squared 1 Ch. 22, 2; also אַבְנֵּד alone Ex. 20, 25.

וֹרְבָּלְ I (fut. רְבְּוֹל prob. akin to prob. akin to fit, רְהָשׁל , בְּּוַר , בְּּוֹן

(the skin), to flay Mic. 3, 2. 2) to tear or snatch away 2 Sam. 23, 21, Gen. 31, 31; to seize Job 24, 9. 3) fig. to rob, e. g. a house Job 20, 19, fields Mic. 2, 2; to steal a right Is. 10, 2; to plunder a person Prov. 22, 22; fig. to evaporate water Job 24, 19. — Niph. to be taken away (of sleep, 1720) Prov. 4, 16.

II (obs.), prob. mimetic, to peep, twitter, as a young bird; prob. hence bris, which see.

אָלָּוְלָּ m. robbery, plunder Ez. 22, 29.

# m. robbery Ez. 18, 18; r. אַנָּלָ I.

לְּלֶלֶהְ (c. נְּזְלֵהְ (c. בְּלֶלֶהְ הְנָּלֶה וְלֶּלֶהְ הְעָּכֶּר יְלֶבֶּלְּה וְלֶּכְּר יְלֶבֶּלְה וְלֶבֶּרְ יִדְּלֶּה וְלֶבְּרְ יִדְּלֶּה וְלֶבְּרְ יִדְּלֶּה וְלָבְּרְ יִדְּלֶּה וְלָבְּרְ יִדְּלֶּה יִדְּלָה יִדְּלָה robbery of the poor, i. c. what is taken from him; r. בְּיֵלָה I.

(obs.) akin to וַנָּבָ, לָּנָבָּ, to cut off, hence to devour; hence

not yet winged Joel 1, 4.

pr. n. m. (devourer) Ezr. 2, 48.

לַבְּע (obs.) i. q. קָּבָע, to cut off or hew down; hence

אַרָּבָּ (w. suf. יַּבְּינֵג m. stem, trunk of a felled tree, the stump, Job 14, 8; then stem in general Is. 11, 1; a sapling, even of a young tree Is. 40, 24, perh. as springing up from a stump (comp. שְּׁיָשׁ in Is. 53, 2, Sept. مُرَّد cf. Apoc. 5, 5).

לקבור, ולגור (fut. רְבִוּר Is. 9, 19, רְבִּוּר II, to cut; hence 1) to cut down, fell(timber) 2 K. 6, 4. 2) to slaughter, kill Is. 9, 19. 3) to divide (בְּרָר Ps. 136, 13, (רֹבְיִר) 1 K. 3, 25. 4) (fut. רַבְּרַר) to decide Job 22, 28 (cf. רְבִּרָר). 5) intrans. to cease, to fail, Hab. 3, 17 רְבִּרָר בִּבְּרָר וֹבְּרַר בִּבְּרָר בִּבְּרָר וֹבְּרַר בִּבְּרָר בִּבְּרָר וֹבְּרַר בִּבְּרָר בִּבְּרָר בִּבְּרָר וֹבְּרַר בִּבְּרָר בִּבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְר בִּבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְר וֹבְּר בִּבְּרְרָר בְּבִר בְּרָר בּבְּר בְּבִּר בְּרָר בּבְּר בְּבִּר בְּרָר בּבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר בְּבִּר וֹבְּר וֹבְי וֹבְּר וֹבְר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּיוֹם וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּרְיִבְּרְ וֹבְּרְם וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּרְיִיךְ וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְּר וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹים וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹים וּבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹים וֹבְי וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹים וֹבְיוֹים וֹבְיוֹים וֹבְיוֹים וֹבְיוֹיִים וֹבְיוֹים וֹבְיוֹיִים וֹבְיוֹיִים וֹבְיוֹיִים וֹבְיוֹים וֹבְיוֹיִי וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹיִים וֹבְיוֹב בְּיוֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹב וּבְיוֹב וֹבְייוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיוֹייִי וֹבְיוֹב וֹבְיו

בְּנְרְּחָדְּ 1 am cut off i. e. I perish Lam. 3, 54; to be decreed Est. 2, 1.

Chald. same as Heb. זְּבָּאָר, (only part. pl. מְּזְרֵדְּן), to determine, בּוְרִדְּן deciders of fate, those who cast nativities, Dan. 2, 27. — Ithpe. אַרְבּּיִר to be cut off or out, 3. fem. דְּרָבְּיִר Dan. 2, 45, and דְּרָבְּיִר in Dan. 2, 34.

קורים (pl. מְזֵּר, r. מְזֵּר, m. 1) piece, part, of a victim Gen. 15, 17, of the sea Ps. 136, 13. 2) pr. n. (perh. precipice) of a city in the western border of Ephraim Josh. 10, 33; Γάζηρα in 1 Maccab. 7, 45.

Chald. (c. מַזְרַהְּ) f. decree, decision Dan. 4, 14; r. זְגַּיּ.

קורה (ד. דוני) f. prop. a cutting off, hence prob. desolation, only in Lev. 16, 22 אַרָּבָּיָרְ בְּיַבְיִה into a land of seclusion i. e. a desert, Sept. εἰς γῆν ἄβατον.

figure, form Lam. 4, 7 (cf. http.). 2) a part cut off in the temple, i. e. a hall or court Ez. 41, 12; r. http.

קור pr. n. (Gezrite, inhabitant of נְּבְּיִי of a people 1 Sam. 27, 8 K'thibh ישים.

תוחי (w. suf. יחיד perh. = מורי m. issuing forth, birth Ps. 22, 10; but see above under ויחיד 2.

להן (obs.) perh. akin to נהוף to gush, to burst forth (cf. הם, להוף החוף hence perh. בְּחוֹן, like היון from הבּה

2 K. 4, 31 also בּרָרָהָ 2 K. 5, 20 pr. n. m. (prob. valley of vision) servant of the prophet Elisha.

Ps. 22, 10, see 173.

prob. אָרָם I, to glow, burn; hence

הַהְּלֶּהְ (w. suf. בְּהְלָּהְוֹי f. same as לְּהֶהְ coal Is. 47, 14. To put out a coal 2 Sam. 14, 7 i. e. to destroy the last hope or scion of a family (cf. ζώπυρον).

(obs.) i. q. אָחָל, to glow, same as Arab. جَعَ to flame; hence

Gen. 22, 24.

(obs.) perh. akin to הַּחָבָּ (which see), or to Aram. מָתַבְּ, מָתַנְ to incline or bend.

burn, or i. q. Arab. i. q. bink down to lurk; hence

pr. n. m. (burning or a lurking place) Ezr. 2, 47.

בר, also אָרַבּ 1 Sam. 17, 52, אֹרַבּ, בּרָּאָ Is. 40, 4 (c. בָּרָאָּ, בַּרָּאָבּ, r. בַּאָרוֹח בָּרָאָבּ II) com. gend. a depression, valley (perh. akin to יְקֿוֹ, 1) w. the art. דָּרָבּ pr. n. of a camping place in the region of Moab, Deut. 34, 6. In the names of places בּרֹבִי בֹּרְבִּיבֹּוֹם (yearly service) בַּרְבָּיבִּוֹם (יְבֵירִאׁ בַּרְבִּיבִּוֹם (yearly service).

sons of Hinnom 2 K. 23, 10, also called בֵּר הִנּבְּרָת Josh. 15, 8 (hence γέεννα in N. Test.), אֹבְּהַן Jer. 2, 23; בֹּרִי בַּנְי נִּעְּלֵּרָת (valley of salt) near the Dead sea, 2 K. 14, 7; בְּי בְּיִנְים (valley of craftsmen), place near Jerusalem, Neh. 11, 35; בְּיִבְּרָכִי בַ (perh. hyena-dell) a valley in Benjamin 1 Sam. 13, 18; also ενεται others. — בַּר a hollow differs from בַּרְי a dell w. a brook or torrent, and from בְּיִבְּי and בְּיִבְּי which denote a more open and extended plain.

בֿר

in K'thibh Gen. 25, 23, see

እ ፲ 1 Sam. 17, 52, see ፲ ...

X73 Zech. 14, 4, see 3.

Is. 40, 4, see 3.

רה ברול (r. או II) m. thew, sinew or tendon, Gen. 32, 33; ברול ערפוף a sinew of iron is thy neck Is. 48, 4, i. e. thou art stiff-necked. — Cf. W. gwythi (muscles).

, see ma.

Chald., see 1775.

pr. n. (gushing forth, a spring) of a place near Gibeon 2 Sam. 2, 24.

pr. n. (a stream, r. المحتون pr. n. (a stream, r. المحتون pr. n. (a stream, r. المحتون pr. n. (a stream, r. المحتون pr. n. (a stream large rivers, as the Ganges) of a river in Paradise, perh. the Ethiopian Nile Gen. 2, 13; also of a stream near Jerusalem 1 K. 1, 33.

ינוור see וביוור.

to roll, see 543; hence

m. prop. a revolving, hence 1) age (cf. קדר) Dan. 1, 10. 2) exultation, joy Jer. 48, 33, Job 3, 22.

i. q. גיל (exultation) but only

in the pr. n. f. אֲבִינֵיל 1 Sam. 25, 3, also shortened into אֲבִינֵל.

לְּלֶלְהְ f. exultation Is. 35, 2 בְּלַלְהְ joy and shouting (see Gram. § 115, 4).

וּבְּלֹנְר, see בּלֹנְר.

וּרְלָח Is. 35, 2, see וּרְלָח.

קרבת pr. n. m. (protection, r. 14) 1 K. 16, 21.

to boil up, see נוּר IV; hence נוּר ar בְּּר m. lime, as effervescing when slacked Is. 27, 9.

רְּדֶּבְ Chald. (def. נְּיְרָא) m. lime, plaster Dan. 5, 5.

2 Ch. 2, 16 sojourner, see בּרָּבְּּ שִׁיאָ m. dust, clod, only K'thibh of Job 7, 5, see שִׁיאַ.

pr. n. m. (perh. cloddy)
1 Ch. 2, 47.

בָּרֵל (exultation, in בַּרֵל ; see בְּרֵל (pl. בְּרֵל T) m. 1) heap of stones Job 8, 17, fully w. בְּרָרִים Josh. 7, 26; בּרִים ruins Jer. 51, 37. 2) a fountain, a well, so called for the rolling or welling up of its water, Cant. 4, 12; in pl. billows, rolling wayes Ps. 42, 8.

לאַ for 1) אֹ in Ps. 119, 23, imp. Qal of אָלָבָּל. 2) for רוֹצָבַ Ps. 119, 18 imp. apoc. Pi el of רוֹצָבָּ

Da (w. suf. mis) m. bowl for oil Zech. 4, 2; r. by iI to be hollow. ----Prob. akin to γαυλός, L. gaulus, W. cawell, E. galley, yawl, G. iolle.

רביב (obs.) prob. akin to בַּבָּ

קלָם II, to shear away, shave off (the beard); hence

m. barber, only Ez. 5, 1.

pr. n. (perh. fountain of bubbling; בָּלְבוֹי and מֵיֹם) of a mountain in Issachar 1 Sam. 28, 4.

בּלְבּלִּים (r. בְּלְבּלִים I; pl. בַּלְּבּלִים m. 1) scheel, of a chariot Is. 5, 28, of a well Ecc. 12, 6. 2) a whirlwind Ps. 77, 19. 3) chaff or stubble, as whirling before the wind Ps. 83, 14, Is. 17, 13.

בְּלְבֶּל (c. בְּלְבֵּל (c. בְּלְבְּל (c. בְּלְבֵּל (c. בְּלְבְּל (c. בְּלְבֵּל (c. בְּלְבְּל ל (c. בְּלְבְּלְבְּל (c. בְּלְבְּלְל (c. בְּלְבְּל (c. בּלְבְּל (c. בּלּבְּל (c. בּבּל (c. בּבּבּל (c. בּבּל (c. בּבּבּל (c. בּבּבּבּל (c. בּבּבּבּל (c. בּבּבּבּל (c. בּבּבּבּל (c. בּבּבּבּל (c. בּבּבּבּבּבּל (c. בּבּבּבּבּבּבּבּבּל (c. בּבּבּבּבּבּבּבּבּבּבּ

Πລ້ວລີ (w. suf. ໂຕວໍລຸລັລ, pl. w. suf. ໂຕວໍລຸລັລ) f. skull or head Judg. 9, 53; fig. (like our head) for individual, Ex. 16, 16 an omer ຕາລ້ວລຸລັວ to the head, i. e. for each one. So called from the round shape of the head (r. ວັລຸລັງ I). Comp. Chald. ສຕຸວລຸລຸລຸ, Γολγοθά Mat. 27, 33.

(obs.) akin to rom I, to cover over, enclose; hence

ילֶלֶּלֶ (w. suf. בַּלֶּדֶי m. prop. a covering, then skin Job 16, 15; cf. Arab. אָנָּר, Syr. וֹבָּבׁ a hide.

akin to אַבָּק, perh. אַבָּא, to make bare, to strip or uncover (in Piel); fig. to disclose, to reveal, esp. in the phrase 'ש אָדָן אָדָא to uncover some-body's ear 1 Sam. 20, 2, i. e. to lay it open for whispering something into it, to uncover a secret Am. 3, 7, i. e. to disclose it; to uncover a book

Jer. 32, 11, i. e. to lay open a roll.

Niph. to be discovered, laid bare
Ez. 13, 14; fig. to be revealed, laid
open Job 38, 17. — Pi. אַבָּיָּהְ (fut.
apoc. אַבְּיִּיְּן to uncover (w. אַבְּיִּהְּיִּן the
sexual parts for cohabiting) Lev.
20, 11; to open (the eyes) Num.
22, st; to reveal Job 20, 27; to
betray Is. 16, 3; to remove the
covering (w. אַבַ upon) Lam. 2, 14. —
Pu. to be stript Nah. 2, 8. — Hith.
1) to uncover oneself Gen. 9, 21. 2)
to disclose itself, e. g. the heart
Prov. 18, 2.

II perh. akin to by I, I, to fling or hurl away; hence to drive into exile (cf. בלכיל, late Heb. טלטול exile). But esp. intrans. the joy of the land is chased away, i. e. banished Is. 24, 11, comp. Am. 1, 5; פר־גלות until the carrying away of Jerusalem, i. e. until the captivity Jer. 1, 3. - Niph. to be removed Is. 38, 12. — Pi. to roll along Jer. 33, 6; to drive forth Ps. 119, 22. -Pu. to be banished Nah. 2, 8. - Hiph. to drive into exile 2K. 25, 11. - Hoph. to be banished Jer. 13, 19. --- Very probably אַלָה I and II are etymologically one and the same, as most Lexicons assume.

بَرْنِم see بَرْنِاً, see بَرْنِاً,

pr. n. (circuit) of a city in the mountain range of Judah Josh. 15, 51; gentil. n. קלני Gilonite 2 Sam. 15, 12.

נולח see בלה.

15, 19. 2) i. q. 5, a well Josh. 15, 19. 2) i. q. 5, bowl-shaped capital, of a pillar 1 K. 7, 41. 3) oil-bowl, i. q. 5, Zech. 4, 3; cf. γαῦλος, Ε. yawl.

לְלֹלְיּ Chald. (c. רְּאָלֹּא; r. אֶלֶּא) fem. exile, אְנֵיר נְלֹּרְתָא exiles Dan. 2, 25. לכולל (only pl. בלרם) m. prop. round blocks, logs; hence in derision idols Ez. 8, 10.

בְּלֹוֹמֵי (c. pl. בְּלֹוֹמֵי π. בַּלָּבֶּי m. covering, mantle Ez. 27, 24. --- Perh. akin to γλαμύς.

Josh. 21, 27 K'thibh, see לְבְּלוּהְ קְבְּלְהָּחְ, הַלְּבְּלְהָּחְ Obad. 20 (w. — firm, c. הַּלְּבָּח, w. suf. הַלְבְּלִיהְ ing away, captivity or exile Ez. 1, 2; fig. exiles or captives Jer. 24, 5, cf. Is. 45, 13.

אָלָלּתָא Chald., see אָלָּרָתָא.

perh. prop. to be smooth, then to be bare, bald. Hence Pi. The to make bald, to shear or shave (head, beard) Deut. 21, 12, 1 Ch. 19, 14; fig. to devastate (a land) Is. 7, 20.

— Pu. to be shorn Judg. 16, 17.

Hith. 1) to shave oneself Lev. 13, 33.
2) to cut off the hair from oneself (w. double acc., see Gram. § 54, 3, c)

Num. 6, 19. — Akin to Syr.

רָּלָת Chald., see

זְּלֶּינִים (כּוּ. יְבֶּלְינִים; pl. בְּלְינִים (בּּרָיִן i) m. 1) table or tablet (for writing), made of smooth or polished material (wood, stone or metal), Is. 8, 1. 2) metal plate, mirror Is. 3, 23.

לְבְּלֵילִם (pl. בְּלִילִם adj. m., בְּלִילִם f. (pl. בְּלִילִם turning, rolling, of a door 1 K. 6, 34; but used most as subst. 2) prob. a ring in Cant. 5, 14, Est. 1, 6. 3) circuit, region Josh. 13, 2. 4) pr. n. (circle, r. בָּלֵיל J Galilee Is. 8, 23; בַּלִּיל Josh. 20, 7, Sept. ຖ Γαλιλαία; cf. בַּבָּר.

הַלִּילֶת f. circuit, district Ez. 47, 8; see בָּלִיל

place north of Jerusalem 1 Sam. 25, 44.

קלבת pr. n. m. (perh. revealer, r. אָלָּבְוּ I) 1 Sam. 17, 4.

I (1 pers. perf. גלווד, 3 pl. ללף Gen. 29, 3; imp. לג, also אם מללף in Ps. 119, 22) to roll, cause to turn, w. acc. אָבֶ 'a to roll away (e. g. shame) from upon Josh. 5, 9; אל בּ, לב, to roll (from oneself) to or upon (another) Prov. 16, 3, Ps. 37, 5. -Niph. נגל, pl. נגל, fut. אָרָ, 1) to be rolled together (as a scroll or volume), Is. 34, 4, 2) to roll oneself along, as billows Am. 5, 24. - Po'al גוֹלֵל to be rolled Is. 9, 4. — Hithpo. דתובלל to roll oneself down (w. ウラ) upon some one, i. e. to attack him Gen. to roll, w. acc. بازية to roll, w. acc. Jer. 51, 25. - Hithpalp. דיתולעל to roll oneself along, Job 30, 14. -Hiph. הגל to roll, a stone Gen. 29, 10. --- Prob. mimet. akin to בלם אָרֵר II, אָבֶל , שַׁלֵל IV, אטאוש. W. chwylo, E. wheel.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to לְּבָּל נו (obs.) perh. akin to לְבָּל נו hollow out, excavate; hence perh. בֹּל נו הַבְּל 2.

לְּלֶל Chald. m. prop. a rolling, hence fully אֲבֶּן בְּּלֶל stone of rolling, i. e. great and heavy stone that had to be rolled along Ezr. 5, 8.

לבל (c. לבל ז', r. לבל ז') m. 1) dung, ordure, as of rounded or globular form 1 K. 14, 10. 2) turn, circumstance, occasion, but only in union w. בולל בים Gen. 39, 5 (w. suf. בללבים Gen. 30, 27; בללבים, Deut. 1, 37) on account of, for the sake of, like ביולה. 3) pr. n. m. (perh. roller) 1 Ch. 9, 15.

קָּלֶל (w. suf. בָּלְלֹד Job 20, 7, pl. בְּלֶלִים Zeph. 1, 17; c. בָּלְלִים Ez. 4, 12) m. i. q. בְּלָב זו, dung, ordure (of men); 127

plur. balls or stools of dung (of men) Ez. 4, 15; r. 53 I.

וַבָּלֵל see בַּלֵל , see

pr. n. m. (perh. dungy, cf. בְּלֵכֶבׁ 1) Neh. 12, 36.

בּלֵל (fut. בֹּלְלֵי) akin to בְּלֵּל I, to roll or fold together, only in 2 K. 2, 8; hence

D (w. suf. "פָּלְמֵּה m. a wrapping together, a mass; hence unformed substance, foctus, embryo, only in Ps. 139, 16.

to wrap together, hence to be tight or hard, sterile; hence perhaps

adj.m., προβε f. prop. hard, of stony ground (akin to bbs, cf. στερρός, L. sterilis); fig. unfruitful, of a wife Is. 49, 21, of a night without births Job 3, 7; shrivelled, famished Job 15, 34. — The ¬ is prob. a formative ending, as in ¬φρ; see p. 135.

to fling or hurl. — Hith. to fling oneself about, fig. to quarrel or fight Prov. 17, 14; to be violently excited Prov. 20, 3.

אוו (obs.) perh. to be stiff, hard; cf. Sans. jalas (frozen), L. gelu, glacies, callum. Hence קלפי, perh.

cf. Arab. جَاعَد to be hard or rough; cf. Arab. جاعَد to be hard.—Prob. = II, w. as format. ending; see p. 135.

לְלֶּכֶּר (1 בִּלְּכֶּר 1) pr. n. m. (hard or rough) Gilead Num. 26, 29; patron. בְּלְבֶּר (Gileadite Judg. 11,1. 2) pr. n. (hard or rough country, or for אַלְבֵּי Gen. 31, 47) of a city and region between

the Jabbok and the Arnon Gen. 31, 21, Hos. 6, 8.

קלֶבֶּל pr. n. (hill of witness) of a hill Gen. 31, 47.

אַלְת, see הַּלְת

Da (r. מַמַם I) conj. akin to אָק, prop. accumulation, junction, addition: hence the following meanings, 1) together, e. g. גַם שִׁנֵים (L. ambo) both together Gen. 27, 45. 2) also, even, in the way of accession, e. g. מם בְּכֵּעֵלְלָיו יְתִנָבֵּר־נַעַר also by his works is a youth known Prov. 20, 11 comp.14, 20; in this sense, it stands w. the pronoun repeated for the sake of emphasis e. g. הַרא נָם ארא she even she, i. e. also she herself Gen. 20, 5, בַּרֶבֶנָר גָם אָנָר bless me, also me Gen. 27,34 (Gram. § 121, 3); w. neg. not even, not so much as, Ps. 14, 3; also yea, intensifying the verb, רָאָה גַם רְאָה see, yea, see i. e. only just look 1 Sam. 24, 12; or in union w. בָּם כָּר as נָם even when, although Is. 1, 15; or adversative, even then, even so, i. e. yet Ez. 16, 28. --- Da and Dr are akin to L. con. cum, cumulus, Gr. ξύν, χοινός, γάμος, W. gan, cym = cyd; Sans. sam, Gr. αμα, όμοῦ, L. simul, G. sammt, E. same, Sax. sam.

Chald. to absorb, drink up. — Pi. to swallow Job 39, 24. — Hiph. to cause to drink Gen. 24, 17. Hence

m. bulrush, prop. absorbent

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of moisture (r. NOA), esp. Egyptian papyrus, paper-reed (papyrus Nilotica), from which also vessels and boats were made Ex. 2, 3, Is. 18, 2.

I (obs.)i. q. Arab. جُرِّفَ, prob. Aram. בְּיֵל, to cut off, divide, hence to measure. Hence דְּיֵל, perh.

II (obs.) perh. akin to בַּקָּבּ (to join) w. ending ק (as in קּבָּד,), Arab. בְּבָּ and Chald. בְּבָּ to bind together; hence to be strong, valiant (comp. קַבָּן; hence prob. דָּקָבָּ.

m. prop. a dividing; hence a measure, prob. an ell or cubit (r. בינוֹן I; comp. בְּינוֹין (מְשׁנִין , only in Judg. 3, 16; cf. Syr. בינוֹן cubit.

לְּבֶּלוֹת (only pl. בְּבֶּלוֹת) m. mighty men, warriors (comp. בְּבֵּלוֹת; see Bödiger's note in App. to Gesen. Thes.urus, p. 79), only Ez. 27, 11 (r. בַּבָּלוֹן (וֹיִנְּבָּיִר II); perh. dwarfs (r. בַּבָּוֹן ).

קְבְּלֵלְ also אָבְּבְּלְילִ 1) prop. part. pass. a weaned child Ps. 131, 2. 2) pr. n. m. (weaned) 1 Ch. 24, 17; r. לְּבָּלִ

קברקה (pl. קבלה) f. benefit 2 Sam. 19, 37; punishment Jer. 51, 56.

(by transposition), to be hard, firm;

hence in Talm. শামুহ sycamore, and the following.

אָרָיוֹן, prob. sycamore plantation; perh. only a transposition for שָּבֶּי sycamore) of a city in Judah 2 Ch. 28, 18.

אָרָמָל I (fut. לְּבָל ) akin to לְּבָל II, 1) to bear (a burden), hence בְּבָּל 2) to bear or behave oneself towards any one, to requite, mostly construed w. בוֹל Ps. 13, 6 or Deut. 32, 6 of the person; hence fig. to reward, recompense; in a good sense, to benefit, w. acc. of pers. Is. 63, 7, also w. בוֹנ Prov. 31, 12, w. בוֹנ I Sam. 24, 18, or in a bad sense, to ill treat, w. addition of בוֹל Ps. 7, 7, or בוֹנ Prov. 3, 30.

דְּבָּלֹי, 1) prob. akin to רְּבָּלֹי, 1) intrans. to mature, to ripen (of fruits) Is. 18, 5. 2) trans. to make mature or ripe (fruits) Num. 17, 23; to wean 1 K. 11, 20 (i. e. to treat as mature, or fit to be taken from the breast), more fully in Is. 28, 9 בְּּבָּלֵי בְּבָּלֵים weaned from milk (Gram. § 116, 1). — Niph. to be weaned Gen. 21, 8.

לְּעָלִים (r. לְּשָׁבְּׁ I; pl. מְיַבְּשׁׁם, see Gram. § 93, 8, Parad. VIII) com. gend. bearer, carrier i. e. the beast of burden, a camel, male or female, Gen. 32, 16. — Same as בְּישָׁב, Syr. אַבּיבָּ, Arab. בִּישׁבָּ, hence κάμηλος, γάμμα, Irish caval, F. chameau, Copt. σάμμα, Irish caval, F. chameau, Copt. σάμωα, Irish caval, F. chameau, Copt.

. גְּמֵרּלָח see בְּבְּלְרוֹ

קבלל pr. n. m. (camel - man) Num. 13, 12.

pr. n. m. (God is my recompense) Num. 1, 10; Sept. and N. Test. Γαμαλιήλ.

I (obs.) akin to by to join, gather together, combine, hence by and perh. Πήμα. — Akin to by Ι, γάμος, Sans. yaman (a couple), L. cum, E. chum, W. cym (as in cymdaith companion).

אוו (obs.) perh. akin to Arab. جأ, to strive after, long for; hence, according to some, אינגיין.

עם (obs.) prob. akin to Chald. אים to dig, but perh. i. q. אים to gather; hence אים Ecc. 10, 8 perh. may be a pit or a gathering-place, receptacle (comp. בּבְּינוֹם).

אביר (fut. רְּבְּשֹׁרְ) akin to שְׁבָּאָ II,

1) intrans. to come to an end, to cease, to fail Ps. 7, 10. 2) trans. to bring to an end, to complete, w. שַׁבַ Ps. 57, 3, w. שַבַּי Ps. 138, 8, where to finish a matter for (בַּבָּי, בַּבֵי) somebody, is to carry on his cause.

Chald. to perfect, only in part. pass. בְּכִיר Ezr. 7, 12 finished.

1) pr. n. f. (completion)
Hos. 1, 3. 2) pr. n. of a people prob.
the Cimmerians Gen. 10, 2. — This
nois is akin to Κιμμέριοι, W. Cymri,
L. Cimbri, Crimea and Krim; the
root perh. being nois to be dark
(whence nois darkness), as they
anciently lived in the dark or northern
parts of Asia, comp. Hom. Odyss. XI,
14, 15 ἔνθα δὲ Κιμμερίων ἀνδρῶν
δημός τε πόλις τε, ἡέρι καὶ νεφέλη
κεκαλυμμένοι.

יה, בְּעַרְרָה , בְּעַרְרָה pr. n. m. (הָּיָ completes) Jer. 29, 3; 36, 10.

رَّ (w. suf. الله , pl. باله Cant. 4, 13; r. ينا) com. gend. prop. a place hedged or walled around, hence an enclosure, a garden, orchard, park, Gen. 2, 8, comp. Is. 39, 4. בַּּגְּי מְבִּיךְ Gen. 3, 24 pleasure garden, Paradise, called also קּיְרִיקְיִי בַּּגְּיִ מִּבְּיִרִם בַּּגְּי מַבְּיִרִם בַּּגְּי מַבְּיִרם בּּגָּי מַבְּיִרם בּּגָּי מַבְּיִרם herb garden, kitchen-garden Deut. 11, 10.

🛂 בַּל (fut. רְלָנֹם) akin to בַּback, Arab. جنب side, prop. to put behind or aside, to secrete (cf. vospisasbai in Acts 5, 3), hence to steal, w. acc. of thing Gen. 31, 19; to rob, w. acc. of pers. 2 Sam. 19, 42; part. f. pass. נבחר רום Gen. 31, 39 stolen by day (see Gram. § 90, 3, a); fig. to deceive (cf. L. tergiversari) Gen. 31, 27; esp. w. בל to steal i. e. to deceive the heart i. e. to evade notice Gen. 31, 20: cf. κλέπτειν νόον Hom. Il. 14. 217. - Niph. to be stolen Ex. 22, 11. — Pi. to steal often (see Gram. § 52, 2, Note 3), to pilfer, Jer. 23, 30; to deceive (w. 그늘) 2 Sam. 15, 6. - Pu. (inf. abs. 233 Gen. 40, 15) to be stolen Ex. 22, 6; w. אֵל, Job 4, 12 אֱלַר דָבֶר to me a word was stolen, i. e. imparted to me as if by stealth. -Hith, to steal oneself away, i. e. to slink off 2 Sam. 19, 4. Hence

(פוֹבִים (pl. נַּיְבִים) m. thief Ex. 22, 1; מַנְבִים bands of thieves Is. 1, 23.

לְּבֶּבֶּי f. (w. suf. וֹּלְבֶּבֶּי a theft, thing stolen Ex. 22, 3.

pr. n. m. (perh. Copt., cf. Κνοῦφις; prob. theft) 1 K. 11, 20.

קְבֶּבְרָתְ Gen. 31, 39 (for בְּנְבֶּרָתְ part. pass. fem. constr. st. w. – parag. from r. נְבֵב (Gram. § 90, 3, a).

רָבָּוֹן (r. בְּנָבְּ) f. garden, park Job 8, 16; pl. אַנָּק groves Am. 4, 9.

기한다. f. garden, chiefly in later Heb., Est. 1, 5; r. 일을. (obs.) akin to סָּבָּע, Chald. מַבֶּיבָ, Syr. בָּיבָ, to gather together; hence to store up or hide; hence

לבור (only c. pl. (בבור 1) prop. things collected or hidden; hence treasures Est. 3, 9. 2) chests for heeping valuables, treasure-chest Ez. 27, 24, where some render it coverings.

לְבְּיֵרָ Chald. (only pl. c. נְּבְּיַרָּא, def. בְּיִרָּא, m. treasures Ezr. 6, 1; בֵּירָ house of the treasures, treasury Ezr. 5, 17.

יוֹדְבּ (only pl. בּנְיַבָּים) m. treasuries, only 1 Ch. 28, 11; from r. נָּנָּ מָּעָּ w. old format. ending :--; see under letter ב.

לבון (1 perf. מְנִילְ 2 K. 20, 6, inf. abs. זְנִין Is. 31, 5) akin to עָבָן, perh. עַבּן, תְבַּן , תְבַּן , תְבַּן , תְבַּן , תְבַּן , תַבּן , נ. e. will defend it as w. a covering; w. עַבְּ 2 K. 19, 34. — Hiph. (fut. תַבָּן , 15. 31, 5) to defend, w. עַבּ Zech. 9, 15, w. תַבָּן , צבר , 12, 8.

רבוּלָבְּ Chald. (obs.) akin to Heb. בּוַצְּ, הוְשָּ, to cover over, hide, hence בּ wing, for בְּוֹבְ (הְוַבְּ), as הבַ is for בּוַבָּ

קרון pr. n. m. (gardener) Neh. 10, 7, written בְּרִחוֹר in 12, 4.

to low, of cattle 1 Sam. 6, 12. — Mimet. r. akin to Syr. Δ, to call, cry (of men and cattle), γόη, Sans. ghu (to mutter), L. ceva, Ger. kuh, E. cow (cf. coo and caw, of birds). Hence

קרה pr. n. (lowing) of a place near Jerusalem Jer. 31, 39 הַנְּדָה.

לְּבֶלֵל (fut. רְבָלֵל) akin to אָשֶׁל 2, לְּבֶּלְל profane, hence to defile; fig. to abhor or reject, to cast away Lev. 26, 44, w. ב Jer. 14, 19. — Niph. to be cast away (in disgust or dishonour) 2 Sam. 1, 21. — Hiph. to reject; his bull (ישור), or his cow) casteth not away or refuseth not (the impregnating seed) Job 21, 10.

קֿבַל pr. n. m. (loathing) Judg. 9, 26.

m. loathing, only Ez. 16, 5.

קּעָרָה (c. בְּעֵרָת) f. rebuke Prov. 13, 1.

(fut. מַנְינֵי ) perh. akin to מַנְינָי to be tossed about, to be shaken, of the earth Ps. 18, 8. — Pu. מַנְינָּ, to be violently shaken or dismayed Job 34, 20. — Hith. to be shaken, of earth-quake 2 Sam. 22, 8 Q'ri, of the waves of the sea Jer. 5, 22. — Hithpo. שַיִּנְיִינְינִי to be shaken, to stagger or reel, as one drunken Jer. 25, 16. Hence

שָׁבְּעֹם pr. n. (perh. earthquake) of a part of mount Ephraim Josh. 24, 30; בְּיִלֵּה נְיִלֵּה נְיִלֵּה עִילֵּה valleys of Gaash 2 Sam. 23, 30.

2 Sam. 14, 10 inf. constr. Qal of Fig. to touch.

יי pr. n. m. (perh. their smiting or touch, r. נְנֵע Gen. 36, 11.

קב (pl. c. מַשְׁי, r. מְשַׁהְּ, m. i. q. בּשָּׁ the back or ridge; Prov. 9, 3 on the ridges of the heights; fig. body, person, מַבְּי in his own person, by himself alone Ex. 21, 3.

בּקר Chald. (pl. נְּנַתְּ r. נְּנַתְּ m. wing Dan. 7, 4.

קבן (obs.) akin to גָּבָן, to be bent, curved, winding. Hence

gend. (m. only in Hos. 10, 1, 2 K. 4, 39) a vine Is. 7, 23; fully the vine of wine, i. e. the grape-vine Num. 6, 4; high '½ a field vine, i. e. a wild vine-like plant 2 K. 4, 39, bearing wild cucumber. — Comp. άμπελος (perh. = ἀμφί and είλω or είλισσω), L. vitis (= vimen) from vieo; but see בַּבַבָּ

קבר (obs.) akin to בּבָּנ to be gibbous, surved; hence קּבָ, akin to

קבר בָּבֶר (obs.) akin to קבר, קבּב II, to bind, hence to be hard, strong, esp. of a tree; hence

אב m. prob. cypress, gopher-tree a hard tree, used for ship-building, yielding a kind of resin or pitch, only in Gen. 6, 14 בַּצֵּב בֹּשֶׁר gopher-timbers.—— Akin to בָּצֵב אָרָא, צִישָּר אָר געה בֹשְׁר גער. L. cupressus.

f. prop. resin of the gopher-tree, pitch; then transferred to sulphur or brimstone Gen. 19, 24.

קָּרָה, prop. dwelling or sojourning Ex. 12, 49;

then w. בַּרָת, a sojourner Ex. 3, 22; inhabitant in general Job 28, 4.

לבּר (ר. 2, 16 (ר. 2, 16 (ר. 3, 15 (אַרָּר suf. מָרֵלְּהְ, pl. מַבְּרֹם m. a so-journer, stranger (not a native אַרְרָּר, Num. 9, 14; a foreigner Gen. 15, 13; a visitor or pilgrim Ps. 39, 13.

Is. 27, 9, see קר lime.

75 Jer. 51, 38 i. q. 743 a whelp.

እን፫ pr. n. m. (perh. i. q. הַרָּה agrain) Gen. 46, 21.

(obs.) mimet. akin to Σ϶, το scrape, scratch, to tear off. — Cf. the mimet. γράφω, L. scribo, W. crafu, ysgrafu, E. grave, scrape, Ger. graben. Hence

27; as adj. scabbed Lev. 21, 20.

בת pr. n. m. (scabby) 2 Sam. 23, 37; but בְּקָב pr. n. (hill of the leper) of a hill near Jerusalem, Jer. 31, 39.

תַּרְבֶּרִים (pl. נְּרְבְּרִים m. berry Is. 17, 6; r. גָּרָ II בָּרָבָּ I to be round.

(only in pl. w. suff. אַרָּרְיִדְיּהְ ; ר. דְּיִבְּיִּדְיּהְ iII) f. throat, gullet, but always of the external throat, the neck Prov. 1, 9. — Akin to קִּיִדְ, γαργαρέων, L. gurgulio, Ger. gurgel, E. gurgle, all taken from the rough, rolling sound in the throat.

to cast forth i. e. mud (said of the sea in Is. 57, 20); hence to be slimy, miry, hence

קרבש pr. n. (perh. clay soil) of a region in Canaan; gentil. n. ברפשר Girgashite Gen. 10, 16.

(Qal obs.) mimet. akin to קרב, הָרָם, הָרָם, to scratch or scrape out; then to scratch in

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general. — Hith. to scratch oneself, w. Ξ of instrument Job 2, 8. — Cf. the mimetic χαράττω, Ital. grattare, L. radere, E. grate, scratch, W. carthu, Ger. kratzen; cf. ΞΤΞ.

וֹתְרֵתְ, to glow, fig. to be angry, excited. — Pi. בְּהָה (fut. הְּהָה) to inflame, stir up (קְבָּה) strife Prov. 15, 18. — Hith. to excite oneself, against (בְּּא) anybody, Jer. 50, 24; to be angry Prov. 28, 4; to contend w., make war upon Deut. 2, 5; w. מְלְהָבָּה to contend in battle Dan. 11, 25.

וו (obs.) i. q. בָּרֵי III, to swallow, gurgle; hence בָּרָה.

לְּבָר (formed like בְּדָם) f. 1) something swallowed down(ר. בְּדָה וֹ, esp. the cud, בְּרָה וַלָּה נַרְה נִיְה נִיִּה נִיְה נִיִּה נִיְה נִיִּה נִיְה נִיִּה נִיְה נִיִּה נִיְה נִיִּה נִיְה נִיְה נִיְה נִיִּה נִיְה נִיְה נִיְה נִיִּה נִיְה נִיְּה נִיְּה נְיִיה נִיְּה נִיְּה נִיְּה נִיְּה נְיִּה נְּיִּה נְיִיה נְיִּה נְיִּה נְּיִּה נְּיִה נְּיִה נְּיִּה נְּיִּה נְיִּה נְּיִיה נְיִּה נְּיִּה נְּיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְיִּיה נְיִּיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְיִּיה נְיִיה נְיִּיה נְיִיה נְיִּיה נְיִּיה נְיִיה נְיִּיה נְּיִיה נְיִּיה נְּיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְּיִיה נְּיִיה נְיִיה נְּיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְּיִיה נְּיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְּיִיה נְייִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְּיִיה נְיִיה נְּיִיה נְיִיה נְּיִיה נְּיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְּייִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְּייה נְיִיה נְּיִיה נְיִיה נְּייה נְיִיה נְּייה נְיִיה נְּייה נְּייה נְיִיה נְייִיה נְּייה נִייה נְיִיה נְּייה נְיִיה נְּייה נְיִיה נְּייה נְייִיה נְייִיה נְּייה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְיִיה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְיִיה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נִייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְיּיה נְייה נִייה נְייה נְיייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְיייה נְיייה נְייה נְּייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְייה נְיייה נְייּיה נְייה נְיּיה נְייה נְייה נ

קרון (c. בְּרוֹג, ר. בְּרוֹג, II) m. throat, as the organ of speech Is. 58, 1, of swallowing Ps. 69, 4; to cry w. the throat, i. e. aloud Is. 58, 1; neck Is. 3, 16; akin to בְּבָּרָה, which see.

f. place of sojourn, an inn, only Jer. 41, 17; r. גּוּר I.

(Qal obs.) i. q. קַרַד, to cut off, sever. — Niph. only in Ps. 31, 23 נְגְרַוְמִּד I am cut off. Deriv.

דְּלָּקְ pr. n. (a waste) of an unknown region, hence gentil. בְּרִיבְּ, Deut. 11, 29; 1 Sam. 27, 8 (Q'ri בְּרִיבְּי,) Girzite, or Gerizite.

pr. n. (always w. הַר, mount

of the Gerizites) of a mountain opposite to Mt. Ebal on its south side Josh. 8, 33.

קָּדֶּלְ m. i. q. קרהם an axe Deut. 19, 5; r. מָּבֶּל i. q. מַּבֶּל (Gram. § 82, 1, Note 2).

לבים (obs.) i. q. מַדְיָה, to carve or hollow out (a vessel to hold something), hence אָגִרְשָּׁל.

I (obs.) akin to זְּבֶּדְּ II (as בְּבְּיִר to בְּבְּיִר, mod. Syr. בְּבְּיר (Stoddard's Gram. p. 12) to roll; hence prob. בְּיִר a pebble used as a lot.

אַרָּכְי II (obs.) akin to נָּרָר IV, to be rough, sharp; hence

בלל adj. m. sharp, only as c. בֹּל in K'thibh of Prov. 19, וש הַלּל stern of anger; perh. for בָּל as in Q'ri, cf. μεγαλόθυμος.

אַרַל, see אַרַל.

(obs.) akin to DDP, to overlay, to cover over; hence

אלה (pl. פּרְמֵּרֹם) m. prop. crust, skin (cf. Talm. בּרְמֵרֹם); fig. body (comp. שׁל body in Job 18, 13), Gen. 49, 14 מוֹד בָּרְם an ass of body i. e. well-grown, stout; bone Prov. 17, 22; like מוֹד בּרָם for self, very, 2 K. 9, 13 יוֹדְּעָּרָלוֹר שִׁרָם עָּרָם עָּרָם עָּרָם עָּרָם עָּרָם עָּרָם עָּרָם נַרְּמַיַּלְּרִם נִיּבְּעָרָם וֹיִבְּעַלִּרִם נִיּבְּעַלְרִם נִיּבְּעַרָּם נִיּבְּעַרָם נִיּבְּעַרָּם נִיּבְּעַרָּם נִיּבְּעַרָּם נִיּבְּעַרָּם נִיּבְּעַרָּם נִיּבְּעַרָּם נִיּבְּעַרָּם נִיּבְּעַרָּם נִיּבְּעַרָּם נִיִּבְּעַרָּם נִיּבְּעַרָּם נִיּבְּעַבְּעָרָם נִיּבְּעַרָּם נִיבְּבַּעַרָּם נִיבְּעַבְּעָרָם נִיּבְּעַרְם נִיּבְּעַרְם נִיּבְּעַרְם נִיבְּעַבְּעָרִם נִיּבְּעַרְם נִיּבְּעַרְם נִיּבְּעַבְּעָרִם נִיּבְּעַרְם נִיּבְּעַרְם נִיּבְּעַבְּעַרְם נִיבְּעִבְּעָרִים נִיבְּעִבְּערִים נִיבְּעִבְּערִים נִיבְּיבְּערִים נִיבְּערָם נִיבְּיבְּערִים נִיבְּיבְּערִים נִיבְּערָם נִיבְּיבְּערִים נִיבְּיבְּערִים נִיבְּיבְּיבְּיבּערָם נִיבְּיבְּיבְּיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבְּיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבְּיבְּיבְּיבּים נִיבְיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבִּים נְיבִּיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבִּים נִיבְּיבִּים נִיבְּיבִּים נְיּיבִּים נְיּיבִּיבְיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבּיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבְּיבּים נִיבְּיבִּים נִיבְּיבּיבְיבּים נִיבְּיבּים נִייבּים נִיבּים בּיבּים נְיבִּים בּיּבּים נִיבְּים נִיבּים בּיּים נִיבְּיבּים נִיבּים נְיבּים בּיּים נְיבִּים נְיבּים בּיבּים נְיבִּים בּיבּים בּיבּים נְיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּייבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיּים נְיבּיבּים בּיבּים בּיּים נְיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבְיי

as denom. (of מַבְּשׁ to skin, to flay, Zeph. 3, 3 מְּבְּשׁ בְּּבְּשׁ they do not flay (i. e. devour) in the morning (but consume all at night). — Pi. to strip, to lay bare (the bones) Num. 24, 8; fig. to lick clean (the sherds) Ez. 23, 34.

בְּרֶפֵיחוֹן Chald. (pl. w. suf. בְּרֶפֵיחוֹן)
m. bone Dan. 6, 25.

pr. n. m. (bony or strong)
1 Ch. 4, 19.

(obs.) perh. akin to בְּלֵּ II, i, to roll, hence to level, make smooth. Hence

mimet. akin to שָּקָס, אָרָס, אָרָס, אָרָס, אָרָס, אָרָס, אָרָס, Syr. שֹּרְ, to break or crush; only intrans. Ps. 119, 20 my soul breaks (הַנְסָה) for longing. — Hiph. to break in pieces, crush, e. g. the teeth w. gravel stones, Lam. 3, 16. — Cf. our mimetic crush, crash, crunch, crack, F. écraser, G. krachen.

וריבי I (fut. רְבִּרֵע ) akin to אַרָב, to tear or cut off Jer. 48, 37, to curtail Ex. 21, 10, hence to restrain or limit Job 15, 4. 8; to take off (the eyes) w. אַר Job 36, 7. — Niph. to be cut off from (אָר ) Lev. 27, 18; to be diminished Ex. 5, 11; hence to be less esteemed Num. 9, 7.

II (Qal obs.) akin to בָּלָּבְּ Arab. جُرِع, to swallow (water). — Pi. (fut. בְּלַבְיָרָ) to swallow down Job 36, 27.

perh. akin to בָּרֶב, לָּרֶב, to seize, to grasp (hence אָרָרוֹּ, אָרָרוֹּ, to only in Judg. 5, 21 to snatch away.
— Comp. G. greifen, E. gripe, grab, grapple, grip.

ן (fut. יְגֹרָן w. suf. יְגֹרָן; w. suf. יְגֹרָן)

akin to אָנֶר, Chald. רְגַר, ἀγείρω, to collect Hab. 1, 15.

אַבְרָה. — Pu. בְּבִרָּה to be sawed asunder 1 K.7,9. — Mimet. akin to χράω, κείρω, Sans. châr (hew), E. shear.

יבר HI only in fut. Qal יבר (which may be Niph.), mimet. akin to γι II, γαργαρίζω, gurgle; hence to chew the cud, only Lev. 11, 7; hence בּרָבּיִם

וֹלְבָּל IV (Qal obs.) akin to בְּלַב I, בְּדֶב II, בְּדֶב (whence perh. בְּדֶב א, akin to בְּלִב, what is rolled or folded up, a letter), to roll; hence — Hithpo el הַּדְבּר to roll itself, to whirl, of a tempest Jer. 30, 23 (הַבְּבִּיבִר in 1 K. 17, 20, and Hos. 7, 14, belongs to בּוֹל בָּוֹר Akin to Sans. char (to stir), L. curro, W. gyrru.

pr. n. (circle, r. בְּרַבּ IV) of a city in Philistia Gen. 20, 1.

or pound, esp. grains; hence

שׁלֶבֶּׁלֶ (w. suf. נְּרְשֶׁה) m. a crushing, esp.crushedor pounded grain Lev. 2, 16.

קרר (fut. בְּרָרִי ) akin to אָרָרִי IV, perh. to שַּרָי II, 1) to drive, chase, w. בּיִבְּי Ex. 34, 11; to send away, to divorce (a wife) Lev. 21, 7; to cast out mire (of the sea) Is. 57, 20; to pillage (hence שִּרְיִבָּי booty) Ez. 36, 5; fig. to produce fruit, hence שִּרָּבָּ, to be swept away Am. 8, 8; to be driven or tossed (the sea) Is. 57, 20.—
Pi. שַרְבָּ to expel, w. acc. and יִבְּ Gen. 4, 14. — Pu. שֵׁרִבּ to be expelled Ex. 12, 39.

m. a putting forth (of fruit), hence a yield, product, only

in Deut. 33, 14 בֶּרֶשׁ יְרָחִים produce of the months; r. שָּׁבָשׁ, whence also

קְּישֶׁרְ (pl. רְשִׁיבְּיָּגְ f. driving out, ejectment or expulsion, only in Ez. 45, 9; Sept. xataδυναστεία oppression.

קרשרן pr. n. m. (expulsion, r. בּרְשׁרֹן) Gen. 46, 11; gentil. בַּרְשׁיִּנְּ *Ger-shonite* Num. 3, 23.

كِلْ , - سُلِّ , Gen. 19, 9, سُلِّم, imp. of شُوّع.

imp. pl. of שָּׁבְּי, but שְּׁשׁ in Josh. 3, 9 and שִׁשְׁ 2 fem. in Ruth 12, 14 (Gram. § 66, 1).

קשור pr. n. (bridge, r. קשׁה) of a district in Syria 2 Sam. 3, 3; gentil. קשׁר *Geshurite*, a people at the foot of Hermon Deut. 3, 14; also a people in the South of Palestine 1 Sam. 27. 8.

The first section of the firs

וו (obs.) perh. akin to שַּׁאַ (שָּׁבֶּאָ), to touch; hence to be tangible; hence perh. בשנו II.

עלֶשְׁ I. (pl. בְּשָׁבִּיה, c. בְּשָׁבִּיּה) m. an out-pouring, gushing rain, heavy shower 1 K. 18, 41; שָׁשָׁ בְּשָׁהָ Zech. 10, 1; בְּשָׁהַ בַּשָׁה Job 37, 6; r. בַּשָּׁ בָּוּ

תְּשְׁבְּע I pr. n. m. (perh. tangibleness, firmness) Neh. 2, 19, also שָּׁבְּע in 3, 6.

D i. q. ਹਾੜ੍ਹੇ rain, perh. in ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂਤ੍ਰੇ Ez. 22, 24 her rain; but see ਹਾੜ੍ਹੇ I.

שׁטָּבְ Chald. (w. suf. הַשָּׁבָּא, וְוֹחִשָּׁבָּא)

m. body Dan. 4, 30; prob. akin to Heb. ການ II.

יוֹם pr. n. m. (perh. tangibleness) i. q. מַשֵּׁם, Neh. 6, 6; r. מַשָּׁהָ II.

Two pr. n. 1) of a region in Egypt Gen. 45, 10. 2) a city and district in the mountains of Judah Josh. 10, 41.

—— If Semitic, the name prob. means cloddy, fertile (r. wh), cf. Homer's έριβῶλαξ; perh. well-watered (akin to the I).

to stroke, to caress; hence

**Neh.** 11, 21.

hence to build a bridge, whence το bridge, whence το bridge, Syr. το bridge, Syr. τος; cf. γέφυραν ζεῦξαι Herod. 1, 205; see

akin to שָׁבָּאָ װּ, only in Pi. to touch or feel, to grope for, w. acc., only Is. 59, 10.

וֹלֵטֶׁת, inf. Qal of בַּנָעָת

pr. n. (two winepresses) of a city of Benjamin Neh. 11, 33.

וֹתְיּבְּיּת (prop. adj. f. from מְּבְּיִר (prop. adj. f. from מְּבְּיִר (prop. adj. f. from מְּבְּיִר (prop. adj. f. from מְבְּיִר (prop. adj. f. from מְּבְּיִר (prop. adj. f. from מְבְּיִר (prop. adj. f. from מְבְיר (prop. adj. f. from מְבְּיר (prop. adj. f. from מְבְּיר (prop. adj. f. from מְבְּיר (prop. adj. f. from adj. f. f. from adj.

of a tune or musical instrument Ps. 8, 1, either brought from *Gath* or perh. popular among the *vintagers*; or from לְנָלְנָתְּיוֹ, cf. יַנְלְנִיתְּיוֹ

קר pr. n. (perh. akin to שָׁבָּוֹר

bridge) of a district in Chaldea Gen. 10, 23.

ל (obs.) perh. akin to to cut in, to scoop or hollow out, hence perh. בַּבָּר

Daleth, the 4th letter in the Heb. Alphabet; hence used also as the numeral for 4. Its form on early Phenician and Heb. inscriptions is  $\triangle$  or  $\nabla$ , whence the Greek  $\Delta$  and the Roman D. Its name דלה (Rabbinic pl. הַלְּחִרן) is the same as הַלָּחִרן door; and its primitive triangular form was prob. intended to represent The form and name a tent-door. (whence the Gr. Δέλτα) served to suggest by the initial sound the force of the letter, which is either d (7) or softer as dh (7) = our th in thou; Gram. § 7, 3.

7 seems to be a formative ending (perh. akin to λαμπ-άδ-ος from

A Chald. pron. demon. f. (קַ m.), akin to Heb. רְּבָּי, רְאֵיה, this Dan. 7, 8; used as a neuter this thing (else קְּבָּי, מִיִּר, אַיָּדְי, אַיִּדְּי, אַיִּדְּי, אַיִּדְיּ, אַיִּדְיִּהְיִּהְ אַיִּדְיִּהְיִּהְ אַיִּדְיִּהְיִּהְ אַיִּדְ this to that, i. e. together Dan. 5, 6; אַיִּדְיִּהְ אַיִּ דְּנִיהְיִּהְ אַיִּ this from that Dan. 7, 3, i. e. from one another.

ליד (inf. אָרַד Jer.31, 12, Gram. § 45, 1, b) akin to אָרָד Jer.37, דּרָּב, אָרָד, perh. דְּרָא, to melt or flow away, to languish, esp. of the pining of the eye for grief Ps. 88, 10; of the spirit (בַּפָּט) Jer. 31, 25; of a person Jer. 31, 12.

নিন্দুর f. a melting away, failing for anxiety, hence dread Job 41, 14.

יְּלֶּבוֹן (r. דָּאָבוֹן; c. דָּאָבוֹן) m. a pining away, of the soul Deut. 28, 65.

기차기 i. q. 과 a fish Neh. 13, 16.

קריאל (fut. אָרְיִי) prob. akin to דְּהָּדְּ, prop. to be crushed; hence fig. to be depressed, anxious or despondent Jer. 17, 8, w. acc. Is. 57, 11, w. פָּרָ עָּרָיָנָ 16, w. of the pers. for whom one is anxious 1 Sam. 9, 5; w. פְּרָ of that from or on account of

which one fears Ps. 38, 19, cf. Jer. 42, 16; hence

7 pr. n. m. (fearful) of the Edomite who murdered the priests at Nob 1 Sam. 21, 8.

רְאָבְּרְ (רְאֵבּ, f. anxicty, depression Ez. 4, 16; agitation (of the sea) Jer. 49, 23; cf. רְאָבִד.

ידיאר (fut. דְּרָאָה, apoc. אָדָי Ps. 18, 11) akin to דְּרָאָה II, to dart, to fly swiftly (poet. for קָּיִּאָה), of birds of prey Deut. 28, 49; of God Ps. 18, 11 and He did fly בְּיִרָּה and דִּיִּרָה on wings of the wind; hence בְּיִּרָה and הַּיָּה. — Cf. Sans. dhû, dhav (to haste), θέ-ειν.

f. prop. rapid flier, name of some bird of prey, prob. the glede Lev. 11, 14; Sept. γύψ, vulture; Vulg. milvus, kite or glede, this last name being quite analogous, since it comes from glide and refers to the bird's darting, rapid flight.

(obs.) prob. akin to לְּבֶּלָת to be tottering, to be poor. Hence

דאר, see הור 4.

שלח סר שלח (pl. הְבָּרִם) epic. bear or she-bear 1 Sam. 17, 34; שׁנְּבּל מּ a bear bereaved of her young Hos. 13, 8; pl. דְּבִּרִם she-bears 2 K. 2, 24; r. בָּבַן H.

Dan. 7, 5.

אבן (obs.) perh. akin to אַקּ, to flow; hence

m. affluence, fulness; only in Deut. 33, 25 as thy days, so דְּבָאֵר thy affluence (Sept. ή למְצָל כְּסִט), i. e. let thy prosperity be as long as life.

I (Qal obs.) perh. mimet. and akin to 757 I, W. llavar, Bret.

lavaret, Irish lavra (ק = 1), whence perh. palaver, to speak. — Pi. (obs.) הַבֶּב (akin to Syr. בַּבֹּל, Arab. הַבָּל to noise, to scold), to tattle or blab, to slander, whence הַבָּב — Po. בַּבָּה to cause to speak, to make talkative, of wine Cant. 7, 10.

نَّزَ, to be hairy, shaggy; hence perh. عَا.

יין (obs.) akin to דָּאָב, to flow out, to evacuate (the body); cf. דָּבִּרָּל,

지크기 f. tattle or talk Jer. 20, 10; esp. report or rumour Gen. 37, 2; akin to Syr. 호우 보호한; r. 크고 I.

רבי, Chald. i. q. Heb. רבי, רבי, to sacrifice Ezr. 6, 3.

תְּבְּחִין Chald. (pl. הְבְּחִין) m. a sacrifice Ezr. 6, 3; i. q. Heb. בָבַח, הַבָּח

m. discharges (of the body), dung 2 K. 6, 25 (in Q'ri), for της (in K'thibh) excrements of doves; cf. βεῦμα γαστρός.

m. 1) the inner or hinder sanctuary (of the temple), else called במובר p, the west chamber, prob. from לְּבֵּר III to be behind; but it may well be from בּבּר to speak, and hence oracle, Aquila and Symmachus אָרְקָּים ματιστήριον, Vulg. oraculum 1 K.

6, 5. 2) pr. n. (pasture, r. 그것 II) of a city in Judah Josh. 12, 13; also in Gad Josh. 13, 26. 3) pr. n. m. (perh. oracle) Josh. 10, 3.

i أَجَابَ (obs.) i. q. paj, to stick or join together, hence الجَبّاء.

(obs.) prob. akin to >=!, to press together (to a solid and round mass or cake), hence

רְבֶּלֶּה (c. רְבֵלֶּה, pl. רְבֵלֶּה) f. a solid mass, a cake 1 Sam. 25,18; w. קונים figs 2 K. 20, 7,

וֹלְבְלֵין pr. n. (perh. a cake) of a city, only Ez. 6, 14 prob. from the (Arabian) desert to Diblah (in Syriac, בֹבֵי is the name of Antioch); but Gesenius and others consider בּבָּלִים a corruption of בַּבָּילַם.

pr. n. m. (perh. double-cake) Hos. 1, 3.

רְבְּלֶתְיְהֶי (w. ה loc. רְבְּלֶתְיְהֶי pr. n. (perh. double-cake) of a city of Moab Num. 33, 46; also w. בית Jer. 48, 22.

ם בולק and און בולק and און בולק 2 K. 3, 3, דבקה Job 29, 10, דבקה 41, 15; fut. רָדְבַּק, inf. רְּבָּקָה dŏbhqā' Deut. 11, 22) akin to קבָּה, perh. סָבַה, to cleave to, as the tongue to palate, w. גֶּל Lam. 4, 4, w. 5 Ps. 137, 6; to adhere to a person, w. קבם Ruth 2, 8, w. בָּ v. 23, w. כְּצֶּרֶץ) Ps. 44, 26; to cling or press after, w. אַהוֹרָי Ps. 63, 9; hence fig. to chase, to pursue, so as to hold fast the object of pursuit, w. acc. Gen. 19, 19, w. > Deut. 28, 60, w. שתרה Jer. 42, 16. Also absolutely to cleave together Job 41, 15. -Pu. to be firmly stuck together Job 38, 38, w. 📮 Job 41, 9. — Hiph. to cause to cleave, w. אל Jer. 13, 11, w. הַ Deut. 28, 21; to chase after, pursue, w. בְּחַבָּר Judg. 20, 45, w. acc. Gen. 31, 23, w. בְּּ Deut. 28, 21, and then as in Qal, to overtake 2 Sam. 1, 6. — Hoph. to be made to cleave, i. e. to stick fast, w. acc. Ps. 22, 16. Hence

Pan adj. m. (pl. הְבַּקִּים, הְבָּקִים f., cleaving to, w. בְּ Deut. 4, 4; w. בְּ Ch. 3, 12; attached or steadfast, Prov. 18, 24 בְּבָק מַאָּח more attached than a brother.

רָבְּקְ m. 1) soldering or welding of metals Is. 41, 7. 2) joints, only pl. דְּבְקִים, in coat of mail 1 K. 22, 34, or perh. armpits; r. בְּבָק.

רבקין (Chald. (part. pl. דָּבְקין) to cleave together (i. q. Heb. בָּקין) Dan. 2, 43.

I perh. mimet. and akin to تِحِد I, Arab. نَأْبَ Syr. تِحِد to speak, in which sense it occurs in Qal part. act. דֹבֵר speaking Ex. 6, 29 (usually in Pi el), part. pass. קבר spoken Prov. 25, 11; inf. w. suf. דָּבֶרֶה thy speaking Ps. 51,6. — Niph. נדבר to speak to one another, to converse Mal. 3, 16; w. איש of person against whom Mal. 3, 13; w. 2 about whom Ez. 33, 30, cf. Ps. 119, 24. — Pi. קבר (in pause וּבֵּר) 1) to speak, where what is spoken needs not follow (as it usually does after מַשְׁ to say, cf. λαλείν and λέγειν, Ger. reden and sagen, L. loqui and dicere) hence it may stand absolutely as in Is. 1, 2. The person addressed may stand w. ጛዼ Gen. 12, 4, w. 5 Judg. 14, 7, w. 5 Deut. 5, 4, w. או Num. 26, 3, perh. w. לכל Jer. 6, 10. But the meaning may be modified acc. to the prep. e.g. speaking to is construed w. אל Gen. 8, 15, w. 5 Judg. 14, 7, w. ב (of an inward impression or revelation) Zech. 1, 9, Hab. 2, 1, seldom w. acc. Gen. 37, 4; speaking of, w. acc. Ruth 4, 1, w. 2 1 Sam. 19, 3, w. אל 1 K. 2, 19, w. אל (אַלֵּד) Job 42, 7; speaking against, w. לב Deut. 13, 6, w. או Num. 21, 7. 2) to promise Deut. 19, 8, or to threaten Ex. 32, 14; to command, w. 5x Ex. 1, 17; to warn 1 Sam. 25, 17; to sing (a song) Judg. 5, 12; these and other shades of the meaning to speak arise as the context may suggest. To speak to a woman (w. 2 1 Sam. 25, 39, w. 5 Judg. 14, 7) i. e. to woo her; דבר צל לב to speak (so as to lay) on the heart, i. e. to comfort (mapaμυθεῖσθαι) Gen. 34, 3; but when 💆 occurs w. the suf. of the person who speaks, it means to speak to oneself, to soliloquise, מְדַבֵּרֶת עַל־לְבָּה 1 Sam. 1, 13; of God, דבר טוב על to speak good about some one i. e. to promise it to him Num. 10, 29; הַבֵּר רָעָה עַל to threaten evil concerning some one 1 K. 22, 23; הבר טובות to speak good things i. e. kindly, w. 5x Jer. 12, 6, w. אָת 2 K. 25, 28; דבר שלום to speak peaceably, w. Do with some one Ps. 28, 3, w. 5 to promise peace to, Ps. 85, 9, also w. דאָר Jer. 9, 7; w. ב to bespeak peace in, Ps. 122, 8; w. > to speak for, on behalf of 10, 3; ד' משט את to speak judgment with i. e. pass sentence on Jer. 39, 5. - Pu. to be spoken, promised Ps. 87, 3; w. > to be bespoken, i. e. asked for in marriage Cant. 8, 8. — Hith. to converse, part. מְדַבֶּר (see Gram. § 54, 2, b) Num. 7, 89, part. fem. perh. thy things spoken (in converse) Deut. 33, 3; but see הַבַּרָה.

וון (Qal obs.) to drive (cattle to pasture), hence בְּבֶר (perh. also to drive or snatch away (of the plague), hence perh. בַּבר

— Pi.to destroy Ps. 127,5, 2 Ch. 22, 10 (אַבּה in parall. 2 K. 12, 1). — Hiph. דְּרָבִּר to drive or lead, w. רְּתָבִּר to subjugate Ps. 47, 4; 18, 48 (parall. in 2 Sam. 22, 48

ווו (obs.) perh. akin to Arab. גֿעָל to be behind; hence perh. דְּבִּריר 1.

יל דְּבֹּי, Arab. בֹּי, to be sharp, to sting; hence perh. בְּבִּי, ito destroy in Ps. and also — Pi. to destroy in Ps. 127, 5, 2 Ch. 22, 10, but see דְבִּבּי II. Comp. aly μή, L. acies for sharp point and battle.

רבַרִים .pl הָבָרִי, w. suf. הָבָרָי, pl. הָבֶרִים, c. דְּבְרֵּר; r. דָבָר I) m. 1) speaking, speech, word, hence נבון דַבָּר skilled in speech 1 Sam. 16, 18 i. e. eloquent; the same meaning w. the pl. e.g. איש דברים Ex. 4, 10; also a word Job 2, 13, Gen. 44, 18. Fig. command Josh. 1, 13; precept, of God Num. 23, 5, of a king Est. 1, 19, as their words are commands; the ten commandments, בשרת ההברים i. e. the decalogue Ex. 34, 28; promise 1 K. 2, 4; oracle Jer. 1, 4; revelation Is. 9, 7; a saying Prov. 4, 4; counsel 2 Sam. 17, 6; proposal 1 K. 1, 7; report 1 K. 10, 6; הַרָה דָבֶר יָחוֹרף עַל the word of רָחוֹרף עַל was upon some one 1 Ch. 22, 8; w. 5% to some one Jer. 1, 4. -- 2) the purport of a word, i.e. what it is the sign of, hence a thing or matter in general (so too, προ 2, cf. λόγος, ἔπος, ῥῆμα, Ger. sache from sagen), when it means an event or occurrence, e. g. הדֶבֶר הַנֶּה Gen. 20, 10 this matter, also pl. דַּהְּבֶרִים האלה Gen. 15, 1 these things i. e. events; so the matters, acts (הבֶרֶר) of Solomon 1 K. 11, 41; the events of the days 1 Ch. 27, 24, i. e. chro139

nicles; the history of the tribute 1 K. 9, 15; the account of God's mighty deeds Job 41, 4; the matters (הְבְרֵר) of sins Ps. 65, 4; הָבֶר רוֹם ם a day's business in its day, i. e. regular daily task Ex. 5, 13; a cause (in law) Ex. 18, 16, fully בבר מעשש 2Ch.19,6; a reason Josh. 5, 4; בל הברים a litigant Ex. 24, 14; בַל פל on account of Gep. 12, 17 or דָבֶר דְבְרֵי Deut. 4, 21; אָשֶׁר הָבֶר because that, before verb Deut. 22, 24. -Also something, any thing Gen. 18, 14; אַרן דַּבָּר there is nothing Judg. 18, 7; בל־דַבר every thing Num. 31, 23.

לבר (pl. דְבַרִים Hos. 13, 14; perh. r. דָּבֶּר II) m. a leading or driving, hence destruction, plague (cf. Arab. death) Lev. 26, 25; murrain among beasts, cattle-plague Ex. 9, 3. The pl. signifies the different kinds of death, the most terrible of which is בכור פות Job 18, 13 the first-born of death. Often w. the art. חַבֶּבר (like הַּמַּרֵת) Deut. 28, 21, see Gram. § 109, Rem. 1, b. — Perh. the r. is זַבֶּר IV to be sharp (akin to Arab. to be incurable), hence a sting (הַרְבוֹין), whence perh. the quotation from Hos. 13, 14 in 1 Cor. 15, 55 ποῦ σου, θάνατε, τὸ χέντρον;

הבר ה. speaker, perh. in Jer. 5, 13 הבר the speaker i. e. the Spirit of God which speaks in the prophets; but most take it for הַבָּר (so Sept., Syr., Vulg.) or for אַשֶּׁר הַבּר he that speaketh; see Gram. § 109, Rem.

קבְר, (w. suf. יְדְבֶּרָם, דְּבְּרָם, דְּבְּרָם, II) m. i. q. בְּרָבְיִם pasture or range, where cattle are lead (cf. our sheepwalk) Mic. 2, 12; בְּרָבְיִם perh. for בּבְּרָבְים as in their own range or pasture Is. 5, 17.

קֿרָ only in pr. n. אָלְא דְּבָּל (no pasture) 2 Sam. 17, 27.

לְבְרֵת Chald. (only c. דְבָרָת i. q. Heb. דְּבְרָח , cause or reason, צַל on account that, to the end that Dan. 2, 30.

ידְרָקְר, perh. דְּבְרָחִי Ps. 110, 4; r. ידְרָחַ Ps. 110, 4; cause or reason ידְלְּחָרָת because of Ecc. 3, 18; ידְרָחַ ידָּחַ ידָרָחַ pon account that, so that Ecc. 7, 14; manner or order, ידְרָחָרַת ps. 110, 4, Sept. κατὰ τὴν τάξιν, cf. Heb. 5, 10.

(only pl. תְּבֶּבוֹת f. utterance, word; תְּבָּבוֹת הַבְּבּוֹתְ he receives of thy utterances (God's) Deut. 33, 3, Sept. ἐδέξατο ἀπὸ τῶν λόγων αὐτοῦ; but comp. Hithp. of בְּבֵּר I.

יבורה, see הבורה.

יְבְרָּיִי pr. n. m. (perh. pastoral or eloquent, r. קבר I or II) Lev. 24, 11.

קר pr. n. (perh. pasture-land, r. בְּיֵל II) of a Levitical city of Issachar Josh. 21, 28.

וֹלְבֶּרֶת (only pl. הֹבְרָהוֹ; r. דְּבָר II) f. prop. a drift, a float, hence rafts, only in 1 K. 5, 23.

(obs.) perh. akin to בְּבֶּי, syr. בּיבּי, to stick or glue; hence בְּבִיי, perh. also בְּבָּי.

שביל, r. דְּבְשׁי (in p. שַּבְּי, w. suf. דְּבְשׁי ; r. קּבְשׁי , perh. what is soft and sticky, hence 1) honey of bees Lev. 2, 11; בשבי Ps. 81, 17 from the rock of honey will I satisfy thee, i. e. the rock from whose fissures the wild honey flows. 2) honey of grapes, syrup or must, the juice boiled down to about the half Gen. 43, 11. Among the Arabs this syrup or must is largely used (as our sugar or treacle), and is called ديس dibs.

of a camel, which is a mass of fat Is. 30, 6. 2) pr. n. of a place (camel's hump) Josh. 19, 11.

77 (pl. דְּגִרם, c. דְּגַר; r. הָּנֶּח) m. a fish Gen. 9, 2.

ילְדְ (fut. יְדְבֶּה) perh. akin to שְּׁנָה (fut. שֶּׁרָה) perh. akin to ייל שּׁׁנָה (שׁׁיִב יִּדְ שָׁנָה to increase, to multiply abundantly (like fish or grain), only Gen. 48, 16; hence בָּגוֹן, דָּאָג, דָּגָּל, יְדָּג, perh. בָּנָן.

רָּבֶּר (c. דְּבָּר ; r. רְּבָּר ) f. a fish Deut. 4, 18; mostly collect. fish Gen. 1, 26.

קרב, n. (fish-like or prolific, r. מָּבָּדְיּ) of an idol in form of a fish (בְּיִדְּ) 1 Sam. 5, 2. In the mythology of the country it has the feminine ending, whence אַרְבָּבְּ Δερκετώ (w. כּיִוֹנְהַ בַּבְּרָבִּ מַבְּּרָבְּרָשׁ inserted, as often), a fish-deity having the form of a woman, a mermaid.

לְּבֶּל (obs.) perh. akin to לְּבָּי, לְּבָּי, Chald. לְּבָּיִה, to suspend, hence perh. to float or flutter; hence בָּבָּי, comp. (בְּיִבָּיה (בְּיִבָּיה), whence כַּבּי

קְּלֶלְּהֵם (w. suf. דְּלֶלֵּה pl. דְּלֶלֶּה c. דְּלֶלֶּה m. banner or standard (prop. a pendant) Num. 1, 52; see Num. 2, 2. Hence

לְּבֶנְיל (fut. בְּלְיל, part. pass. יְבְנְלּלְיל, denom. from בְּלֶל, to set up or display a banner Ps. 20, 6, hence fig. בְּלֵל distinguished, conspicuous Cant. 5, 10. — Niph. אֵיְבָּנְיוֹ כַּבּרְגָּלוֹת to be furnished w. banners, אַרְבָּנְיוֹת כַּבּרְגָּלוֹת terrible as the bannered hosts Cant. 6, 4.

וריק, to grow, to increase; hence

(c. יְבֶּן m. grain or corn | gleam; hence מָּדְהַבָּה

Gen. 27, 28; but also *bread* Lam. 2, 12, made from קַּלָּן.

prob. accord. to the Targ. and Sept., to gather, i. e. to brood over the young or eggs in order to shelter and cherish or to hatch them; said of the arrowsnake in Is. 34, 15, of the partridge in Jer. 17, 11 the partridge gathers (i. e. eggs) and has not laid them; so is he who heaps up riches, which are not his own.

קָּרֶּד (friend), only in pr. n. אֶּלְהֶּד קֹר, see הֹוֹד.

ק (dual. הַהַבִּים, כ. הַהַבָּן f. breast of the female for suckling Prov. 5, 19.~~Prob. = שְׁבֵּי (which see), Chald. הַבָּי, cf. τίτθη, Ε. teat, W. tēth.

רְיִי (w. דֹּיְי loc. וֹרְיְיִי 1) pr. n. (perh. low country) of a people and region on the Persian gulf, Gen. 10, 7. 2) pr. n. of a people and region in the north of Arabia Gen. 25, 3.

רָּדֶּלֶ Ez. 25, 13, see יְּדֶלֶּ

pr. n. of a people descended from Javan (i. e. Greeks), perh. Dodoneans Gen. 10, 4; see רֹנֵים.

(obs.) i. q. בֹּזְלָ, to shine, gleam; hence קּבָּרָבָּרָם.

Chald. (obs.) to glitter;

רַבָּר (def. רְבָּה , הַּדְבָּא ) m. gold Dan. 2, 32; i. q. Heb. זָּדָר.

টাটু (gentilic n. from চাটু; def. pl.
৪২০ট, in K'thibh ৯২০ট) m. inhabitants of Dahistan, or from Pers. 33
deh (a village) and so it may mean
the colony of villagers Ezr. 4, 9,
prob. the Δάοι on the Caspian sea.

(Qal obs.) mimet. akin to דָּכָם, Ger. dumm, our dumb. — Niph. יְּכָם to be dumb-foundered or astounded Jer. 14, 9.

akin to הדר, 1) to run, to course (of the horse) Nah. 3, 2. 2) to run on, i. e. to endure or last. Hence הַּדְרָהָּדְּ

וֹדְוֹקְיּן (pl. בַּחֲרוֹת) f. a run, a race Judg. 5, 22.

בוֹד, see בה.

קָאָב, (Qal obs.) akin to אָּדֶב, to flow or pine away. — Hiph. בְּיִבְּיב i. q. דָּאָבִיל to consume Lev. 26, 16; hence דָּהֶבוֹן

ארין and ארין (Qal obs.) denom. of הָּג, to fish, Jer. 16, 16 הְּגָּרִם and thy shall fish them; hence

אָלָּה m. a fisher Jer. 16, 16 in K'thibh, for אָדָ in Q'ri.

קרות f. a fishing, fishery, סירות fishing hooks Am. 4, 2.

ולין (obs.) akin to ליד, 1) to boil, hence ליד, a pot. 2) fig. of the heart, to be warmed, moved, hence (like Syr. 202) to love (i. q. לְיָדַי,), hence בּיִּדֹר, בַּיִּדָר,

(w. suf. הדרם, pl. הדרם) m. 1) love (between the sexes), esp. in the pl., e. g. דְנָת רוֹדִים to be intoxicated

חהר (חוד הוד מין 1. 1) a boiler or pot Job 41, 12, pl. הירים 2 Ch. 35, 13; cf. Syr. אינים (אינים 2 Ch. 35, 13; cf. Syr. אינים (אינים 2 Ch. 35, 13; cf. Syr. אינים (אינים 13 בירים 2 K. 10, 7. בירים 2 K. 10, 7.

T], T] (in later books, as Chr., Ezr., Neh., Zech., rarely elsewhere, as in Hos. 3, 5, Am. 6, 5) pr. n. m. (verbal adj. from τητ, beloved) David, 1 Sam. 16, 13. Perh. for τητ μα i. e. the Messiah, in Ez. 34, 24.— Cf. the proper names Διδώ (Γτητ lovely), Φιλήτης, Φιλήμων, Έραστος, Carus.

הרדה, see הרדאים.

קלון, fem. of היה, aunt, father's sister Ex. 6, 20; or uncle's wife Lev. 18, 14; prop. female friend.

קרדן pr. n. m. (for דוֹדוֹן loving) 1 Ch. 11, 12, for which הֹדֵיִר in 2 Sam. 33, 9 K'thibh.

וֹנְיְנְהוֹ pr. n. m. (for הֹנְיֶדְהוֹ love of הִי, 2 Ch. 20, 37.

דרד pr. n. m. (prob. loving) 2 Sam. 23, 9.

להלה, pl. הדיאים; r. הדיאים; r. הדיאים; pl. הלילה, pl. הלילה, badj. m. prop. pot-like, basket-shaped, then as subst.

1) baskets Jer. 24, 1. 2) prop. amatory, pl. love-apples Gen. 30, 14, the apples of the Atropa mandragora, which fruit the orientals still regard as a φίλτρον to excite love.

I (inf. c. קּוֹת) prob. akin to אָדֶב, 1) to be sick, unwell, esp. of the monthly flux of woman, Lev. 12, 2 בְּחָתָה דִּלְתָה the uncleanness

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of her sickening, i. e. her courses. 2) to be sad, to languish, see הַנָּהוֹם.

עייי II (obs.) perh. akin to אָיָם to hide) طَهَى to hide) to hide to clothe, hence מַדְרָהָם 2.

ו בנות (r. בנות I) adj. m., דו f. 1) sickly, weakly, namely of a woman in her courses Lev. 15, 33; Is. 30, 22 הַלָּה a menstruous cloth i. e. defiled w. menstrual blood. 2) sick at heart, sad Lam. 5, 17; wretched Lam. 1, 13.

יין (Qal obs.) i. q. הַחַה, הַּחָה, to drive or push away, hence Hiph. to thrust away, cast out Jer. 51, 34; fig. to rinse, cleanse, an altar 2 Ch. 4, 6, blood-guiltiness Is. 4, 4.

רָרָר (c. הָרֶר; r. הָּנָה I) m. 1) languor, illness, hence Ps. 41, 4 ערש הור bed of sickness. 2) what is sickening, hence loathsomeness, דור לחמר loathsomenesses of my bread, i.e. my loathsome food Job 6, 7.

m. (intens. of דָּוָר, like מְטָל) adj. faint, sick at heart Is. 1, 5; r. הַּלָּה I.

in 1 Sam. 22, 18 K'thibh for אָג, which see.

הוד see הור.

i. q. קַּכָּק to pound, to bruise (in a mortar) Num. 11, 8; hence סָּדֹכֶה.

a cock, ديك a cock, prob. akin to הֹרֶה treader (cf. ברה = פּרָשׁ), so called for its strut or for its treading on the hen; hence

**DETERMINE** f. name of a bird, the hoopoe (acc. to the Sept.), but more likely the rock or mountain cock, a kind of grouse Lev. 11, 19, Deut. 14, 18. - The name comes from rock and הוּהָ, Arab. ديك, acock; or perh. better from r. קורה (= פורה) w. old format. ending 5 - and fem. ending ה\_\_, as אָרָגָ from אָרָגָ or אָלָג,

(obs.) akin to pṛṛ, pṛ, to be dumb, silent, fig. to rest; hence

f. 1) stillness, hence fig. the grave, the land of silence Ps. 94, 17. 2) pr. n. of a place in Arabia Is. 21, 11. 3) pr. n. of a tribe of Ishmaelites Gen. 25, 14.

adj. f. (from הּדְּמֶר an obs. masc.) 1) still or silent, Ps. 62, 2 my soul is silent to God, i. e. looks to Him in quiet confidence. 2) subst. silence, as adv. silently Ps. 39, 3; rest, ease from pain Ps. 22, 3; resignation Ps. 65, 2. — It may perh. be from דבה after the analogy of בוכנה the i changing into i.

של ז') adv. (r. דוֹם w. adverbial ending b- silently, in silence Is. 47, 5. 2) prob. subst. dumbness, silence Hab. 2, 19.

סרבושק or הברמשק pr.n. (for הברמשק or הרבושק), only in 2 K. 16, 10.

יָרוֹן , fut. הָּן, fut. יָרוֹן = יְדוּדְן, only Gen. 6, 3) akin to אָדֶן, אָרֶד, 1) to tread or press down (like שָׁבֶשׁ), to subdue, hence to have power, to rule, thus prob. in Gen. 6, 3 שניבם לעולם my spirit shall not rule for ever in (or over) man, i. e. the divine and controling principle of life must be abridged in men (comp. Gen. 2, 7); but the Sept. (ου μή χαταμείνη) and the Syr. and Vulg. render shall not remain or dwell, as if they read יַלּלּהְ: others prefer shall not be humbled or debased. 2) דְּדֹן to rule, w. acc. 18am. 2, 10; to contend (at law), w. Dr Ecc. 6, 10; hence to judge (in the East always connected w. ruling), but in this sense only in the form 77 (perf. 77, fut. רַדְּדְיָּ; used of God Is. 3, 13; of men Gen. 49, 16; in various shades of meaning, e. g. to vindicate or defend, w. acc. Gen. 30, 6; to punish, w. acc. Gen. 15, 14, w. בְּ of obj. Ps. 110, 6.

— Niph. רְיֹם to contend w. one another (before a judge) i. e. to litigate 2
Sam. 19, 10 (cf. בַּשַׁשֵׁי).

Chald. to rule or judge, only (part. pl. הְאָנִין) in Ezr. 7, 25 in K'thibh, but הָיִנִין in Q'ri.

הרך m. judgment, only Q'ri of Job 19, 29, where the K'thibh has יָּדִין; see יָּבִירְיִּבּ

רובה (in pause דוֹנֶג Ps. 22, 15) m. wax Ps. 68, 3; r. קנג, which see.

יריץ (fut. יְרִדּץ) prob. akin to דריץ, to leap, skip, dance; hence fig. to rejoice Job 41, 14.

prob. i. q. אָדָיק, perh. in — lliph. אָדִיק to bruise or crush 2 Sam. 22, 43, but see אָדָיק.

Chald. (obs.) to look out or around, hence ρτζ. — Akin to Sans. lauch (to see), λύκη (λεύσσω), L. lux, E. look, W. dyma (see here) = llyma (d = 1); see on ζ, p. 135.

ווו, to סדר I (obs.) akin to דור III, to pierce (of thorns); hence perh. בַּרְבַּר

לין III (obs.) perh. akin to טָבר to arrange; hence הָדוּרָה, ז הוּר

רהור Chald. i. q. Heb. הדר II, to dwell Dan. 4, 9, part. pl. הָּאִרִין, Q'ri מְּדוֹר, מְיֶדֶר Dan. 2, 38; hence מְדוֹר מְיֶדֶר בָּאַרִין.

וו or אוֹן (pl. דורה, הורים; r. רוּר II) m. 1) prop. a revolution or round

of time, a period; then of man's life. an age, a generation, Sept. γενεά (Ecc. 1, 4) i. e. prob. a period of some 30 or 40 years (comp. Job 42, 16), but of about 100 in the patriarchs' times (comp. Gen. 15, 13, 16 and Ex. 12, 40); דור וַדוֹר generation and generation i. e. every generation, forever Ps. 61, 7, also לדור הר Ex. 3, 15, ברר נדר Ps. 10, 6, הדר הדר Ex. 17, For ages, future generations הררת is used, as in Lev. 23, 43; הררת is only used in הר ודרם signifying eternity, perpetuity, as in Ps. 72, 5. 2) a race or class of men, e. g. of the godly Ps. 14, 5, of the wicked Deut. 32, 5, 3) dwelling, hence אבות dwelling of ancestors, i. e. the grave Is. 38, 12, Ps. 49, 20; cf. Arab. فار 4) also דֹאֹר Josh. 17, 11, pr. n. of a city not far from Carmel Judg. 1, 27; perh. in the sense of a circle, cf. L. urbs = orbis.

m. 1) pile of wood (r. דהר III), prop. something arranged or set in order Ez. 24, 5; cf. מְדְרָהָה 2) r. דהר II, a ball Is. 22, 18; a circle Is. 29, 3.

Chald. pr. n. (circle) of a plain in Babel Dan. 3, 1.

Deut. 25, 4 (fut. שוריי) akin to שוריי, שורי אל to tread out (grain by oxen), to thresh Deut. 25, 4, cf. Hos. 10, 11; to crush enemies Mic. 4, 13. — Niph. שוריי, inf. c. שוריי וג. 25, 10, to be trodden out. — Hoph. שוריי to be threshed Is. 28, 27.

Till (obs.) perh. akin to דּרֹשׁי, to spring, hence דָּרִשׁוֹן.

Chald. same as win I in Heb., to trample to pieces Dan. 7, 23.

Chald. (obs.) perh. mimet.

akin to הְּבֶּק, הְּדֶּק, Arab. ڍُבָ, to pound (in obscene sense); cf. μύλλω, L. mölo (whence mulier), E. to mill, to mall; hence κητμ.

Chald. (pl. בְּיֵלֵים) prob. bed-fellow, concubine, Dan, 6, 19; some say a table, as if from אַיִין i. q. אִידְיָט to spread out, then fig. food; the Rabbins prefer instruments of music, viz. such as were struck or beaten.

i. q. מְּחָהָ, Arab. (גֹּי, to thrust; only in fut. Niph. קרודי Jer. 23, 12.

יוֹדְי (in pause קּחִי) m. a thrust, push, hence a fall Ps. 56, 14; r. הַחָּהָ.

רְּחִיל Chald. (part. הָּחֵל, pass. הָחֵל perh. akin to הְּחֵל, to slink away, hence to be afraid Dan. 5, 19; part. הְחִיל fearful, terrible Dan. 7, 7. — Pa. הַחֵל to terrify Dan. 4, 2.

קבן (obs.) perh. akin to קבן, to grow (grain). Hence

m. prob. grain, millet Ez. 4, 9; Syr. 1202.

akin to הַּדְּיָּד, to push, thrust; fig. to hasten, hence הַּיּדִּיּל, impelled, urged on Est. 3, 15.—

Niph. בְּדִיבָּן to hurry oneself, to hasten 2 Ch. 26, 20; w. אָל Est. 6, 12.

וְיִתְּי (fut. הְיִתְּי) perh. akin to ring, to thrust or push, to press upon,

Joel 2, 8; part. الله oppressor Judg. 2, 18; Arab. آجگه, Syr. مُحَدِّ, torepulse.

ֿיַל (c. דְּקַ, w. suf. דְּלָּהַ) m. 1) perh. akin to Sans. dî (to lack), Ev-ĉeia, want, need, Mal. 3, 10 בַר בָּלָר דַר until (there be) no lack. 2) fig. sufficiency, enough, prop. what meets the want (comp. Gen. 42, 19 בְּבֵבוֹן the supply (lit. famine) of your houses; also ypsia both need and use, Ger. bedarf both want and supply) as adv. enough; w. suf. 건글 enough for thee, thy sufficiency Prov. 25, 16; meeting their want, sufficient for them Ex. 36, 7. Hence מבר according to need of, i. e. as much as the case demands, כָּדֶי enough to redcem it Lev. 25, 26; כָּדֵר אַרְבָּה לֶרֹב as (the abundance of) the locust for multitude Judg. 6, 5; fig. perh. proportion, בַּרַר in the supply of i. e. for, e. g. בָּרַר אֲשׁ for the fire Hab. 2, 13; בְּדֵר רִים for nothing, in vain Jer. 51, 58; but also בְּרֵי שׁוֹפֶר as, בּרֵי שׁוֹפֶר as often as the trumpet (is heard) Job 39, 25; so too מָהַר צַאקת as often as they went out 1 Sam. 18, 30; w. finite verb, מַהַר אַרָבֶּר as often as I speak Jer. 20, 8. - The r. is perh. akin to Arab. دَرُّ desertum.

לה Chald. particle, originally a demonst. pron., like Heb. אין of which it is an altered form (א בין די בין the mere genitive would stand) as in fire Dan. 7, 10; which was (of) fire Dan. 7, 10; the temple which (was) in Jerusalem Dan. 5, 2. It hence

stands as a sign of the genitive in all its uses, שליטא דר מַלֹבָא the king's captain Dan. 2, 15; אַלָּחָא God's name Dan. 2, 20, lit. his name who (is) God; or in general, like the Heb. אֵדֶר (Gram. § 123), only more frequently employed to express any relation; דר תַּמָּה where (= מַשׁר שֵׁם) Ezr. 6, 1; הי מדרהון whose dwelling Dan. 2, 11. In Dan. 2, 9 הון (if) is inserted between the relative and the noun, הי הן הלמא which dream, if -.. 2) relat. conj. that Dan. 2, 23; because that Dan. 4, 15; in this way used quite like אָשֵׁר and בּר, sometimes even when an entire relative sentence is introduced, הָר וְכָּוּן רְנָתֵּן - לָה that he should give him time Dan. 2, 16; in introducing a quotation, or the very words of the speaker (like אָמֶר-לֵה הַי-חַיִּצְתַּתוּ נְבַר (cri, אַמֶּר בְּיה הַי-הַיִּצְתַּתוּ נְבַר אָמֶר. said to him (that) 'I have found a man' Dan. 2, 25. With prefixes: פָּדִר (= באשו) as, as soon as, when, Dan. 3, 7; כְּהַר from the time when, after, Dan. 4, 23.

יד דְּנָהֶב (of gold i. e. spot rich in gold, Sept. Καταχρότεα) pr. n. of a place near Sinai, Deut. 1, 1.

קרבון pr. n. (pining or wasting, r. דרבון of a city of Moab (now Dibân) Num. 32, 34, for which also דרבון (ב = ב) occurs in Is. 15, 9, perh. for playing on the word ב. Also of a city in Judah Neh. 11, 25; written also הדבונה Josh. 15, 22.

, see אדה,

בְּיֵּלְ (r. בְּיֹּלְ m. fisher Is. 19, 8; also in Q'ri of Jer. 16, 16, for which in K'thibh stands בְּיֵלָ

ן (obs.) akin to קָּדָּדָּן I, Sans.
ad, δεύω, L. undo, W. ton (wave), to wet, to flow, fig. to dye; hence

וֹרָתְּׁחַ i. q. אָהָ (which see) f. Deut. 14, 13, pl. Is. 34, 15, a bird of prey inhabiting ruins, prob. the kite or glede; r. הָאָה to fly fast.

וְדְּיֹדְ (for יְדְיִּהְ: דְּיִּהְ: I) f. prop. a fluid or dye, hence ink Jer. 36, 18; not necessarily black, for Josephus says the Hebrews made use of various colours for writing.

דרבון, see דרבורן.

verb, see דּרָן.

Chald. verb, see דּרָן.

m. judgment Ps. 76, 9, in general, place of judgment, tribunal, perh. in Is. 10, 2; cause for judgment Deut. 17, 8; wrong or guilt, what is judged, Job 36, 17; right, justice, Est. 1, 13; controversy, dispute Prov. 22, 10; r. דְּיֹדָ,

רְדְיָל, הִדְּנָה, הִדְּנָה, הַדְּנָה) judgment, right Dan. 4, 34; tribunal (the Arab. dîwân) Dan. 7, 10; sentence or punishment Ezr. 7, 26.

רָּדֶּן (c. פַּדֵּין) m. a judge 1 Sam. 24, 16; r. דִּדְּוּ

רהן Chald. m. a judge Ezr. 7, 25. דרקו pr. n. f. (prob. strife, r. הרן) Gen. 30, 21.

Thald. pr. n. (only def. pl.)

Dina. ..., an Assyrian population removed to Samaria, Ezr. 4, 9.

רַבְּקַת 1 Ch. 1, 6, see רָּבֶּת.

ק"ה (ancient participial form from pan I) m. a look-out or watch-tower used by besiegers, 2 K. 25, 1; הַנֶּק בָּל (Jer. 52, 4), בָּיֶך בָּיִל (Jer. 52, 4), בָּיִך בָּיִל (Ez. 26, 8), to rear a siege-tower against a place.

J , see שה I.

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m. prop. threshing, hence threshing-time Lev. 26, 5; r. 277 I.

רשרן (r. דישרן II) m. 1) a kind of rock-goat or antelope, named from its springing Deut. 14, 5. 2) pr. n. m. (antelope or leaper) Gen. 36, 25.

pr. n. m. (antelope, r. דּרְשֵׁן Mi) Gen. 36, 21.

ন্ Ezr. 4, 15 this, fem. of নু which see.

Chald. demonst. pron. m. Ezr. 5, 16, 77 f. Ezr. 4, 15, this, from and אָדָ (Heb. הוֹ) w. demonst. ending as in is; cf. L. illi-c, hi-c. F. ce-ci.

וְקַּרִי (in pause קָהַ, pl. w. suf. דַּכָּרוּ Prov. 26, 28; r. קֿבָּהָ) adj. m. crushed, oppressed, wretched Ps. 9, 10; but prob. as subst. victim in Prov. 26, 28 בּבְּרוּ שָׁקֵר רְשִׁנָא דַבָּרוּ a lying tongue hateth its victims, or perh. its confounders.

(Qal obs.) i. q. न्तन, to break in pieces, to beat small, fig. to oppress. - Niph. part. נְדָכָּא broken, contrite, w. בַּבּאוֹ ; דְּכָּא Is. 57, 15. — Pi. לֵב ; to crush him Is. 53, 10; to break in pieces Ps. 72, 4; trample down Lam. 3, 34; to oppress Is. 3, 15. - Pu. to be broken, crushed or bruised Is. 53, 5; to be humbled or contrite Is. 19, 10, Jer. 44, 10. — Hith. (fut. \$54, 2, b) to be crushed, humbled Job 5, 4.

תכאר (pl. c. הַכָּאֵר) adj. m. prop. crushed, hence small, broken in spirit, contrite Is. 57, 15; as subst. dust Ps. 90, 3.

יִרְכֶּה (fut. יִרְכֶּה Q'ri of Ps. 10, 10) i. q. אָבָּד, קבָי, to crush or break, intrans, in Ps. 10, 10 K'thibh לְּדֶכֶּה מות and he breaks down, he sinks.

-- Niph. to be crushed Ps. 38, 9; fig. of the heart, to be contrite, Ps. 51, 19. - Pi. to break, e. g. bones בצמוח Ps. 51, 10.

f. crushing, Deut. 23, 2 מצוע העה mutilated by crushing (of the testicles) ; r. 기구구.

(only w. suf. הָּכָּיָם) m. a dashing to pieces, hence collect. breakers, only in Ps. 93, 3 רשאר נתרות the floods lift up their breakers, i. e. scatter them against the rocks or on the beach ; r. ㅋㅋㅋ.

יָּבֶּק, (obs.) i. q. קּבָּק, קּבָּק, בְּּבֶּק, all mimetic (Gram. § 30, 2, Rem.) to crush, fig. to be wretched; hence ַבַּבָּה ,דַּדְּ

ুন Chald. demonst. pron. (prop. pl. of הה and הה) these, but construed w. the sing. this Dan. 2, 31, 7, 20.

Chald. (obs.) akin to Heb. יָבֶר, זָבֶר, to pierce, to penetrate (as the male, cf. לְּכֶּר); fig. to impress (on the memory), to remember, hence ַנָּכְרָוֹן , דְּכָרוֹוְן.

הבריך Chald. (only pl. דברין) m. prop. i. q. Heb. זָּכָר, male, but esp. the male of sheep, a ram Ezr. 6, 9.

יברן Chald. (def. הַכְרֹנָה) m. record, register Ezr. 6, 2.

Chald. (only def. pl.) m. i. q. הָבְרן, the records, 'סְּמַר הָ book of the records Ezr. 4, 15.

(הַלַל r. הַלִּרם pl. הַל (in pause הָל, pl. הַלֹּים; r. adj. m. 1) moving or swaying to and fro, tottering; hence weak 2 Sam. 3, 1; poor, lowly Ex. 23, 3; thin, lean 2 Sam. 13, 4. 2) as subst. i. q. דֵלֵח לפרה כל-הל א door, only in Ps. 141, 3 watch thou over the door of my lips (Sept. θύρα), comp. Mic. 7, 5. --- Cf. τάλ-ας, τλή-μων, W. tlawd (poor).

to leap or spring, w. by to leap over Zeph. 1, 9. — Pi. by to leap high, to bound Is. 35, 6; also to leap over, w. acc. of obj. 2 Sam. 22, 30; w. by Cant. 2, 8.

which see), to move to and fro, to swing, wave; to draw (in a swinging way) water from a well, Ex. 2, 16; fig. to draw out what is in the heart or mind Prov. 20, 5. — Pi. Τὸς το draw out, i. e. to save Ps. 30, 2; cf. ἀν-τλέω (= ἀνα-τλάω).

לבין (fut. רְּדְלֵּה) to trouble, make turbid (water w. the feet) Ez. 32, 2; i. q. Syr. בייליי; perh. akin to רוֹאָאַר.

רָבֶּל (r. הָּלָּה) m. bucket, for drawing water Is. 40, 15.

רֵל (ר. הַלְּבְּי m. bucket; רֵל מְרֵם waters stream from his buckets i. e. his posterity shall flow on as the water from the buckets at the well, only Num. 24, 7, where הַלְבִּרִם dol'yāw is prob. in dual הַלְּבִּרִם couple of buckets (so often used

in pairs), perh. alluding to the two testicles.

קלרה , דְּלֶרֶה pr. n. m. (הְּלָּרָה saved) Neh. 6, 10, Jer. 36, 12.

דְּלְרְּדְּ Prov. 26, 7 for דְּלָהָ, from דָּלֶּהָ,

קֹלִילֶּה pr. n. f. (weak or wavering) Judg. 16, 4 ; r. בָּלֵל.

יל (only in pl. הְלְּדִּוֹח, w. — immovable) f. branches, boughs, as waving to and fro, Jer. 11, 16; Syr. בְּלָהוֹת branches; r. בְּלָהוֹת.

(1 pers. דַלוֹתָר Ps. 116, 6, 3 pers. דַּלְלֹּה Is. 19, 6, זְּלֵל Job 28, 4, in Prov. 26, 7 is perh. for דלרה in Prov. 26, 7 akin to סַלֵּל , זַלָּל II, ו) to move to and fro, to be pendulous, to wave, hence to totter, hang loose, w. 72, e. g. the 2 legs hang loose הַלְרהּ שׁוֹקֵרם מְפַּסְחָ from a lame man, i. e. as useless things Prov. 26, 7; דלה מאנוש they (miners) hang down from men i. e. away in the pit Job 28, 4. 2) to be slack or weak, to languish, fig. of shallow water Is. 19, 6; of the eye, to fail Is. 38, 14; of persons, to be poor Ps. 79, 8. — Niph. to be brought low Judg. 6, 6. Deriv. זָּל ַהְלָּילָה ַ, הַּלָּה.

(obs.) perh. to be thick, bulging, whence Chald. קַלְבָּד gourd.

דְּלֶלֶן pr. n. (gourd-field) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 38.

fut. אַרָּבוֹי to drop or drip, of a house Ecc. 10, 18; to shed tears, w. אַ Job 16, 20; to flow away, as it were in drops, of the soul Ps. 119, 28. — Prob. mimet. akin to אַרָּבוֹי, Syr. בּיִּבּי, G. tropfen, triefen, E. drop, drip, dribble, W. diveru.

הַלֶּקְם (r. הָלָּםְם) m. a dropping or dripping (from a roof) Prov. 19, 13.

דְּלְפּוֹן pr. n. m. (prob. i. q. Chald. = דּלְּקוֹן blear-eyed) Est. 9, 7; r. דְּלַחְ.

וידלקם akin to ידלק II, to burn, to flame, דלקים burning, arrows Ps. 7, 14; w. 2 to set on fire, to kindle Obad. 18; שפחים דלקים burning lips, i. e. expressing ardent affection Prov. 26, 23; fig. of anxiety, which seems to burn up the soul, ידלק עני the poor doth burn, i. e. is deeply anxious Ps. 10, 2; of hot pursuit, persecution, דַלַקהַ אַחָרַי thou didst hotly pursue after me Gen. 31, 36; w. acc. עַל־הַוּחַרים הָלָקֵנה on the mountains did they hotly pursue us Lam. 4, 19 (comp. G. nachfeuern). -Hiph. to kindle (fire) Ez. 24, 10; to inflame; as wine Is. 5, 11.

Chald. to burn Dan. 7, 9.

Desired for fever, as the burning disease, only Deut. 28, 22; r. Per.

אָרָלְחִים (w. suf. יְהְלָּחִים, dual הַּלְּחָרָה, c. יְהַלְּחָרָה, pl. הִלְּחָרָה, c. יְהַלְּחָרָה, pl. יְבְּלְחִירָה, pl. יְבְּלְחִירָה, pl. יְבְּלְחִירָה, see Gram. § 94, 2, Rem. 2) f. door Prov. 26, 14; the dual signifies folding-doors or gates Deut. 3, 5; the plural הַּלְחָרָה the leaves of a folding-door or gate, 1 K. 6, 31; door Judg. 3, 23; pages or columns of the roll or scroll of a manuscript, which resembled the opening leaves of a folding-door, Jer. 36, 23. The radical meaning refers to the fact, that doors hang and swing on their hinges.—Hence הַלְּחָה, δέλτα.

ם הַ הָמָכֶם , הָּמוֹ. w. suf. הַמֶּכֶם , הַפֶּם Gen. 9, 5, pl. הָבֶּים , c. הְבָּים m. 1) blood Ex. 7, 19; אָכַל עַל־הָם to eat (flesh) w. the blood 1 Sam. 14, 32; הָם הַחַ innocent blood 2 K. 21, 16; also blood-

quiltiness, murder, esp. in this sense the pl. קמים Gen. 4, 10, Ps. 51, 16; איש המים a man of bloods i. e. a murderer Ps. 5,7; ברת דַמרם , house or city infamous for murders, 2 Sam. 21, 1; בְּמֵרוֹ בֵּוֹ Lev. 20, 9 his blood is on himself, i. e. he forfeits his life. 2) fig. sap or juice of the grape (red in Palestine), hence wine Gen. 49, 11; perh. in Ez. 19, 10 אפה כגפן בדכה thy mother is like the vine in thy sap, i. e. of the same sap as thine; but others prob. better take הַבְּכָהְ here for בַּרְמוּהָה in thy likeness. --- דָם is prob. akin to אַדָם to be red, but some refer it to הַּמָּח I to flow; cf. G. blut, E. blood, akin to βλύω, φλύω, L. fluo.

ו (obs.) perh. akin to דָּקַדָּ, to flow, hence perh. בָּ blood.

וו (fut. הַבָּה, imp. הַבָּה, Cant. 2, 17) to be similar or like Ps. 102, 7; always construed w. > Ps. 144, 4, or 3 Ez. 31, 8; w. pleonastic be thou קמה לקד Cant. 2, 17; 8, 14 ל like (for thee), see Gram. § 154, 3, e. — Niph. to become like, to resemble, w. acc. Ez. 32, 2; w. ⊅ Ps. 49, 13.- Pi. דְּמָה to liken, compare, w. 5 Is. 46, 5; w. 5x Is. 40, 18; to use similitudes (like בְּשֶׁל Hos. 12, 11; to liken in one's mind, hence to think or deem Ps. 50, 21; to meditate Num. 33, 56; w. > to purpose against some one 2 Sam. 21, 5; to remember, w. acc. Ps. 48, 10. - Hith, הקפרו (Gram. § 54, 2, b) to make oneself like, w. לְ Is. 14, 14. Deriv. הַמְּרוֹן, הָמָרוֹן.

ווו i. q. מַדְּק to be dumb, silent; fig. to rest, Lam. 3, 49 my eye weeps וְלֹא חִדְּקֵוֹן and rests not; hence trans. to make silent, to destroy Jer. 6, 2, Hos. 4, 5. — Niph.

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to be destroyed, of individuals Hos. 10, 15; Is. 6, 5; of nations Zeph. 1, 11; of cities and lands Is. 15, 1.

וו to be 🖸 🔁 רַבְּרוֹת Chald. i. q. רְאָדָין like Dan. 3, 25.

וויקס (r. ביקס) f. silence, i. e. state of death-like stillness, utter desolation Ez. 27, 32.

וו דְבַּרוֹ (r. דְבָּה II) f. resemblance, likeness Gen. 1, 26; image 2 Ch. 4, 3; Is. 40, 18; model 2 K. 16, 10; shape, form Ez. 1, 16; as adv. like, as, Is. 13, 4; w. > Ps. 58, 5.

מון הָבֶּר (r. הָבָּה III) m. stillness, rest, בּרמִר רָמֵר in the quiet of my days, i. e. quiet time of life Is. 38, 10, אל הַמִר לָּהְ let there be no rest to thee Ps. 83, 2, i. e. bestir thyself.

פס see פס.

m. i. q. דְּבֶּרֹן, a likeness, only Ps. 17, 12; r. דַּכָּה II.

רַבָּם ,יָהֹם ,fut. בַּשׁרָּ, (3 pl. בָּשׁרָּ, pl. להמה, יהמה) mimet. and akin to הַּהָם, הָּהָם III, 1) to be dumb, silent Lev. 10, 3; w. 5 to be silent, for any one, i. e. to listen attentively to him Job 29, 21; to be struck dumb, to be amazed Ex. 15, 16; to rest, leave off, of the weeping eye Lam. 2, 18, of the bowels Job 30, 27; to stand still Josh. 10, 12. - Niph. נַרָם Jer. 25, 37; fut. נַרָּם, הַהַּמָּר, יְדָּם Jer. 48, 2) to become silent, hence to be destroyed, of persons 1 Sam. 2, 9; of a region Jer. 48, 2. — Po. סומם to make silent, to quiet Ps. 131, 2. — Hiph. מוֹדֶם to make silent, to destroy Jer. 8, 14. --- Cf. θάμβος, G. dumm, stumm, E. dumb, W. taw; also μυττός, L. mulus, W. mud, E. mule, mutter: all taken from nature, like hum, G. hummen, המכם Hence

f. silence, stillness (of the | quick, active.

winds), a calm Ps. 107, 29; קול הַמֶּמָה a voice of stillness, i. e. low sound stillness הממח וַקוֹל אשׁמַע ; 1K. 19, 12 and a voice I hear, i. e. a slight whisper (Job 4, 16), or prob. better silence (there is), and a voice I hear.

(obs.) to dung or manure (so Arab. دمن); but this word is prob. a denom. from דֹּפֶּן; perh. akin to נקש, to be foul.

727 m. dung, manure 2 K. 9, 37, see זְיֵבֶּן.

pr. n. (dung-heap; cf. W. tomen dung-hill) of a city in Zebulon Josh. 21, 35; r. דַּמֶּך.

אָרָמֵע (fut. יִּרְמֵע) perh. akin to ו דְמַה I, prop. to flow, hence to shed tears Jer. 13, 17 (Chald., Syr. and Arab. the same); hence

יַמְעָד (w. suf. הַמְעָדָה) m. tear, collect. tears; only fig. tears of grapes and olives, i.e. the expressed juices, only in Ex. 22, 28. Cf. δάχρυον τῶν δένδρων, Theophr., L. arborum lachrymac, Plin. 11, 6.

רַבְּעָרוֹת (r. דְּבָערוֹק; pl. דְּבָערוֹק Ps. 80, 6) f. tear, collect. tears Ps. 6, 7; my eye flows down הַרֶד צֵינֵי דָמְצַה tears Jer. 13, 17; see Gram. § 138, 1, Rem. 2.

ון זָכֵר (obs.) perh. akin to זָכֵר II, to trill or whir, hence perh. הַּיִּשֹר.

U27 (obs.) prob. akin to Arab. aequalis mollisque fuit (locus); hence prob. בְּשְׁשֵׁיל (which see), though gen, supposed to come from

رَمْشُقَ (obs.) Arab. دُمْشُقَ (prob. only a denom. of دمَقْق) to be

pung pr. n. (perh. activity, w. ref. to its traffic; but see below) of the city Damascus Gen. 14, 15, the capital of Syria, situated in a plain so fruitful and fair as to be often called Paradise. In order to play on the word בַּשֶּׁשְ (in Gen. 15, 2), בַּשָּׁשָּ stands for דמשקר, that is Damascus for Damascene. In 1 Ch. 18, 5 stands for דַּמשׁק; the Daghesh forte being resolved by a Syriasm into הוֹבֶּשֶׁק occurs; in 2 K. 16, 10 הוֹבֶּשֶׂק occurs; this is the usual Syriac form, and appears to have sprung from בַּרַבֶּיבֵי by softening הווס ז (comp. בַּרַש = שוד). --- Prob. from obs. r. שַׁקַדַ (= Arab. دَمن to be level and soft i. e. fruitful and fair, cf. عُشَلَ = بِيِّلاً ), w. the old adj. ending p\_ (comp. קָּמֶלֶק, often in Arab. e. g. מָּבֶלֶּק from زهل; see on letter ה); hence the prob. meaning level and lovely spot, so well suited to that charming place.

Pשֶׁבֶּק (some Mss have הַשֶּבֶּק) m. damask Amos 3, 12, a kind of silk stuff, so named from הַשְּבֶּק, where it was manufactured.

קין 1) pr. n. m. (judge) of a son of Jacob Gen. 30, 6; of the tribe descended from him Josh. 19, 40; hence patron. קריי Danite Judg. 18, 1. 2) pr. n. of a city, otherwise שול, to which the Danites gave name, Josh. 19, 47, Judg. 18, 29. 3) perh. name of a Phenician deity (Eshmun), hence pr. n. קריי (perh. Dan the piper), of a city 2 Sam. 24, 6 (see דְּבֶּין); perh. shortened for דָּיָדִי in Ez. 27, 20.

קָּהָה Chald. demonst. pron., הְּנָה def., com. gend. (Heb. וָיָה this Dan. 2, 18; בִּדְנָה בְּתִּים i. q. הְצִוֹאָה thus it was written Ezr. 5, 7; בַּלָּה (Heb. נְבֵּל זֹאַה) on this account, therefore Dan. 3, 16; אֲבֶרֵר דְנָהוּ after this, afterwards Dan. 2, 29.

דָּנִיֵּאל see דָּנָאָל.

(obs.) perh. akin to דּדּן (obs.) perh. akin to דּדּן (בּדְּגָּ , w. ending בּדָּב, see גָּבְּרָ, to be yielding, impressible; hence דּרָבָנָ wax.

pr. n. (perh. whisper) of a city in Judah, Josh. 15, 49; r. 27.

קרְרָהְרָּ city of Edom Gen. 36, 32. — The r. may be בְּיִלָּ = בְּיִנִּ = Arab. בְּיָּנָ to stink, w. old adj. ending בְּיִרָּ on אַרְנָבָּר = בְּיִרָּ יִרָּה = Aram. בְּיִרָּ

77 Judg. 18, 1; see 77.

סר אל pr. n. m. (God is judge) Dan. 1, 6; Ez. 14, 14 דְּנָאֵל.

(obs.) perh. i. q. Arab. ڏ. to whisper, murmur. Hence דָּבָּוּ

ביים (prop. inf. of דְּדָים, pl. מְדָּים m. knowledge, opinion Job 32, 10; pl. אמערם בּיִרם perfect in sciences, i. e. all branches of knowledge Job 37, 16.

יַדֶע imper. Qal of יַדֶע.

ידעה m. i. q. דעה in pr. names.

(inf. of הְּלֶּהוֹ (inf. of בְּלָהוֹ knowledge Ps. 73, 11; w. acc. בְּלָהוֹ אֶח־רְהוֹהְי prop. to know הַּיְ, i. e. the knowledge of the Eternal, Is. 11, 9; pl. בַּלָּים בַּלֵּים Sam. 2, 3, see בַּלֵּים

יַּלֶּלוֹ Prov. 24, 14 for דְּלֶּלוֹ, mp. of דָּלָלוּ, w. ה cohort. (see Gram. § 48, 3, Rem.).

pr. n. m. (prob. knowledge of God) Num. 1, 14; but in Num. 2, 14 we find it רְצוּאֵל (ז = רֹ).

וֹבָן (fut. יְבָּן:) akin to יְבָּן:, Syr. יִבּן:, perh. to יִבּן:, prob. to tread or stamp out, hence fig. to quench, to go

out, of a light, בר רְשָׁעִים ירְעָהְיּ, the lamp of the wicked shall go out Prov. 13, 9, i. e. their welfare shall come to an end; hence to be destroyed Is. 43, 17. — Niph. to become extinct, of the drying up of water Job 6, 17. Cf. extinguere aquam, Liv. 5, 16. — Pu. באות fig. to be extinguished, destroyed, of enemies Ps. 118, 12.

(obs.) i. q. קֿתַל, to fear;

رفا ,دفی (obs.) i. q. Arab. دفی ,دفی ,to strike or push against; hence

לְּבֶּר (in pause יְבָּה) m. stumbling-block, offence, only Ps. 50, 20, Sept. σχίνδαλον.

to press, i. e. to drive on, a flock Gen. 33, 13; to knock at a door, w. אַל Cant. 5, 2. — Hith. to push oneself (against a door), w. אַל Judg. 19, 22.

of a station in the wilderness Num. 33, 12; now el-Tobbacha.

Pladj.m., head, (akin to land) beaten small, pulverised, hence fine, of dust Is. 29, 5; of spices Lev. 16, 12; also as subst. particle of dust, atom Ex. 16, 14, Is. 40, 15; fig. lank, of hair Lev. 13, 30; thin Gen. 41, 8; shrivelled,

withered Gen. 41, 6; slight, of voice 1 K. 19, 12, of a person, shrunken, dwarfed Lev. 21, 20; r. pp.

Pi m. (prop. inf. of ppi) fineness, hence fine cloth, only in Is. 40, 22.

wave, of a tree; hence Arab. ζ, to wave, of a tree; hence Arab. ζ, syr. μ, a palm-tree (for its waving); perh. also δάκτυλος (palm-fruit) whence our date, F. datte, Span. datil. Hence

of a district in Arabia Gen. 10, 27.

Chald.(i. q. Heb. מָּהַבֶּי,), to be beaten small; אַדְיָ (for אַדָּהַ) Dan. 2, 35 they were beaten small. — Aph. מְּהַבִּין (3 fem. הַבְּיִבָּין Dan. 2, 34; 3 pl. הַבְּיִנְ, fut. מִבְּיִר, w. suf. הַבְּינָן, part. pan. 7, 7) to break in pieces Dan. 7, 19.

אָרֶכְּר (fut. יְרְיִרְיִן) akin to זְּכְּר and זְכָּר to bore through, pierce, stab Num. 25, 8; fig. to curse, contemn Zech. 12, 10 (cf. δν ἐξεκέντησαν John 19, 37). — Niph. to be thrust through Is. 13, 15. — Pu. אַרָּיִי to be thrust through Jer. 57, 10; stabbed (slain), by hunger Lam. 4, 9.

--- Perh. akin to our dagger, Swed. daggert, G. degen; these may however be akin to our dig.

קר pr. n. m. (perh. for בֶּן דֶּקֶר swordsman) 1 K. 4, 9; cf. בְּּדְקָר.

m. a pearl, only Est. 1, 6, so named for its radiance; r. אַדָּר I.

רוֹר Chald. m. i. q. Heb. יוֹד, age, generation Dan. 3, 33.

רוֹד, see הוֹד.

pierce the mind, or i. q. Arab. 1, fig. to pierce the mind, or i. q. Arab. 1, 5, to reject, refuse. Hence

קראון (for הָרָאוֹן, c. הַרָּאוֹן) m. abhorrence, לרראוֹן עוֹלָלָ to everlasting abhorrence Dan. 12, 2; object of horror Is. 66, 24.

יבי (obs.) perh. akin to דָּבָּד IV, Arab. בּֿיָב, to be sharp, pointed. Hence

קרבוֹן dŏr'bhô'n (only in pl. הַּרְבוֹלוּק הַרְבוֹנוֹה dŏr'bhônô'th) goads, ox-goads, Sept. βούκεντρα, Ecc. 12, 11.

קְּבְּיֹן dŏr'bhā'n (i. q. יְּרְבּיֹן) a goad, 1 Sam. 13, 21.

לבין (obs.) i. q. קבין, to step, tread; hence הָּבִים.

קרָדַע pr. n. m. (perh. pearl of knowledge, as if בָּר בִּע ) 1 K. 5, 11; for which also the contraction בָּרָע ccurs in 1 Ch. 2, 6; but perh. for בַּרָעָר (cf. בַּעָרָבָי).

הַרְבַּק (r. הַּהְר I) m. a prickly or thorny plant, callrop, thistle Gen. 3, 18.

קרום (r. קרום) m. the south (as bright, in opp. to אָדָם, the dark north) Ez. 40, 24; poet. south wind Job 37, 17.

מדרר (r. דרר II) m. prop. wheeling about in swift circling flight, hence
1) a swift or swallow (fem.) Ps.

קריונים pr. n. m. Darius, Dan. 6, 1. Ancient Persian forms were Daryawes, Darayavush, said to mean preserver, Herod. έρξείης.

בּרָרוֹשׁ Ezr. 10, 16, see בַּרְרוֹשׁ in Pi el. : יְדִיהְ (fut. יְדִיהְ) mimet, and akin to קָּרָג, Arab. נוש, Sans. trag (go), τρέγω, E. track, tread, tramp, G. treten, W. troedio, Irish troigh foot (Gram. § 30, 2), to step, tread, walk, w. acc. of the way Job 22, 15; w. to walk through, in, Deut. 1, 36; w. yo to come forth Num. 24, 17; w. 55 to walk over, on, 1 Sam. 5, 5; to tread upon Ps. 91, 13. To tread the bow rup Ps. 7, 13, i. e. to place the foot on it in order to bend it for stringing; דַרָה תַּצִּים to bend the arrows, perh. to set them against the string for shooting Ps. 58, 8. — To tread the wine-press is expressed as follows, ב' בַקב Job 24, 11; רֹבָ אַ Neh. 13, 15; רבָם בֹּן Is. 63, 2; דֹיָן בַּרַקַבָּרם; 63, 3; בַּיַן בַּרַקבָּרם Is. 16, 10; also קרה alone Judg. 9, 27; to tread out olives, ד'דַ Mic. 6, 15. - Fig. to trample on, to treat w. contempt, Is. 63, 3, perh. Ps. 58, 8; w. 📮 Hab. 3, 15. — Hiph. דוריך 1) to cause to walk Is. 11, 15; w. 2 to cause to walk in a way, to guide Ps. 107, 7; also to walk, w. acc. of way Job 28, 8; to make a treading, to tread a threshing-floor Jer. 51, 33; to bend the tongue, i. e. get it ready (as a bow) for sending hurtful words Jer. 9, 2. 2) Arab. لَّهُ , Syr. اَذَبِ , to tread upon , i. e. overtake w. acc. Judg. 20, 43. Hence

ורכים (dual דָרֶכִים Prov. 28, 6, double way; pl. הַרַכר, c. הַרָּבֶר) com. gend. (m. 1 Sam. 21, 6, fem. Ezr. 8, 21) a going, way (as action) הַלָּהָ to go in one's way Prov. 7, 19; '¬ πτος, Sept. ποιῆσαι όδόν, to make one's journey Judg. 17, 8; also way or road which one walks in, e. g. the king's way, the public highway Num. 20, 17. To go the way of all the earth i. e. to die, Josh. 23, 14. Fig. 1) manner Gen. 19, 31; mode of life Prov. 12, 15; comp. 1 K. 16, 26; ways of God, i. e. his methods of manifesting himself Job 28, 14. 2) lot or destiny Ps. 10, 5; after the fate of Egypt Is. 10, 24.

תְּלְכְּלֵּלְתְּ (only in pl. הַּלְכְּלֵּלְתְּ) m. a daric, a Persian gold coin, Ezr. 2, 69; same as אֵדְרָבוֹן, which see.

(obs.) akin to יְּדֶר I, to shinc, to be bright; hence הַּרִים.

רְבְּבְּעְיֵק וֹ Ch. 18, 5, the resolved form of מְבְּבְּעָשׁ, the serving for the Daghesh forte.

ירָע (obs.) = יָרָע to scatter, to

רבע Chald. (obs.) i. q. דֶּרָע;

רְּלֶת Chald. (pl. w. suf. הֶּרְעִּוֹדִּר ) com. gend. (i. q. Heb. יְרִרֹע ) arm Dan. 2, 32; see אָרִרִע

pr. n. m. perh. a false form for הַּרְבַע 1 Ch. 2, 6.

Arab. 3, to hasten; hence

Ezr. 2, 56.

קָּחָר, זְחַר, I (obs.) akin to אָחָר, נְּחָר, to gleam, glitter; hence זַּד.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to דָּדְיר, to turn or drive about, sweep along; hence בְּדִיר,

(fut. יִדְרשׁ) akin to הּוֹלִים, קרה, Chald. פָלֹש, Syr. פָּלֹש, prop. to tread or beat out, hence 1) to law open, to search for, to seek Ez. 34, 6; to investigate Deut. 13, 15 (comp. 2) in general, to be intent on something, hence to seek often, make inquiries about the welfare of any one Deut. 23, 7, Ps. 38, 13. -The constructions are various, according to shades of meaning, שַּׁרָשׁ אל to seek for a place Deut. 12, 6; to inquire of God Job 5, 8, of oracles and idols Is. 8, 19; 🗦 ਹਾਂ to seek or go to some one, w. a request Deut. 12, 30; to search out 2 Sam. 11, 3; לרש אחד to seek, visit, the Lord 2 Ch. 16, 12; to care for, Deut. 11, 12; הַרְשׁ אַחַר to seek after Job 39, 8; to inquire concerning 2 Ch. הַרַשׁׁ עַל 31, 9; to investigate, Ecc. 1, 13; מַנָם 'קַ to inquire or ask from some one 1 K. 14, 5; מַאָּמ 'לַ 2K.3,11; also w. בְּ 2Ch. 16, 12. - Niph. נדרש to be sought out. i. q. קש, 1 Ch. 26, 31; to be required, of blood Gen. 42, 22; to allow oneself to be sought or visited, to grant access, w. 5 Ez. 14, 3, Is. 65, 1. Inf. abs. אַרְרשׁ for הַהַרשׁ in Ez. 14, 3. — Pi. only inf. הַרוֹשׁ for הַרוֹשׁ (the " perh. serving for Daghesh forte) to investigate Ezr. 10, 16, but the reading is very doubtful.

perh. akin to תְּוֹכֵּשׁ, תְּוֹכֵשׁ, מְּיִבְּשׁׁ, prop. to sprout, to be fresh and green Joel 2, 22. — Hiph. מקנים to cause to sprout, to produce herbage (אַשֶּׁהֵי) Gen. 1, 11. Hence

perh. akin to kun to be fresh, thriving, hence to be or become fat Deut. 31, 20. — Pi. to make fat, marrowy Prov. 15, 30; hence in sacrifices, to make or pronounce fat, i. e. to accept as well-pleasing Ps. 20, 4; to remove (min) the fat ashes of burnt beasts (Gram. § 52, 2, c) Ex. 27, 3; fig. to anoint Ps. 23, 5. — Pu. to be made fat, of ground soaked w. blood Is. 34,7; of men, i. e. to become affluent Prov. 11, 25; fig. to be satiated Prov. 13, 4. — Hothp. The for the smeared w. fat, of a sword Is. 34, 6, see Gram. § 54, 3, Rem.

קשׁרָם (pl. רְשׁנִים, c. רְשׁנִים) adj. m. fat, fertile, of a soil Is. 30, 23; full of sap, of a tree Ps. 92, 15; rich, affluent, mighty Ps. 22, 30.

עניה (w. suf. הְשִׁרָּה m. 1) fatness
Judg. 9, 9; nourishing food Job 36,
16; fig. fertility, Ps. 65, 12. 2) fat
ashes of sacrificed animals Lev. 1, 16;
of burnt corpses Jer. 31, 40; diff.
from אָשָרַ vegetable ashes; r. בְּשַׁרָּ.

אק (c. הק or הק, pl. הַחָּק, c. הָהָל) f. mandate, edict Est. 1, 8, Ezr. 8, 36; law, statute Est. 1, 19; בּיבִינוֹ אֵשׁ הָק בָּשׁ his right hand was fire, a law (statute) to them i. e. the pillar of fire that guided them; or perh. a fire of law, referring to the burning mount Deut. 33, 2. — The r. is nat = nat to set; and nat is equal to the Pers. dâta, Ostóv, čotóv, L. datum, E. set, something appointed, and therefore in the Persian age used for part to lay down, to set, hence a law.

רק Chald. (def. אַרְקָּי) f. an edict, a law Dan. 2, 9; collect. law Dan. 6, 9; אַלְהָא יִדְיּה in the law (i. e. worship) of his God Dan. 6, 6.

אָרְקְּיָּא Chald. (def. אָרְהָאָ) i. q. Heb. אָנְיָּה, tender grass Dan. 4, 12; cf. Syr. אַנְּיָּא

קרְבְּרְיָא Chald. (only def. pl. רְּהְבְּרִיָּא m. one skilled in the law, a judge Dan. 3, 2; prob. from הָּד, w. the formativesyllable בְּ(cf. בְּוֹלְנוֹיִם. In Pehlvi datuber is a judge; Pers. دادراراي lawyers.

דְּתְּהְי, pr. n. (two cisterns, dual of Talm. רוֹם cistern, w. רוֹם loc. רְּהָהָה, r. קְּיָהָן of a place in the North of Samaria Gen. 37, 17; in 2 K. 6, 13

ְרָּתְּן pr. n. m. (perh. given, cf. Heb. רִידָ, or like L. fontanus) Num. 16, 1.

קרן Gen. 37, 17 and 2 K. 6, 13, see רְחֵייִם.

He, the 5th Heb. letter; hence used also for the numeral 5. oldest form as discovered in Phenician and Heb. inscriptions is 3 or **一**, whence the early Greek 3 or 月 and the common E. Its name No comes prob. from היה to breathe and means vent-hole (i. e. אֵרְבָּה a lattice window, which its form rudely pictured); the initial sound and the shape suggesting the power of the letter, which is h (as in hiss), except after a vowel, where it generally quiesces (Gram. § 8, 3, Note 1) unless it is marked 🛱 (with Mappiq, see Gram. § 14, 1).

ה appears as a formative prefix in some words, e. g. קבר (= בְּשַׁים) from קבר akin to the Hiph. forms. But as a formative ending it is most familiar, namely as ה, 1) accented and marking the fem. gender, see Gram. § 44, 1 and § 80, 2, a (cf. the fem. ending -â, -ŋ, -a in Sans., Gr.

closely prefixed to a noun, see Gram. § 35) originally a demonst. (or relative) pronoun, like our that (see Gram. § 109, Rem. p. 245) but commonly called the article, since it answers to the Gr. δ, ή, τό and our the (never to a or an, see Gram. § 109, Rem. 1). The original 5 very seldom appears (see דֹּבֶּל), but is incorporated into the first letter of the noun, which is then doubled as shown by daghesh forte, e. g. הַּבָּבֶר, הַבָּבֶר, which however is often omitted if the first letter has no full vowel, e. g. הַכַּבַשָּׁשׁ, הַאַפַּרְהַּדֵ, and always if it is a guttural, e. g. החיל ,חבים. Before א, השים, usually also before ", " the Pa thach (—, ") is lengthened into Qā mĕş (—, ā), e. g. הָהֶרֶל, (הַצְּרֵץ never), הָּבֶּרֶץ, הָרָגֵל, הַבְּם; but הַ is used for הַ before הַ chā and הַ ch° e.g. הָהָת, הַהָּדָשׁ, הַהָּדָלּי and before y and n when the accent is not on them, e. g. הֶּדֶרֶרם, (but see more in Grain. § 35, 2). The syntax of the Heb. article is essentially like that of the Greek or the German (der); and its use may be seen fully in the Gram. s§ 109—111. — تحفظ (comp. Scotch the day, Lat hodie) means mostly this day, to-day, as in Gen. 4, 14;

ז הַיְלְכְּיִה Is. 7, 14 (Sept. ἡ παρθένος, cf. Mat. 1, 23) the virgin, prob. pointing to the class (see Gram. § 109, 3, Rem. 1, b), or perh. for עַּלְּטָּהִי (the art. as in Gr. serving for possess. pron.; cf. 2 Sam. 19, 27 הַּבְּעַבִּי (הַעְּבִירִּ for הַּבְּעַבִּיי, ; בּיִּבְּיִר in Josh. 10, 24 is for אַשֶּׁר הָלְכֵּיּ that went (the art. as often in Gr. used for relat. pron.).

interrog. particle (see Gram. § 100, 4) introduces a question (cf. ħ), whether it is direct (Job 2, 3), or indirect (Ex. 16, 4); whether the answer is wholly uncertain, cf. Lat.-ne? 2 Sam. 18, 32, or an affirmative is expected, cf. Lat. nonne? 1Sam. 2, 27, or a negative, cf. Lat. num? (Gen. 4, 9). In a disjunctive question whether - or? we find DX - D (L. utrum - an?) Job 4, 17, at times 7 - 7 1 Sam. 23, 11. — Before gutturals it is ne. g. האלה Ex. 2, 7, or ה e. g. האלה Num. 13, 18, הַאָּוֹכְר; before א it is sometimes ק, e. g. קאָמָם Judg. 6, 31); but before " like the article בארטב Lev. 10, 19, also before simple sh'wa, as דַּלְבֵּן Gen. 17, 17; on its syntax, see more under and in Gram. § 153, 2.

ק, ק prefixed, see ק, ק.
אק Chald. interj. lo! behold! Dan.

3, 25; Heb. ຊຕຸ, Syr. ໄດ້, Arab. 🌜.

אוֹן interj. lo! Gen. 47, 23; akin to אָדָ, אָדָ, אָץ, L. en.

Chald. lo! הא כְּדֵי lo! as, for just as Dan. 2, 43, where it is pleonastic.

אַזְנֵרווּר Is. 19, 6, Hiph. of אַזְנֵרוּ as denom. verb, or for חָזָּרִרוּר, r. זַנָרוּ

interj. aha! exclamation of joy Is.
44, 16; esp. at the defeat of an enemy Ps. 35, 21. — Mimet. like our

haha! W. oho! L. eia! ela, Amer. Indian 'minne-haha' (laughing water).

চ্টুট্মন্ Num. 11, 4, for দৃচ্চুত্র w. article.

בּק, הֶבֶּה, fem. הֶבֶּה, pl. הָבָה, imper. of בּיָב,.

וֹרְבָּאִרשׁ Is. 30, 5 for הּוֹבְישׁ, Hiph. of בּוֹשׁ

תְּבְּהַבְּים (only pl. הַבְּהָבִים m. gifts, offerings, only in Hos. 8,13, used of sacrificial gifts; cf. הַּצָּאַר

אָרֶבוּי דִּבוּ Hos. 4, 18, see אָרֶבוּי דִּבוּאָל. אָרֶבוּי דִּבוּ Is. 24, 3 inf. Niph. of בְּבָּי.

אָרֶה (fut. אָרֶה akin to אָרָה אָרָה, to breathe, to blow (Talm. to exhale), hence אָרֶה; fig. to be vain, prop. to be like a passing breath 2 K. 17, 15; to act or speak vainly Job 27, 12; to have a vain hope Ps. 62, 11. — Hiph. to make vain, to seduce to idolatry, to be fool Jer. 23, 16. Hence

רְבִּלִּים (c. בְּבָלִים Ecc. 1, 2 like בְּדָלֵים Num. 11, 7, w. suf. הְבָלִים, pl. הְבָלִים, pl. הַבְּלִים, pl. a. pl. m. 1) a breath of air, a gentle breeze Is. 57, 13; breath of the mouth Ps. 144, 4, and hence fig. as an image of evanescence, vanity, emptiness Lam. 4, 17; as adv. in vain Job 9, 29; idols, as vain or worthless Deut. 32, 21 (cf. 1 Cor. 8, 4); idolatry 2 K. 17, 15; pl. בְּבַלִּים vanities Jer. 10, 8; esp. idols Ps. 31, 7. 3) exhalation, mist Ecc. 6, 4; 11, 8. 3) pr. n. m. (evanescence) of the second son of Adam Gen. 4, 2; Sept. A 3 £ λ.

לבות Ecc. 1, 2, בות vanity of vanities i. e. veriest vanity (Gram. § 119, 2 Rem.); see

(obs.) perh. akin to Arab.. אָבָּן, ato be hard, perh. hence יתְבְּיִר (only pl. הְּבְּיִרִּים) m. perh. stone - wood, ebony - wood (usually black), so called perh. for its hardness, only in Ex. 27, 15, in K'thibh בּבִּיב - Akin to ἔβενος, ἔβελος, L. ebenum, E. ebony, G. ebenholz, all prob. from אָּמָל , Arab. בּנִיב hence prob. also G. abend, E. even-tide, evening (cf. בַּיבָּי, ἔρεβος).

קבר Jer. 4, 11, inf. Hiph. of בַּבָּ

akin to בָּרָת I, Arab. פֿאָ, to divide, to partition out, only in Is. 47, 14 הַרָרֵי שָׁמֵים dividers of the heavens, i. e. astrologers, who partition the heavens for augury. The K'thibh is תַּבְרֵּי שׁ Sept. מַבַּרְרָּאָלִי, Sept. מַבּדְרָסְאַרֹיָסִי τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

pr. n. m. (perh. exile, r. דְּנָבֶּא ( Est. 2, 3, also דְּנָבָּי v. 8, 15.

לבוד (obs.) i. q. הְּנָהְ (which see) to speak softly, whisper, then also of the silent speech or murmur of the heart; hence הַנְּרָב.

I (fut. יֶהְנָּה) prob. mimet. akin to נְתֵּג, אָדֶג, Syr. בָּהָס, Arab. , ἡγέω, Sans. vach (to utter). L. vagio; 1) to murmur, to have a deep tone, as the harp, see הַּבְּּרוֹן Ps. 9, 17; to coo, murmur, as a dove Is. 38, 14; to sigh, moan Is. 16, 7; to mutter, as enchanters (see Hiph.); to rumble, mutter, as low thunder, see הגה Job 37, 2; to growl Is. 31, 4. 2) to speak, absol. Ps. 115, 7; w. acc. Job 27, 4; to sing, w. acc. of subj. Ps. 35, 28; in this sense of the verb. clear and distinct utterance is implied. 3) of the silent tones of the heart, w. 3 to meditate on Josh. he רָהְגָּה לָעֵנוֹת and inf. ל, w. he meditates (what) to answer Prov. 15, 28; w. acc. to think upon Is. 33, 18 (cf. ἡγέομαι); also in a bad sense, to devise, plot Ps. 2, 1, Sept. ἐμελέτησαν, cf. Acts 4, 25. — Po'el הַבָּה (Gram. § 65, 1, only inf. יוֹבָה ) to imagine Is. 59, 13, but perh. inf. of הַבָּה II or Hiph. of הַבָּה — Hiph. to mutter, only part. pl. בַּהְבָּר Is. 8, 19 whisperers, i. e. enchanters. Cf. הַבּּוֹם

י וּבְּלֵּין II (inf. יֹבְּהַ Prov. 25, 4) i.q. רְבָּין II, to separate, remove (dross) Prov. 25, 5; to take away, as a violent wind Is. 27, 8. — Po el (Gram. § 65, 1) perh. יוֹבוֹ Is. 59, 13 to remove or banish; cf. מַץשׁ, L. ago.

עה (r. יְבְיִהְ I) m. murmuring, whispering, then sighing, moaning Ez. 2, 10; muttering (of thunder) Job 37, 2; meditation (perh. a kind of soliloquy) or a sound Ps. 90, 9.

וד. 1s. 59, 13 inf. absol. Po'el (Gram. § 65, 1; 75, Rem. 2), ר. הַבְּּה Ior II.

ה f. meditation, thought Ps. 49, 4; r. דְּגָּרְ I.

תַּבָּא Est. 2, 8, see תַּבָּא.

הָבֶּרָג' (w. suf. הֶבְּרָגִי) m. i. q. הֶבֶּרָג') sighing, moaning Ps. 5, 2; complaint Ps. 39, 4; r. הַבָּג

קברוני (c. הָבְרוֹנִי , w. suf. הַבְּרוֹנִי Ps. 19, 15) m. 1) the murmur, dull sound, of the harp (cf. קבר הַבְּוֹר Is. 14, 11), יַבְּרוֹן הַבְּוֹר on the murmur on the harp Ps. 92, 4; hence, a style of music Ps. 9, 17, perh. a subdued or soft playing, as a pause, or some peculiar sort of harping. 2) meditation Ps. 19, 15; in a bad sense, plot, device Lam. 3, 62; r. תַּבְּר I.

לְהַנֶּין (r. מְבָּרָה) adj. m., דְּלִינָה f., perh. covered, enclosed (הֶבֶּרָה), only in Ez. 42, 12, which is very obscure.

עלָלָת Jer. 13, 19 for הָגְלָתָה, r.חַגָּלָת, r.חַגָּלָת.

(obs.) perh. akin to נְצָבָ, נְצָבֶּ, to surround, to cover.

prob. akin to Syr. کڼوک, Arab. مُحَوِّ to flee, whence Hejrah (Mahomet's flight). Hence

ין 1) pr. n. f. (flight) Gen 16, 1.
2) pr. n. of a country on the Persian Gulf, hence gent. ח. דְּבָרִים 1 Ch. 11, 38; pl. דְבָּרִים Ps. 83, 7, דְבָּרִים 1 Ch. 5, 10 = דְבָּרִים Hagarenes, the people of the country. The place is now called Bahrein.

תור m. i. q. בידָר, shout or cry of joy Ez. 7, 7; r. דְּנַרָד I.

קבְּרִין, def. (סוויף חַּיְבְּרִין, def. הַּיְבְּרִין (הַיְבִּיִּאָּ m. prob. a guide, counsellor, vizier Dan. 3, 24; הַּיְבֶּרִי cap הַּיִּבְרִי פַּלְּבָּא the king's ministers Dan. 3, 27. — Perh. from הָּיָרִי (akin to ὑδός, L. vado, Sans. vad go) w. old ending בָּר (as in בַּיִּבָּי which see).

וון (obs.) perh. to be powerful, strong, akin to אָבָד. Hence perh. הַּבָּר in some pr. names.

קיבר pr. n. (perh. mighty, r. קיבר, II) of a Syrian deity (see ביר, also of men Gen. 36, 35, 1 Chr. 1, 30.

יוֹדְלֶּעְהְ pr. n. m. (Hadad is help)
2 Sam. 8, 3.

pr. n. (perh. Hadad is high, see בין of a place Zech. 12, 11.

(obs.) perh. akin to της.

III, to stretch out (the hand) Is.

11, 8; to point out or lead (the way), guide, i. q. Syr. το, Arab.

αλο; akin to δδός, L. vado, πατέω.

Deriv. της.

אַר, חָרָה pr. n. (for אַהְהָה, אַהְהָה) of the

Hindoo country, India, Est. 1, 1; Syr. 5, 16, Arab. غنة; in Sans. Sindhavas (i. e. seven rivers), Scinde.

pr.n. of an Arabian people, the Atramites, between the Himyarites and the Sachalites Gen. 10, 27; perh. for בְּדוֹרָת (Ador is exalted); see בַּאָרוֹרָת.

15. 25, 10, Niph. from 197.

קר pr. n. m. (perh. mighty, r. II) 2 Sam. 23, 30; in 1 Ch. 11, 32 יהרד.

Akin to הָּבֶּהְ, זְּבֶּהְ II, to tread to pieces, tread down (the wicked), w. הַבָּה Job 40, 12; cf. Arab. ל to tear down (a house), to destroy.

(obs.) akin to קּוֹבֶם, וְיִבְּׁם to stamp hard, to tread or beat upon;

תוֹכות: (only in c. הַבְּרוֹם, דְּרֵבוֹם; r. בְּבְרוֹם (only in c. בְּבָרוֹם (coly in prop. something trodden on, hence foot-stool, a hassock; בְּבָרוֹם (chat is stamped hard by the feet i. e. foot-stool, Ps. 110, 1. Cf. Chald בַּבָּר footstool, from בְּבָר footstool, from בַּבְּי to tread or trample.

Chald. (obs.) akin to τέμνω, to cut into parts; hence

תְּבֶּבר הַלְּבֶּבר (only pl. הַדְּבָּבר (piece, portion, שְבֵּבר הַלְּבָּר to make pieces, i. e. cut to pieces Dan. 2, 5. — Akin to τόμος, Kelt. tam (morsel), Syr. בַּבָּב מְבָּבר מָבְּבְּר part or member; cf. μέλη (= μέρη, λ = ρ) ποιεῖν 2 Mac. 1, 16.

green, to sprout, Arab. رُدُسُ to be green. Hence

בורס (pl. הַבְּפִּרם) m. myrtle Is. 41, 19; pl. Zech. 1, 8.

ish name of Esther, Est. 2, 7.

קריקי, inf. c. הַּדְּקָּ, w. בְּּדְּרָּהְ akin to בְּּדְּרָהְ to thrust, push Num. 35, 20; w. בְּיִרְ from and בּּיִל into Job 18, 18; to overthrow Jer. 46, 15; to repulse 2 K. 4, 27; to drive out, expel, w. בְּיִרָּרָהְ Deut. 6, 19; 9, 4.

וֹרָתְר (fut. יְדִיבְּר) prob. akin to be conspicuous, hence מחודים a mountain Is. 45, 2; then fig. to be splendid, glorious, יְדִירְּר בִּיְבְּרְבּיוֹ splendid in his apparel Is. 63, 1; but usually to honour Lev. 19, 32. — Niph. יְדִיבָּר to be honoured Lam. 5, 12. — Hith. to make oneself glorious, to boast oneself Prov. 25, 6.

רָרֵר Chald. same as הָרֵר Heb. only— Pa. הַהַּל to honour Dan. 4, 31. 34.

תורבר כ. הירים, pl. הירים, c. הירים, m. ornament, splendour, pomp Ps. 45, 4, הירים adornments of the Sanctuary, i. e. holy ornaments Ps. 110, 3, see in בירי היריד, יהיריד, beautiful trees Lev. 23, 40; majesty, of God Ps. 104, 1; honour, dignity Ps. 149, 9; r. היריד.

תְּבֶר (רִר. הַוּלְ (תַר ח. הַבְּר (תְּבְר ח. מַבְּר ח. מּבְר מַלְבְרָה ח. ornament of the kingdom, i. e. Palestine Dan. 11, 20; cf. אָרֶץ תַשְּבֵּר in v. 16 the land of adornment, also Zech. 9, 16.

רורר Chald. m. i. q. Heb. יורר; w. suf. יורר Dan. 4, 33 my majesty.

pr. n. m. (splendour) perh. name of the Syrian fire-god; see אָּלָר, see בַּוֹבֶּוּ, see בַּוֹבְּיִם.

נְינָרָה (c. הַּיְרָה, r. הַּיְרָה, ornament, glory Prov. 14, 28; Ps. 96, 9 holy adorning i. e. holy-day or festive dress.

הרורם, see הַוֹּלְם.

יבור בין pr. n. m. (only another reading for הֵבוֹרְצֵוֶר, which see) 2 Sam. 10, 16.

וֹהַלְשְׁנָהוֹ Is. 34, 6 Hothpa. of בְּיִבְּעְּנָהוֹ Is. 34, 6 וֹהַבְּעְנָהוֹ

interj. ha! ah! oh! of grief, Ex. 30, 2; akin to אָרָה, הוֹר, הוֹר, הוֹר, אַרָה all being mimetic.

interj. of grief, i. q. in, oh! wo! Am. 5, 16.

אָר הַבּא הים f. (pl. הַם, הַבָּה m., תוֹן, הַנְּה f.) he, she, it; personal pron. of the third pers., but orig. a demonstrative (akin to δ, ή, W. o (ev) he, hi she) making the subject prominent; without the א in pr. n. אלידה (for אלרדורא (אלרדורא) God is he or that one. With the art. קורא, it means that, e. g. לאָרשׁ הַרוּוּא that man Job 1, 1, in בַּצַר הַהָרא, those days הַיָּמִים הַהֵם that time Mic. 3, 4. After a noun or pronoun it may be like αὐτός, L. ipse, self, לַכַן יַתֵּן אֲדֹנָר הוּא לָכֵם א'ת therefore the Lord himself (Sept. Κύριος αὐτός) shall give you a sign Is. 7, 14; אַחָה הוּא thou art the same (Sept. δ αὐτός) Ps. 102, 28, but in Ps. 44, 5 thou art He, my king (Gram. § 121, 2), comp. מר דווא יַרְשִׁיעֵנִי who is he that shall condemn me? Is. 50, 9; cf. Gen. 20, 5. Often it may appear to serve for the 3d pers. perf. of הַּרָה meaning is, was (but see פר אַלהִרם שׁפַט הוא Gram.§121,2) e. g. פר אַלהרם שׁפַט for God is judge Ps. 50, 6, פר צַקרָה הרא for she was barren Gen. 25, 21; or at least it includes in itself the verb הָּהָם e.g. הוא אַרֹנִי he is my master Gen. 24, 65, in which casse

it stands for the logical copula (Gram. § 144. 1); clearly emphatic in such constructions as הלא הוא אכר did not he say to me? Gen. 20, 5; יחור מלפנו הוא יושיענו the Eternal our king, He shall save us Is. 33, 22. -The pl. □ m. seems to be shortened from הדות (cf. Chald, suf. הדות , Arab. אָהָל), as אַהָּא from הַאָּהוּל. — In the Pentateuch NI stands for the fem. as well as the masc. e. g. אוַהַב הַאָּרֶץ and the gold of that land Gen. 2, 12, where the punctators pointed it (and expected it to be sounded) as הרא, but it should always be pronounced like the masc. hu (see Gram. § 32, Rem. 6). The form rarely occurs except in the Pen: tateuch, see 1 K. 17, 15; Job 31, 11; Is. 30, 33.

he, she, it, Dan. 2, 22; w. substantive verb implied he is, she is, etc. Dan. 2, 9; for the subst. verb., Dan. 4, 27.

פּשׁלֶּב , fut. מְּחָהְ short-ened for מְּחָהְ, i. q. חָהְּהָ to be, כַּשְׁלֶּב to the snow he says, be on the earth Job 37, 6; שׁחַ הָרֹאּא there shall it be i. e. remain Ecc. 11, 3. Deriv. בּרִיץ.

 e. g. נְצֵב = רָצֵב and the y and n also, e. g. נְצֵב = נְתַץ, see Gram. § 71.

רהבר Chald. to be destroyed Dan. 7, 11, Hoph. of אֲבֶר after the Heb..

in the Biblical or Hebraistic Chaldee, to destroy Dan. 7, 26.

דּוְלְּחָה Lam.1, 5 Hiph. of אָיָּ w. suf. חַּ

(which see), מטׁפֿמשׁ, to sound forth, to sing, hence to make famous, to praise. 2) akin to דָּבָל, to shine, hence to bloom.

אברות m. 1) akin to מטֿסֿק, utterance, sound, as אברות the sounding of his voice i. e. peal of thunder Is. 30, 30. 2) renown or splendour of God Ps. 21, 6, of a king 1 Ch. 29, 25, of a war-horse Zech. 10, 3; bloom (of manhood) Prov. 5, 9. 3) pr. n. m. (perh. renown) 1 Ch. 7, 37; cf.

ווֹנְוּה Hiph. of דָּרָה L

pr. n. m. (perh. for הוֹדְיְרָה, praise ye יידור (דָּהָרָה) 1 Ch. 5, 24; 3, 24.

קר, הודיה, pr. n. m. (renown of ביי) Neh. 7, 43; 8, 7.

וְשִׁהְ (part. הַיְּה Neh. 6, 6, imp. הַּיְהְ Gen. 27, 29) i. q. הְיָה, הְיָה, הְיָה, הְיָה, prop. to breathe, hence 1) fig. to live, be or exist Ecc. 2, 22; imp. יוֹה Is. 16, 4. 2) to breathe after something, to desire; hence הְּשִׁה desire. 3) to expire, die; hence הַּשְׁה desire. 3) to expire, die;

וֹקְרָים (pl. רְשִׁילִים f. 1) desire, cupidity, הַּיּהְים רְשִׁילִים הַ he thrusteth away the desire of the wicked Prov. 10, 3 (r. בְּיֵרָם 2). 2) ruin (only in pl.), calamities Ps. 57, 2; הַוֹּיִם desire בַּרָר תַּוֹּיִם desire calamities Ps. 57, 2;

structive pestilence Ps. 91, 3; mischievousness Ps. 5, 10; רוויות tongue of mischiefs i. e. mischievous tongue Prov. 17, 4.

f. i. q. nam 2, ruin Is. 47, 11. Chald. to be, see Non.

דריקים pr. n. m. (perh. for בייריקים pr. n. m. (perh. for דייריקים He will ruin them, r. דייריקים of the king of Hebron Josh. 10, 3,

ביר. ליקון: Chald. (only fut. יְּהָהְ: Ezr. 5, 5; inf. יְּהָיִהְ Ezr. 7, 13) i. q. Hebr. יְּבָּיקּ (comp. אָיִא = יְצָאָּ), to go. ---- Cf. סנֹאָסְאָמ, אָגאַ

(obs.) akin to ליל to be bright, to gleam; hence אַבּידֵיל in

בּבֶּרוֹ Ez. 16, 4 inf. Hoph. of יָבֵּר for הַשְּׁבְּיִח (comp. Gram. § 27, Rem. 1).

לוללה (r. לְּלֵלְה, only pl. הוֹלֶלָה f. folly Ecc. 1, 17; wickedness Ecc. 9,3.— The ending רוֹד may perh. be a form of רוֹד, and so הוֹלָלוֹה be singular, in the same way as הוֹבְלוֹה.

רּהְּבֶּלֹה Ps. 78, 63, Pu. of הְּבָּלֹה Ps. 78, 63, Pu. of הְּבָּלֹה folly Ecc. 10, 13.

תוֹלֶם m. Is. 41, 7; see הַּלָּם.

mimet. akin to מַמְלְ, הַמְּהָ, to roar, to be noisy (in tumult, confusion); hence to agitate, Deut. 7, 23 מַשְׁהָ he confounds them w. great confusion. — Niph. (fut. מַבְּיִים) to be in a hubbub or agitated Ruth 1, 19.

- Hiph. to cause confusion, to make a hubbub Mic. 2, 12, fig. to sigh aloud Ps. 55, 3.

pr. n. m. (confusion, r. הָּיְכֶּם în Gen. 1, 39; הַיֶּבֶם in Gen. 36, 22.

(Qal obs.) 1) i. q. און I to breathe; hence fig. as in קבל to be vain, light; hence perh. קדין, cf. Hiph. 2) i. q. און I to toil, to earn or get by labour; hence הון to make light; הולין to make light; החלין to go up i. e. went up heedlessly Deut. 1, 41.

קוֹלְי (pl. הוֹלִינִים Ez. 27, 33) m. i. q. זְיֹגְי wealth, riches (prop. earnings) Prov. 1, 13; hence worth, value, e. g. זְיֹה בְּלֹא הוֹלְן without a price, i. e. for nought Ps. 44, 13; as adv. enough Prov. 30, 15; Sept. apxei.

(obs.) perh. i. q. רודץ, to cut, to wound, hence perh. i. q. יוֹצֶן weapon.

קאַב, see אָדֶי pr. n.

יה'ר סר הורבי (pl. c. הורבי m. 1) i. q. mountain, hence (acc. to best reading) הוֹרֶר עַד the eternal mountains Gen. 49, 26, like בַּבעות עולָם in the other member of the parallelism; cf. in Deut. 33, 15, Hab. 3, 6; but the Massoretic text has חוֹרַר עַר my parents, as far as — (cf. Eng. Version, after the Lat. Vulgate). 2) pr. n. of a mountain where Aaron died Num. 20, 22, hence called by the Arabs Jebel Neby Hârûn, Mount of the Prophet Aaron. 3) pr. n. of a point or spur of Lebanon Num. 34, 7.

קבא Gen. 8, 17 imper. Hiph. of אָדֶּי, in Q'ri דָּיְבֵא, the K'thibh being אָדִי,

Zech. 10, 6 Hiph. of

שב", w. suf.; a mingling of הישבקרם and הַשִּׁרבוֹתִים.

שובשבות pr. n. m. (for בשְּׁשֶׁיִר מוֹ בְּיוֹיִם בּיוֹ m hears) 1 Ch. 3, 18.

pr. n. m. (deliverance) 1) Joshua's early name Num. 13, 8. 2) king of Israel 2 K. 15, 30. 3) a prophet Hos. 1, 1.

pr. a. m. (הישערה saves) Neh. 12, 32.

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to τίπ, to haste; cf. ωθέω, θέω, W. gwthio. - Pi. nin to make haste, to rush upon, only Ps. 62, 4.

pr. n. m. (perh. survivor) 1 Ch. 25, 4; r. החר I.

Is. 44, 20, see אחה and וו חלל II.

Chald. Dan. 5, 20, inf. Aph. of 747.

Chald. Dan. 2, 9 Q'ri, Ithpa. of זְבֵין.

אוות akin to חַוַּה, prop. to see (a dream), hence to dream, only Is. 56, 10, Sept. ἐνυπνιαζόμενοι; cf. Arab. هذی to talk at random, esp. of one delirious.

בּדְּלֵּהְ Lam. 1, 8, Hiph. of אָדְּילָהְ see Gram. § 72, Rem. 9.

לבור Is. 1, 16 for אשורה Hith. of זָּכָה; Gram. § 54, 2, b.

Ez. 6, 8 inf. Niph. of הַוֹרוֹתְבֶם, error for זְרָת

Josh. 6, 17, 3 f. Hiph. of אבה, for החבראת, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, a.

Judg. 9, 9, either irreg. Qal w. the interrog. הַ, or for הַהַּתַּלָהִר Hiph. of הַרַל, w. הַ interrog.

2 K. 13, 6, and Jer. 32, 35, for אָדְעָדָא, Hiph. of אָטָדָ,

בה Ez. 20, 9 inf. Niph. of Is. 53, 10, Hiph. 3 pers. perf. of חלח.

Ps. 144, 5 imp. Hiph. apoc. of השה, for השה (see Gram. § 76, 2, b).

እውሮ Deut. 24, 4, Hothp. of נכא; Gram. § 54, 3, Rem.

Prov. 7, 21, 3 f. sing. Hiph. of ਜ਼ਹ੍ਹਾ, w. suf.

interj. like זה, הור but used, but used as subst. sighing, lamentation Ez. 2, 10; it may be a shortening of رَبَّة, as רבול of בול.

(pl. הנה , הין) pers. pron. f. 3 pers. sing. she Ruth 1, 3; as subst. verb, she is, was, e. g. פָּר־פוֹבַת פַרָאָה הרא because she was beautiful of appearance Est. 1, 11; sometimes for the neuter, it Ecc. 5, 18. It is used as widely as אה, which see. The pl. To prob. was orig. Th.

m. shout of joy, vintage-cry Jer. 25, 30; war-cry, shout of the soldiers attacking Is. 16, 9; r. דורד I which see. -- Prob. mimet. akin to יורלל, הוד (r. דָלֵל ), E. huzzah! hurrah! G. hussah, hurrah (s = r), Arab. هزة exulting joy, Lat. atat! ἀτταταῖ!

(only pl. הַּיָּדוֹת Neh. 12, 8) f. choirs. The form is perh. corrupted for הודוח, as 1 Ch. 25, 3 would seem to indicate; r. אהר.

(fut. דְּהָיּר, apoc. דְהָיֶה, inf. abs. קירו and קירו Num. 30, 7, inf. c. חַרוֹת, once הֵיה Ez. 21, 15, w. pref. להרות, part. f. הוינה Ex. 9, 3) akin to חָה, חָיָה prop. to breathe, live, but usually 1) to be, whether w. the meaning to exist, live, לא אַרָּדָה I should not be Job 3, 16; or to be somewhere, e. g. בְּשִׁרֶה when they were in the field, Gen. 4, 8; or to be, as the logical copula between subj. and predicate, e. g. יָהַאָּרֶץ and the earth was desolation and emptiness Gen. 1, 2. Construed w. 5 of the pers. to be to, e. g. ויהר לו צאן ובקר and there was to him sheep and oxen, i. e. he had or possessed them Gen. 12, 16 (see Gram. p. 355); to be for something e. g. יְהִרוּ לְמָארוֹח and they shall be (serve) for lights Gen. 1, 15; to prove, turn out to be, e. g. התחוקה והרה shew yourselves strong and be for (i. e. become) men 1 Sam. 4, 9. With my, to be of the party of 1 K. 1, 8; to lie with a woman Gen. 39, 10; to be in the mind 1 K. 11, 11; w. אש to be over for protection 1 Sam. 25, 16. In union w. the inf. of another verb, it expresses, to be appointed, e. g. וְהַיָה לְבַבֶר and it shall be for burning Is. 5, 5; to be about to, e.g. נַרָּהִי הַשַּׁמֵשׁ לָבוֹא and the sun was about to set Gen. 15, 12; to be necessary to be done, as of duty, e. g. נֵיְרָה הַשַּׁצֵר לְסְבֹּר and the gate must (or had to) be shut Josh. 2, 5 (see Gram. § 132, Rem. 1). 2) to come into existence, נרהר אור and there was light Gen. 1, 3; to become something w. 5 Gen. 2, 7; w. acc. מוחדר נציב כלח and she became a pillar of salt Gen. 19, 26. הַרָה לָאָרשׁ means sometimes to behave oneself as a man i. e. to become a man, as above in 1 Sam. 4, 9; sometimes to belong to a man, as a wife whom he marries Deut. 21, 15. 3) to come to pass, occur, e. g. לא יַדַענוּ מָה הַיָח לו we know not what has happened to him Ex. 32, 1; very frequent in the form יַּדְיַר, e. g. נֵירָר אָדַרָר דַּיָּרָבָרים, and it came to pass after these things Gen. 22, 1; also w. fut. לְחַרָּה and it shall come to pass Is. 7, 18.

(Q'ri for הַּיָּה) f. ruin, calamity Job 6, 2; r. הָּיָה i. q. הָהָה 3.

אָרָהְ: adj. (i. q. אַרְהָּ) in Chald. form how? 1 Ch. 13, 12.

Dhald. (def. הֵיכְלָּא ) palace of a king Dan. 4, 1. 2) the temple, בּירוּשְׁלֶם the temple that was in Jerusalem Dan. 5, 2.

Ex. 2, 9, Hiph. 2 pers. imp. of ילה for assonance w. דייר.

א בּיבֶל m. brightness, then bright star, morning star, i. e. Lucifer בּיבֶל בֶּּן־שַׁחַר bright star, son of the morning Is. 14, 12; דַּלַל בָּן־שַׁחַר — Another בַּילַל is the imp. Hiph. of אָלָי

קיק, see היה. קיק Hiph. of זְבִירָ

11\*

pr. n. m. (confusion) Gen. 36, 22; i. q. min 1 Ch. 1, 39.

pr. n. m. (prob. faithful, trustful, i. q. Aram. מְדִיפֶן; r. אָפֶן I) 1 K. 5, 11; perh. same as মুদুর artist, workman.

רובין Chald. Aph. of אַנָּין

m. a hin, Sept. iv, name of a measure for liquids, equal to 6th part. of a 지고, about 5 English quarts Num. 15, 4. - If Hebrew, it comes perh. from r. 777 and may perh. denote some light or small vessel.

Chald. Aph. of אווא.

רור Chald. pass. of דור די יוי, r. אַתָא; r. אַתָא imp. Hiph. of נְכָּה, see Gram. § 76, 2, b.

DDD Lev. 13, 55 inf. c. of Hothp. of סַבֶּס, see Gram. § 54, 3.

Ez. 21, 33 inf. Hiph. acc. to some for דַּאַכֵּרל, r. אָבֵל; but perh. from Dwhich see.

אוווי אונבה Hiph. of דוכה, w. suf. ק

(obs.) to take, receive, hold; fig. to be strong, firm, i. q. בול , בכל; hence הַרַּד, cf. דַרַב from יַנּיבָל.

Hiph. of man, w. suf. a... בּבְּרָבְּ 2 Ch. 29, 19,1 p. perf. Hiph. of PD.

יבְרָּר Hiph. of נָכָה w. suf. דְּבָּנְרָּי

וֹ i. q. קבר, to hurt, injure, only in fut. Qal בְּּחַבְּרה, w. בְּ Job 19, 3. But perh. for מְּחָבֶּר from אבר, which see.

עלברה f. (c. הַבָּבֶר w. firm→) a regarding, ascertaining, e. g. דַּעַרַה the discerning of their faces, i. e. prob. the expression of their looks, only in Is. 3, 9; r. 73).

1) Demonstrative - particle, which forms the basis of next and the Heb. article, also הלא, w. its denominative verb נהלא, and the adv. קלם. The fundamental meaning is, there, yonder. 2) The Heb. article, on wh. see under 'A. 3) interrog. particle, which passes into the prefixed 7, except perh. in Deut. 32, 6, as some read, but most prefer הלַיחוָה.

for הַל but only w. הַלּא, but only w. הַ loc., אָלְאָדּה (hā-le'ā) to that side, yonder-ward; 1) of place, מש הלאה prop. approach yonderward i. e. stand off Gen. 19, 9; הַלְאָח נְחַלְאָח and thou shalt proceed from there and beyond 1 Sam. 10, 3; מַבָּהָ תַּלְאָח from thee and further, i. e. beyond thee 1 Sam. 20, 22; מַהַלְאָהו ל from a distance w. respect to, i. e. beyond, Am. 5, 27. 2) of time, בַּדְּיוֹם הַרוּא from that day and forward 1 Sam. 18, 9, Lev. 22, 27. Hence the denom. verb

II only in Niph. f. part. she that had been removed far off Mic. 4, 7.

וֹלְאָלֵה hā-l'ā, see under אָּלָּה.

3 pers. f. perf. Hiph. of לאָח, Ez. 24, 12, for הַלְּאָחָה.

וללן Job 29, 3 inf. Qal of דוללן, w. suf. i-.

הלול (only pl. הִאַלּים; r. הָבָלָל) m. rejoicings, feast of thanksgiving (at the vintage) Lev. 19, 24.

הַלום, see הַלום.

Ton demons. pron. m. and f. this; m. יוַטָּלֵע הַלָּנ this rock Judg. 6, 20; f. הַּלָּזוּ הַנְּמִירת הַלָּנו this Shunamitess 2 K. The form seems apoc. from 4, 25. י cho בי־דָאָישׁ הַלְּזֵה m. this, הַלַּזָה

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is this man? Gen. 24, 65. It is formed of m and m.

אולין f. of רובלין, this, only in Ez. 36, און האָרֶץ נעלוו נאָטָשְה this land that is desolated.

יולָרְהָ or יְזֹלִיכִים (pl. יְזַלִּירָה; r. זְיַלִּירָה; m. a going, step, only in Job 29, 6.

וליכות (רְּבֶּלְיבִית f. only pl. הַלִּיכְּית poings, progress Nah. 2, 6; processions Ps. 68, 25. 2) ways, Hab. 3, 6 his ways are as of old, cf. Heb. 13, 8; הַלְּיבוֹת בַּיִת בַּית בַּית the ways of the house, i. e. domestic affairs Prov. 31, 27. 3) caravans, companies of travellers Job. 6, 19.

יובר, or יובר (fut. יובר) usually מבלוך as if from יָלַהְ, inf. abs. הַלֹּדְר, c. ר אָ לֵּבֶּת, w. suf. לֶּכְתִּר; imp. לֶּבֶּת w. הַּ parag. הלכה לכה Jer. 51, 50; part. הלה, see Gram. § 69, Rem.8). Prob. Akin to קאָן, לָאַן, έρχομαι, Syr. Arab. J to go fast, E. walk. 1) to go, in the most varied senses, as a messenger Is. 6, 8; before inf. w. 5 Gen. 3, 19; to be going to die, i. e. to be near death, w. 5 Gen. 25, 32: w. another finite verb, דַלכוּ דעשור בישור thy went and made a feast Job 1, 4: applied to inanimate objects, e. g. to spread, of a name, 2 Ch. 26, 8; to extend, of a border Josh. 16, 8; to float, וַחַלָּהָ הַתְּבֶּה הַתְּבֶּה מל פנר הברם and the ark floated on the surface of the water Gen. 7, 18; to flow, of water 1 K. 18, 35. But it also expresses the continuance of the action, hence to continue, keep on; in this sense הלה is mostly so used that it is combined w. the principal verb of the continued action (see Gram. § 131, 3, Rem. 3), either w. inf. obs. and adj., as in נילה הלוה מברל and he went to go and growing, i. e. continued growing Gen. 26, 13: or w. two inff. abs. as in ַּרַעַבוּ הַלוֹהָ and they returned to go and to return, i. e. continued to recede more and more Gen. 8, 3; or with part. and adj. as in נילה הלה יקרב and he went going and approaching i. e. kept drawing nearer and nearer 1 Sam. 17, 41: the same idea of continuance is expressed by the verbs דַצָא, לֶלָה, in union w. another verb, 2 Sam. 15, 30; 16, 5. — In the following instances the verb may perh. have an intensive meaning, Ex. 9, 23 (מְּדֵקֹּה), Ps. 73, 9 (תולה), Ps. 91, 6 (הולה), and may be rendered to go fast, to rush; and the unusual form of fut. (קוולקה, for the usual רַלָּהָ ) may have something to do w. this increased force. — Often w. pleonastic (Gram. § 154, 3, e) e. g. אלה לד I will go for me, i. e. will betake me Cant. 4, 6. 2) Fig. either a) to walk, i. e. to live, pursue a way of life, w. 2 of the way wherein Deut. 19, 9; of the rule whereby Ps. 89, 31, one walks, or w. acc. Is. 33, 15 הולה צדקות walking righteous ways, i. e. living rightly; also w. adj. ממים Ps. 15, 2 used as adv. uprightly; or B) to go away 1 Sam. 15, 27; w. מן 1 K. 2, 41; w. מקם 1 Sam. 10, 2; מַּמָּנֶר Jer. 3, 1; מָּמָּדָר Ecc. 8, 3; w. מערנר Judg. 6, 21; to disappear, of a cloud Job 7, 9; to be gone, of the breath Ps. 78, 39; to depart, to die 2 Chr. 21, 20 (comp. Arab. علك to perish). The following usages w. prepp. should be noted: אֵל of pers. to whom Num. 22, 37, against whom 1 Sam. 17, 33; also of place to which Gen. 22, 2; w. 5 of place whither Judg. 19, 9; w. n- local Gen. 28, 2; w. acc. of place whither Judg. 19, 18; but w. acc. also to walk, to go through Deut. 1, 19; w. עַר up to, on to Judg. 19, 18; w. שלה לל whither 2 Sam. 15, 20; w. 2 to go in (about in) Josh. 5, 6; to enter, go into Is. 38, 10; to go among, with Ex. 10, 9; w. Tx Gen. 14, 24, w. Dy Gen. 24, 58 to go with, accompany; also, to keep company with Job 34, 8; w. לְּבֵנֶר to go before, to lead Ex. 13, 21; w. to follow Gen. 24, 5. - Niph. prop. to make oneself go, hence to be gone, disappear Ps. 109, 23. -Pi. השה to go about, walk Ps. 115, 7; w. 2 to walk in, i. e. meddle with, Ps. 131, 1; to walk, live, w. 2 of rule whereby Ps. 86, 11; to go, flow, as streams Ps. 104, 10; to glide, as ships Ps. 104, 26; intensive of Qal to go swiftly, to speed, of arrows, Hab. 3. 11; of God Ps. 104, 3; to rove, to ravage, of foxes Lam. 5, 18. Part. ביולה rover, ravager Prov. 6, 11. — Hiph. היליה, הוליה Ex. 2, 9; part. מחלבים leaders Zech. 3, 7; prop. causative, hence to cause to go, to lead Deut. 8, 2; of things, to lead off, carry Zech. 5, 10; to make flow, of a river, Ez. 32, 14; to cause to recede, of the sea Ex. 14, 21; to cause to go away, i. e. to destroy Ps. 125, 5. — Hith. הַבְּהַרָּהְ to walk oneself, to take a walk (περιπατείν) Gen. 3, 8; to go about Ex. 21, 19; also w. acc. of place Job 22, 14. Fig. as in Qal, to walk, to live, w. n of the rule whereby Ps. 26, 3; to behave Ps. 35, 14; esp. to walk w. or before God Gen. 5, 22, 17, 1 (comp. Heb. 11, 5, 6); to flow, of wine Prov. 23, 31; part. בְּחָדֶלֵּךְ roving, r waging, Prov. 24, 34. Deriv. חַלִּיכָה, חָלִיךָ, ישבעניכע ' פֿעלְצַי

לבן Chald. akin to קידו, in Pa. to go, walk Dan. 4, 26. — Aph. אַדְלַבָּן Dan. 3, 25.

m. 1) a way, course, then,

concr. i. q. ביים השלך way-farer 2 Sam. 12, 4. 2) course, stream, קבּים מון a flow of honey 1 Sam. 14, 26.

רוֹלְהַ: Chald. m. a way-tax, toll Ezr. 4, 13.

(fut. לְּבֶל (fut. לְּבָל; inf. לִבָּל (fut. לִבָּל ו (דשוי) 1) to be bright, to shine (cf. Arab. κά, ήλιος, W. haul sun, Ger. hell); in its shining, his lamp (suf. repeated for emphasis, see Gram. § 121, 6, Rem. 3) Job 29, 3: fig. to make display, abon by do not make a display, i. e. boast Ps. 75, 5, part. חוללים boasters, fools, Ps. 73, 3; perh. this part. may stand for בהילל and therefore belong to the Po'el. 2) to give a clear sound (mimet. akin to G. hallen, gellen, E. halloo), akin to לבל . — Pi. דבל 1) to send forth tones, to sing, esp. to sing praises, to praise w. acc. הַלֹלוּ בַה praise ye the Lord Ps. 104, 36; w. to sing praise to 1 Ch. 16, 35; w. 📮 of the obj. in whom the theme of praise is found Ps. 44, 9; w. by to commend to some-2) to diffuse body Gen. 12, 15. brightness, i. e. to be celebrated, in pr. nn.: intrans. to glory, w. 2 and acc. Ps. 56, 5; w. על upon, because of Ps. 10, 3. - Po'el ਨੇਤਾਜ to make foolish or mad Ecc. 7, 7; to make appear foolish, to put to shame Job 12, 17. — Pu. to be praised, to be celebrated (in song) Ez. 26, 17; part. מְהַבֶּל praised one, i. e. who is alone worthy of praise, of God Ps. 18, 4. - Po'al. part. מְחוֹלֵל made foolish, i. e. mad, raging, מחוללה those mad against me Ps. 102, 9. - Hiph. (fut. להחל) to cause to shine Is. 13, 10; to give light, i. e. to shine Job 31, 26. - Hith. to make oneself praiseworthy, to win applause, Prov. 31, 30; to make a display of oneself, to boast Prov. 20, 14; w. ¬, of the theme Ps. 34, 3; w. ¬ to boast in company with Ps. 106, 5. — Hithpo. to shew oneself mad i. e. to rage Jer. 25, 16; to be mad, to drive on furiously, of chariots Nah. 2, 5; w. ¬ of the thing in or on which one is mad Jer. 50, 38; to feign oneself mad 1 Sam. 21, 14.

קבל pr. n. m. (praiseworthy)
Judg. 12, 13.

akin to בַּלְּהָ, בְּדָבָּ, prop. to stamp, tread hard, then to beat, smite Judg. 5, 26; to break to pieces Ps. 74, 6; בְּדָּבָּ בְּלָּהְיָבָ הַ הַּנְּלֵם (see Gram. § 29, 3, b) he who smites the anvil, i. e. the smith Is. 41, 7; to stamp, as a horse's hoof Judg. 5, 22. Fig. בְּיִבְּי בִּי בְּיִבְּי smitten of wine, i. e. drunkards (cf. olvoπλήξ) Is. 28, 1; to snap off Is. 16, 8. Intrans. to break up, of a scattered host 1 Sam. 14, 16.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to בְּלֵל (cf. בְּלֶא בְּלֶל ), to shine or sparkle; hence בּלְלוֹים, which see.

adv. of place, hither Ex. 3, 5; בּלֹבּי hither by hitherto, thus far 2 Sam. 7, 18; here, in this place Gen. 16, 13.

pr. n. m. (a smiting) 1 Ch. 7, 35.

הלכולה f. prop. a smiting, hence hammer, mallet Judg. 5, 26.

ער ביין (r. דְּבֶּיה; like שֵׁה, only pl. w. suf. הַבְּיִה for הַבְּיָה) m. bustle or noise, crowdings of people Ez. 7, 11,

where the words מֶהֶם, הַבְּוֹלֶם, הַבְּהַלּוֹם make a paronomasia; cf. הָכּוֹן.

א הַנָּמה (w. ה— parag. הַנָּמה, see Gram. § 33, Rem. 7) m. pers. pron. pl. of שוא (w. the same manifold usage as אווא, which see) they, without emphasis Gen. 37, 16; emphatic, as marking a class, they, such as they Ps. 37, 9; in those בַּלְמִים הַקָּם pron. בַּלָמִים days Gen. 6, 4; expressive of subst. verb, הַלֹא לַנה הַם are they not ours? Gen. 34, 23; sometimes for the fem., as in Ruth 1, 22 (Gram. § 121, 6, Rem. 1), and prob. even for the 2nd person, as in Zeph. 2, 12. — With pref. מתחם by them Hab. 1, 16; מום such as they, 2 Sam. 24, 3; לחברה for them Jer. 14, 16; מחמה from them Jer. 10, 2; מָהֶם in Ez. 8, 6 is for מַהָם הֹם.

**Χρτίο** pr. n. m. (Pers. ham-data = δμα δοτός) Est. 3, 1.

ווֹעָם, part. f. הַּמָּחָ, part. f. הַמָּחֹח and הימיה) mimet. akin to הַּמָם, G. hummen, to hum, to make a murmuring or confused sound or noise e. g. to growl, as a bear Is. 59, 11; to snarl, as a dog Ps. 59, 7; to coo, as a dove Ez. 7, 16; to groan Ps. 77, 4; to sound, as an instrument Jer. 48, 36; to roar, as the waves Jer. 5, 22; to splash, as the rain see וומון 1 K. 18, 41); to make a din, as a crowd 1 K. 1, 41; to be internally stirred, to be agitated Ps. 42, 6; part. ביר חומים a noisy city, Is. 22, 2; mi min noisy places or streets Prov. 1, 21; הֹמֶה שַׁבֶּר strong drink is raging, i. e. produces noisy mirth Prov. 20, 1; to buzz about i. e. to behave in a noisy and disorderly manner Prov. 7, 11. Deriv. הַמִּיָת ,תַמּוֹן ,תַם.

וו. see בּיב II.

בות Ez. 7, 11, see בת I.

ראבול Chald. Ezr. 4, 23, them, used chiefly as acc. of מוֹם, comp. Syr. مُعَالً mostly acc. of مُعَامَ.

ענים (c. יְדֹמְרָים, w. suf. once יְדְּמְרָים w. short δ Ez. 5, 7; pl. ידָּמְרִים m., f. only Job 31, 34; noise, sound of rain 1 K. 18, 41, of singers Am. 5, 23, of a crowd Job 39, 7; fig. a multitude Is. 13, 4; a crowd e.g. of women 2 Ch. 11, 23; a troop, Judg. 4, 7; confluence of waters, Jer. 10, 13; abundance, wealth Ps. 37, 16; concr. the rich Is. 5, 13; יוֹרָין מִינִין מִינִין מִינִין מִינִין noise of thy bowels, i. e. stirrings of thy sympathy Is. 63, 15.

רְּבְּלֵּלְן Chald. (also ישת Ezr. 5, 11) pers. pron. m. pl. they, Dan. 2, 34; same as the Heb. בּיִב

קרבורבוד pr. n. (multitude, r. היהוי) of a city, which is to be near בּגְּי in the prophet's vision Ez. 39, 16.

וֹבְיּבְיּהָ f. sound (of a harp) Is. 14, 11; r. הְּבָּיה.

וֹהְרָיִן 2 Sam. 14, 19 for הַּרְּכִין, Hiph. of denom. verb הַיָּם.

קברת (perh. r. הָּבֶּה, like הַבְּרּח from הְבֶּרְח, f. sighing, הְבֶּרְח mogning Prov. 19, 18; but better his killing, prop. to cause him to die.

1 Sam. 17, 35, Hiph. sing. of רְבָּרָתְּדְרָתְּ w. suf. 3 sing. masc.

קבר אור אין Job 24, 24, for דּוּרְמַלּ, Hoph. of בְּבָּוּ, Gram. § 67, Rem. 8.

to be full, hence plenteous, numerous, cf. Arab. هَمَلُ to rain continually.

הֹבֶּלְבוֹ, also הֹבְּלֹבוֹ f. abundance, force, of the wind Jer. 11, 16; multitude, of a host Ez. 1, 24; cf. בּלוֹא

only in Trian Ex. 23, 27; fut. Dir.), mimet. akin to right (which see), prop. to make a noise, to rattle, hence to set in commotion, discomfit Josh. 10, 10; to impel, urge forward, the wheels of a car Is. 28, 28; to scatter, destroy utterly, Deut. 2, 15. — Niph. fut. Dir. to be moved, prop. to be in a stir, as a city Ruth 1 19.

קיבון perh. denom. from הָיבּוֹן, hence to make a noise or commotion, only in Ez. 5, 7 because of יַבּיְנְבֶּם your making uproar (i. e. rebellion) more than the heathen; but see under יְבּיבוֹן.

pr. n. m. (perh. Mercury) of a Persian Est. 3, 1.

mecklace, perh. chain of pearls for the neck or wrist Dan. 5, 7. — Akin to μάνος, μανιάχης, L. monile, said to be from Sans. mani (pearl), but perh. Semitic from τως I to support (cf. ἀμύνω), w. old adj. ending τως (cf. τω under letter כ

(cf. קָּבָּן (obs.) perh. akin to סְבָּטָ II (cf. קָבָּן = קַבַּן), Sans. mash (hew) L. messis, G. meiss (a copse), to break or cut off; perh. hence

চম্মা (only pl. চত্টা m. broken twigs or sticks, brushwood, only in Is. 64, 1.

DAT 2 Sam. 17, 10 inf. Niph. of סְּבָּרְ T Josh. 14, 8, a Chaldaism for סְּבָּר, Hiph. of חַבָּי, Gram. § 75, Rem. 17.

לבן (obs.) perh. akin to מיד I, to flow, Arab. אָבּה to flow, pour, δμβρος, L. imber; perh. hence בְּיבֹרוֹתְוֹן Job 17, 2 inf. Hiph. of

שָׁרָה w. suf. and euphonic Daghesh (see Gram. § 20, 2, b).

שׁבְּעָיׁ (prop. inf. Hiph. of שְׁבָּיִיּ)
m. dominion, might Job 25, 2.

ורא I pers. or demonst. pron. fem. (pl. of איד) they, but this original form occurs only in connexion with prefixes, אָבוּלְ Gen. 19, 29; בְּבוּלְ Ez. 18, 14; בְּיוֹלְ therefore Ruth 1, 13; בְּיוֹלְ therefore Job 30, 24; בְּיוֹלְ therefore Job 30, 24; בְּיוֹלְ is used, which see.

perh. a demonst. particle yon, this, that, but used as, 1) interj. lo! behold!
Gen. 3, 22; more frequently much see. Cf. DN, Ny, L.en! 2) a cond. particle, if Is. 54, 15, for which DN (a kindred word) is more usual.
Cf. DN, Syr. (, Av. 3) an interrog. particle, whether? Jer. 2, 10.

Chald. like T II in Heb. but only w. the meanings 1 and 2, e. g. lo! Dan. 3, 17; if Dan. 2, 5; repeated, if -if, whether-or Ezra 7, 26.

י דְּלָּן (אַדְּעָּר w. הַיִּרְ parag., Gram. § 33, Rem. 7), 1) pl. of NT, they (fem.) Gen. 41, 19; themselves (αὐταί, L. ipsae) Gen. 33, 6; הַהַּהָּ w. article those 1 Sam. 17, 28. Like the other pers. pronouns, it includes the subst. verb Gen. 6, 2, and serves for it Gen. 21, 29. Like prit is united w. prefixes, e. g. בְּהַנָּה Num. 13, 19; בְּהַנָּה מַ Lev. 4, 2; בְּחָנָת Ez. 1, 5; מָהָנָת as they, such Job 23, 14; פַּהַנָּה וָכָהַנָּה such and such things 2 Sam. 12, 8. 2) adv. of place, hither, to this place, Gen. 45, 8, this sense coming from the original demonst. meaning w. ו- loc.; הַנָּה וְחַנָּה this way and that way Josh. 8, 20; מַנַקר וַהַנָּה from thee and hither, i. e. on this side of thee 1 Sam. 20, 21, opp. to קר יְהַלְּאָח (הַרְאָה אוֹ הַלְּאָה הַלְּאָה (הַלְּאָה אוֹת הוֹ הַלְּאָה (הַרְּאָה הוֹ הַלְּאָה הוֹ הַלְּאָה הוֹ הוֹ הוֹ here and there 1 K. 20, 40.

קברו (rarely הַבָּר Gen. 19, 2) i.q. 河 II, interj. lo! see! (pointing out) Gen. 12, 19. With suf. it may seem to imply the verb to be (but really the suf. is in the acc., see Gram. § 100, 5), e. g. דבני בינה behold us! (i. e. lo! we are) in thy hand Josh. 9, 25; הננד (in pause הננד Gen. 22, 1, 22, 7) behold me! i. e. here I am; न्या lo! thou art Gen. 20, 3, fem. רבה Gen. 16, 11; הבה *behold him!* Num. 23, 17; דוכר or סובר Josh. 9, 25 see us! (in pause אוד Job 38, 35), אַנָּהָ Gen. 44, 16; בּוֹבֶּה Deut. 1, 10; Din Gen. 47, 1. In union with the participle, הנה mostly indicates the future, e. g. הַנְנֶּר מְשֵׁלֵּח behold! I (will) send Jer. 8, 17; sometimes the past, Gen. 37, 7, or the present Ex. 34, 11.

ਜ਼ਰੂ Hos. 4, 17, imp. Hiph. of ਜ਼ਰੂ, Gram. § 72, Rem. 9.

(prop. inf. Hiph. of rest, easing, i. e. remission of tribute Est. 2, 18.

וֹבְּרֶחָ Hiph. of הַּרָּחָלוּ

الإثرار Hoph. of الإثرار

די prob. pr. n. m. of the man to whom the valley on the S. E. side of Jerusalem once belonged, where children were sacrificed to Moloch; hence בוּה בְּבֵּר הָבָּב הַנְּב הָבָּר הָבָר הִבְּר הַבְּר הָבְּר הָבְּר הָבְּר הָבְּר הָבְּר הָבְּר הָבְּר הַבְּר הָבְּר הָבְּר הַבְּר הָבְּר הַבְּר הַבְּי הַבְּבְּי הַבְּי הַבְּי הַבְּבּר הַבְּי הַבְי הַבְּי הְיבְי הְיבּי הְיבּי הַבְּי הְבְיּב הְיבּי הַבְּי הַבְּי הַבְּי הְיבְי הְבּי הַבְּי הְבְּי הְיבְי הְבְּי הְבְּי הְ

(obs.) perh. to lament,

whine, akin to אָנָן, הְאָנָן, Arab. לֿשׁ. Deriv. בּוֹם.

(obs.) perh. akin to קנב to sink, to be low; Arab. غنغ: hence

רבב (perh. low land) pr. n. of a city of Mesopotamia, perh. Âna on the Euphrates 2 K. 18, 34.

כוֹלֶעל Chald. Aph. of צַּלָל.

תולבלה Chald. inf. Aph. of צַּלָּלָה.

নিচুল Is. 30, 28 inf. Hiph. of স্থ, after Chald. form.

סקר (perh. apoc. imper. Pi. of הַּיּה, interj. hush! silence! Hab. 2, 20. Adv. silently Am. 8, 3. — Akin to our hist! whist! W. hust! L. st!

(Qal obs.) mimet. akin to יְּשָׁהַ, מֹנְעָשׁ, Arab. מֹשׁשׁ, to speak low, be still, silent. — Pi. (only imper. מַשׁר, apoc. for יְּדְשׁׁלָּא Neh. 8, 11) to keep still, to be silent. This imper. is used as interj. or adv.: see סַּדְּ above. — Hiph. (only in fut. apoc. מַדְּיִס to hush, to still, prop. make silent, only in Num. 13, 30.

TOM Hiph. of nao, after the Chald. form (Gram. § 72, Rem. 9).

2 sing. perf. Hiph. of הַּבְּּנְהְּתְּ Prov. 7, 13 for הֵבֶּנְהְ, Hiph. of נְיֵבָּ (Gram. § 67, Rem. 11).

בּאַל Ex. 33, 12 imper. apoc. Hiph. of אָלָה, for הַצְּלָה.

קבֶּלֶה Hab. 1, 15, for הְצֵלֶה Hiph. of קּבֶּלָה (Gram. 63, Rem. 4).

(coly pl.) f. prop. slackness (r. בולב), a relaxing, intermission, only Lam. 3, 49.

בּיְבּפֹּרְ (fut. הָבִּפֹּרְ, 1 p. אֶבְּקּ (fut. אֶבְּרָ , 1 p. אֶבְּרָ, Arab. , to turn, the hand 1 K. 22, 34, the neck or back Josh. 7, 8; also to

turn about (intrans.) 2 K. 5, 26; to turn back, to flee, Judg. 20, 39; to turn, to change Ps. 105, 25; change into, w. acc. Ps. 114, 8, w. 5 Ps. 66, 6; to turn (intrans.), to be changed to, w. acc. Lev. 13, 3. - Fig. to overturn, destroy Gen. 19, 21, w. 3 Am. 4, 11; to turn away, pervert (words) Jer. 23, 36; also of a moral perverting, e.g. page your perverseness! Is. 29, 16. - Niph. כַּקְּפָּהְ (inf. abs. נהסוף) to turn oneself about Ez. 4, 8; נהפה בלשנו turning himself about with his tongue, i. e. using a versatile or false tongue Prov. 17, 20; with \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to turn against Job 19, 19; w. אָל Is. 60, 5, אָל Josh. 8, 20, א Lam. 5, 2 to turn to. 1 Sam. 4, 19 her pains turned נהפכה עליה צריה themselves upon her, i. e. came upon To be overturned, destroyed Jon. 3, 4; to be changed to, w. acc. Lev. 13, 25; w. 5 Ex. 7, 15. — Hoph. יהפה to be turned against, w. על Job 30, 15. — Hith. to turn oneself, of a brandished sword Gen. 3, 24, of a moving cloud Job 37, 12; to be changed Job 38, 14; to overturn oneself, to tumble Judg. 7, 13.

্রাট্টা or ন্টাটা m. the reverse, contrary, only Ez. 16, 34; r. নুচা.

기환기 m. perverseness, only Is. 29, 16 교교회가 your perverseness; but perh. inf. of 기환기.

קְּבְּיִבְּיִן (redupl. from הָּבְיִי) adj. m. very crooked, perverse, tortuous Prov. 21, 8, opp. to שָׁרָי; cf. בְּבָּלִבּ

בּקּרְכֶּם Lev. 26, 15 for הְּפֶּרְכֶּם inf. Hiph. of פַּרֵב I.

באַקן perh. pr. n. f. (brilliant) of an Assyrian queen Nah. 2, 8. — Perh. from obsol. r. אָצָין אָדּיץ פּגָּצין, אָדּיץ to glitter, w. the old adj. ending —, see Gram. p. 74; but prob. better taken as Hoph. of the decreed.

וֹצְעַהֵּלְ Josh. 9, 12 Hith. denom. from אַיִּדְּה, Gram. § 54, 2, a.

নিট্মন f. deliverance Est. 4, 14;

לבן (obs.) perh. akin to אָדָּוּ, to defend, also to אָצָן II; hence

m. weapons, arms Ez. 23, 24;

To אַבְּלֵכּוֹל Ex. 2, 3 Hiph. of אָבָּעָּ w. Daghesh euphon. in the x, Gram. § 20, 2, b.

רֹק (w. article הָהָ; w. ה loc. הרה Gen. 14, 10; w. article and ה loc. דְּרָרָי Gen. 12, 8; w. suf. דֵּרְרָר, הַרֶּבֶם, הַרֶּבֶם; pl. הַרִּים, c. הַהֶּב, poet. דַּרְבֵּר, w. suf. הָרָני, הָיָרָת Deut. 8, 9) m. a mountain (cf. Gr. δρος) Is. 30, 25; collect. mountains, mountainous region Josh. 14, 12. With the article קקה, a) the mountainous tract of central Palestine Gen. 12, 8;  $\beta$ ) the mountains of Judah Deut. 1, 24 (the hill country, ή δρεινή Luke 1, 39); γ) the mountains east of the Dead Sea, Moab, Gen. 14, 10. In Ex. 19, 2 = Sinai, in Deut. 33, 19 = Zion. is often found in pr. n., as, e. g. קר סרנד Mount Sinai Ex. 19, 11; הר קבור Mount Tabor Judg. 4, 6; הַר הַשְּׁבֵנוֹךְ Mount Lebanon Judg. 3, 3; בר. to be high.

הור see הור.

אלי, pr. n. (mountain land) akin to 'Apia, for Media magna, Great Media, Erania, called الجبال el-Jebâl, the mountains 1 Ch. 5, 26 (in the parallel passage 2 K. 17, 6, it is יקר, but it is esp. the mountainous part of Media.

(obs.) perh. akin to אֶּרָא II, אָרָא to glow, burn; prob. hence

אַריאָל (which see), prob. hearth of God, i. e. altar of burnt offering Ez. 43, 15.

קרֶב Judg. 20, 38 for הַּרְבֵּה imper. apoc. Hiph. of בְּבָה.

אלה, to strike, smite down, hence to kill, murder Gen. 4, 8; to slay, slaughter, in war Is. 10, 4; to slaughter, beasts Is. 22, 13; to destroy, plants Ps. 78, 47; poet. to kill, of grief Job 5, 2. In general w. acc., but also w. 2 Sam. 3, 30; w. בל to slay among Ps. 78, 31. — Niph. to be killed or slain Ez. 26, 6. — Pu. אולה to be slain Is. 27, 7. Hence

m. a slaughter Est. 9, 5, Is. 27, 7.

זוקרן f. slaughter, אַרְהָרָהּיִי the flock of slaughter Zech. 11, 4; איז the valley of slaughter Jer. 19, 6.

(part. הירה mother Cant. מאָר, cf. שְׁבִּין, 1) to conceive, to become pregnant Gen. 4, 1, w. ס of the father Gen. 38, 18. 2) fig. for a mental conception, to meditate, purpose Ps. 7, 15. 3) to have increase, posterity, only part. pl. הירים parents, perh. in Gen. 49, 26; part. f. הירים (inf. abs. יוה Is. 59, 13) to be conceived Job 3, 3; to conceive in the mind, to purpose Is. 59, 13.

מברת (כ.ברת adj., only in f. הָרָה (כ.ברת c. בירה לְּלֵּה pregnant Gen. 16, 11; הַרָה לָלָּה pregnant for to bear, i. e. near her

confinement 1 Sam. 4, 19; בְּרֵה עוֹלָם ever pregnant Jer. 20, 17. Pl. קורות Am. 1, 13; קורות Hos. 14, 1; w. לְּ of man to or by whom Gen. 38, 25.

Gen. 14, 10, see ¬¬.

Chald. (obs.) redupl.

Pael-form of רְּבִּיה, Heb. רְּבְּיה, to conceive in the mind; hence to think, imagine, fancy (in a dream); hence

thought; pl. fancies in a dream Dan. 4, 2.

וֹרֹל Is. 59, 13, see הַּדָּה.

והרוֹבֶלם Is. 33, 10 Hithpolal for הְּתְרוֹפֶם, r. בּוֹרְרוֹבֶם, see Gram. § 54, 2, b.

תְּרֹוֹן (w. firm —) m. conception, only Gen. 3, 16 ברוֹנָהַ thy pregnancy; r. הָרָה.

m. perh. mountaineer, highlander 1 Ch. 11, 27; r. הַרָּר.

יוֶרֶה, pl. הָרְהוֹת Hos. 14, 1; see

ווּרְיוֹן (w. firm —) m. conception, pregnancy Ruth 4, 13; r. הָיָרָה.

Dan. 8, 11 K'thibh, Hoph. of קּרִים Dan. 7, 4.

הריסו f. a tearing down, a ruin, only Am. 9, 11; r. סורס.

הריסות f. a tearing down, destruction, only Is. 49, 19; r. דריסות.

וֹרָבֶּת (obs.) akin to אָרָם (obs.) akin to קּרָם, ניסָת II, to rise up, to be high; hence

תְּרֶם m. in pr. n. בֵּית דָּלֶם (high place) Josh. 13, 27.

pr. n. m. (exaltation) of a Canaanitish king Josh. 10, 33.

 זְרְבּוֹן m. only in Am. 4, 3, prob. for אָרמוֹן a fortress, castle; r. הָבָם.

יָאֶרָבִּים 2 Ch. 22, 5 for דָּרָבִים.

المراز (obs.) perh. akin to بعير to be high; hence

קְּרָ, pr. n. m. (high) of Abraham's brother Gen. 11, 26; also in בֵּרת דָּלֶר Num. 32, 36, for עָּרָם Josh. 13, 27.

Ex. 15, 7) to tear, to break or pull down, a wall Ez. 13, 14, cities Is. 14, 17; to tear or pull out teeth Ps. 58, 7; to tear down Is. 22, 19. Fig. to destroy a people Ex. 15, 7. Intrans. to break in, w. א Ex. 19, 21. — Niph. to be torn down, destroyed Ps. 11, 3; to be overthrown, of mountains Ez. 38, 20. — Pi. to devastate or destroy Ex. 23, 24; to extirpate, Is. 49, 17. — Mimet. akin to Arab. א ביילים, א ביילי

perh. lion-city, Λεοντόπολις, a city in Egypt (taking מְּיֵה prop. destruction for lion because he is the destroyer). But prob. the true reading is פּיָה sun, or סְּיֵה may be simply a softer form of סְיֵה, which see.

רְּבֶּׁר Ps. 37, 8 imp. apoc. Hiph. of רְּבָּר .

וֹרְצַׁתְּ Lev. 26, 34 for הַּנְצָּחָ Hiph. of בְּצָה, see Gram. §75, Rem. 1.

תר see הורכם.

לְּדָּהָ (obs.) prob. akin to דְּדָּה, δρ-νυμι, δρος, L. or-ior, to rise, to swell, to be high; hence אַ and

קרָר (only w. suf. בְּרֶר, m. mountain, only in Jer. 17, 3 מְבָרָר my mountain, i. e. Zion.

Ps. 30, 8 my mountain, see אַרָּרָיִר

דרר m. mountaineer 2 Sam. 23, 33; הררר in v. 11.

בּער Is. 42, 22 imp. Hiph. for בּער, from שִּׁבּינ, Gram. § 29, 4, c.

י pr. n. m. (perh. rich, i. q. בשקה) 1 Ch. 11, 34; שלי in the parallel place 2 Sam. 23, 32.

ריישׁם, also בּשְׁלוּ hŏsham, for שׁבְּיל Hoph. of בּשָׁלוּ.

Job 21, 5, see בַּשָּׁלֵּבּ

ਨਿਸ਼ਾਮਾਂ (prop. inf. Hiph.) f. a causing to hear, announcement, Ez. 24, 26.

י imp. apoc. Hiph. of אָשָׁלָּי in Ps. 39, 14, but of אַשָּׁי in Is. 6, 10.

ראַשְׁפּוֹת Neh. 3, 13 for דְּאָשְׁפּוֹת from אָשִׁפּּוּת

keeping quiet, resting Is. 32, 17.

ரிநாய் Hith. of ார்ம், see Gram. § 75, Bem. 18.

(prop. inf. Hith.) f. prostration in worship 2 K. 5, 18.

דעטעה Hithpalpal of אַנָּטָל Hithpalpal of אַנָּטָל.

רְאָבוֹתְ Chald. Dan. 3, 16 inf. Aph. of אות w. suf.

וֹתְוֹלָהָוֹ Hith. of הָּדְנָקּה; Gram. § 69, 2.

নুনানু m. a melling Ez. 22, 22; r. নুনু.

הודתות (prop. inf. Hith.) f. a befriending, affection Dan. 11, 23.

Is. 21, 14, imp. Hiph. of אַרְהַרְיּלְּהְיּ קְּבֶּם Is. 33, 1, see Hiph. of הַּבְּילָּהְיּ קְּבָּם pr. n. m. (perh. verity) i. q. (Persian) Est. 4, 5.

בור (a secondary root, formed from the Hiph. of אַבְּהָ II), only Pi. אַבְּהַי (fut. בְּהַבְּי to mock, deride w. בְּ of person 1 K. 18, 27; Sept. μυχτηρίζειν; see בֹּבָּהָ II.

הַתְּלָתּ, הַהָּתְלֹתָּ Hiph. or אָּבָּתָל תו.

להלים (only pl. החלים) m. mockings, derision, poet. mockers, only Job 17, 2.

וֹקְעַבּוֹת 1 Sam. 10, 13, inf. Hith. of נָבָא as if from נָבָא.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to הארות.—Po'el המיות to rush against, w. סל, only Ps. 62, 4; but see הארות.

Waw, the sixth Heb. letter; hence used as the numeral for 6. Its form in oldest examples appears variously, e. g. 1, 7, Y, Z, 7, prob. representing a hook, a holdfast, which its name 1, denotes: hence the old Greek Bau, known as the Digamma (F, Lat. F) and the numeral (c) for 6; see the Table of Ancient Alphabets and Schröder's Phöniz. Sprache, Taf.

A. Its sound is w, a semi-consonant, hence easily passing over into a vowel w or ô (see Gram. § 8, 3, 5, § 24, 1), and seldom used w. its consonant force, as in יְלֵיה שָׁלָּי, מְּלֵיה and mostly becoming at the beginning of a root; as in יְלֵב רֹי יְלֵיד, Arab. בֹיל valada (Gram. § 69).

7 interchanges - 1 w. the other

] (before simple Sh'wa and the labials 5, 5, 5, it generally takes the form 1; before an accented syllable and monosyllables, generally 1; but see the details in Gram. § 104, 2, Rem. a-e) cop. conj. and, xal, uniting words Gen. 1, 1, and clauses or sentences Gen. 1, 2. The following usages are to be noted, but see Gram. § 155, 1, Rem. a - e : -1) it serves to connect a species w. its genus (or a part w. its whole) e. g. יְהוּרָהוֹ וְירוּשָׁלֵם Is. 1, 1, where the latter is a part under the former. 2) it denotes apposition (w. more or less of emphasis) and may be rendered even, e. g. עיר וְקַדְּרְשׁ a watcher even a holy one Dan. 4, 10; נַחַלָּחָה וְנַלְאָח thy inheritance, even wearied Ps. 68, 10, 3) at times it seems to be used rather to make a word emphatic than to unite it, e.g. הנבול - הנבול and the border - even for a border Josh. 15, 12. 4) it sometimes connects two words so as to express one complex notion (Εν διά δυοίν, Gram. § 155. 1, a); e. g. two nouns, לאחות ולמועדים prop. for signs and for seasons, i. e. for signs of seasons; two verbs, אַרַכָּבָה אובל וָרָאִיתִי how can I endure to see? Est. 8, 6; Gram. § 142, 3, a. 5) with a noun repeated it helps to denote diversity or doubling (Gram. § 108, 4) בלב נַלב with a double heart, i. e. w. duplicity Ps. 12, 3, or distribution (Gram. § 124, 2, Rem. 1) יקנר צרר: רערר elders of each city Ezr. 10, 14. 6) י - י = both - and, כרבם וַרֶּכֶב both chariot and horse are stunned Ps. 76, 7; also disjunctively, whether — or, לְּכָבָא בְּרָדוֹ וְנְכָּצָא whether he sell him or he be found in his hand Ex. 21, 16. 7) it connects two imperatives, and makes the latter express a promise or threat, the fulfilment of which depends on compliance w. the former (Gram, § 130, 2), e. g. Gen. 42, 18. 8) it introduces the apodosis (Gram. § 128, 2, c) e. g. אם הרגם הררשוחה if or when he slew them, then they sought him Ps. 78, 34. 9) at times, owing to difference of idiom in Heb. and Eng., it may seem to stand for but, introducing adversative clauses, e. g. מחורה ינאיה Iam black and (but) comely Cant. 1, 5; or for, introducing the cause, e. g. מובביתר אין לחם and (for ) in my house there is no bread, Is. 3, 7; or therefore, introducing the inference e. g. and (therefore) I will cast him away Ps. 81, 13; or that, introducing the aim or result, e. g. דְּצִּיְקְמָה and (that) I may be avenged Judg. 16, 28; or introducing clauses as in מולש־בַּם and if thou knowest and (that) there are among them Gen. 47, 6.

called Waw consecutive of the Perfect is simply the cop. conj. and, so joining the past as to seem to turn it into the future, when the verb in the perf. follows another verb in the future tense, or in the imperative or as participle w. fut. force; see Gram. § 126. 6.

• w. Daghesh forte, or before gutturals, Waw consecutive of the Future, the conj. and prefixed to the future and seemingly turning it into the past or present; see Gram. § 129.

pr. n. of a region or city in Arabia Ez. 27, 19; perh. Aden on the Red Sea.

pr. n. (perh. a gift, r. الباتية) of a district in the country of Moab Num. 21, 14.

אָן (pl. יְרָים), c. יְרָים w. firm —) m. prop. a holdfast, hence a nail or hook Ex. 26, 32. — Perh. akin to the Sans. vai to bind, L. vieo, vimen, aph.

to bind, Arab. יוֹר to carry, bear a burden; hence

m. bound or laden (w. guilt), guilty, only in Prov. 21, 8.

born) Est. 9, 9.

זבן i. q. קלד to bear, bring forth; i. q. Arab. آبر hence

הלֶל m. child, offspring, only in Gen. 11, 30.

וְלֶלְד (in pause בֶּלֶּד) m. child, only in 2 Sam. 6, 23 Q'ri, for the K'thibh בֵלֶד.

קרה pr. n. m. (perh. distress, r. ניבה) Ezr. 10, 36.

רְּבְּּכִי pr. n. m. (perh. for רְּבְּּכִי expansion, r. פָּסָה) Num. 13, 14.

ו בְּשְׁנְרֵ 1 Ch. 6, 13, perh. a pr. n. (strong, r. אָשֶׁרָן), but prob. for דָּשִׁרָּ, cf. 1 Sam. 8, 2.

pr.n.f.(Pers. وشتى a beauty)
Est. 1, 9.

T

Tayin, the seventh Heb. letter; hence used also as the numeral for 7. Its name it perh. means a weapon (Syr. Li weapon, prop. ornament), and its oldest form Z, and it in some early examples, may perh. rudely picture a sword or spear, and its sound z was suggested by the first sound in the name; its form and name appear also in the Greek Z,  $\zeta$  ( $Z\eta\tau\alpha$ ) and our Z. See the Table of Ancient Alphabets.

 קבר = קבר קבר, דבר = קבר 
T seems at times to be a format. prefix, e. g. in אָרַבְּיִּדְ, cf. Syr. אָרַבְּיַן (perh. Shaph'el of בְּיבַר, Aph. בְּיב to harm), prob. of Hiph'il force and akin to ש in בַּיִּבְּיַם, which see; cf. אָרָבָּיִר.

T is also a format. ending, e. g. in לְּבְּרָשׁׁוּ , בְּּבְּרִשׁׁוּ , בְּּבְּיִשׁׁוּ , בְּּבְּיִשׁׁוּ , בְּּבְּיִשׁׁוּ , בְּבְּיִשׁׁוּ , בְּבְּיִשׁׁ , בּּבְּיִשׁׁ , בּבְּיִשׁ , בּבְּיִשׁ , כֹּבְּיִשׁ , often in Arab. as in בֹּבְיּבׁ , to curse from בֹּבְיּבּיׁ , cf. בֹּבְיּבְּיׁ , sterile (i. e-accursed); akin to adj. endings in Sans. -as, -is, -us, Gr. -oc, -yc, -tc, -cc, -uc, Lat. -as, -es, -is, -us; see under letter w.

pr. n. f. (dowered) 2 K.

23, 36, where K'thibh זְבֶר, r. זְבֶר, r. זְבֶר.

or [ (obs.) prob. akin to by, to be angry, fierce; hence

בארן (pl. יאברים, c. יאברים w. firm —) m. 1) wolf Gen. 49, 27; יאברי wolves of (i. e. prowling at) evening Zeph. 3, 3. 2) pr. n. m. (wolf) of a Midianitish prince Judg. 7, 25.

That dem. pron. f. this 2 Sam. 23, 17; rait .... rait the one — the other 1 K. 3, 23; see the masc. m, also fem. m.

This, only in Jer. 26, 6 K'thibh, where the Q'ri is rxi.

בבן (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to בסָן, בּוֹסְיִן, G. summen, E. hum, buzz; hence בּוֹבוֹיִן.

w. acc. of pers. and thing, only in Gen. 30, 20; hence the 6 following words —

777 pr. n. m. (endower) 1 Ch. 2, 36. 727 m. gift, dowry Gen. 30, 20.

קביה pr. n. m. (perh. for הְּדְבָּי gift of הְי, Josh. 7, 1; cf. Ζεβεδαίος in Mat. 4, 21.

לְבְּרָיֹאֵל pr. n. m. (God's present)
Neh. 11, 14.

presents) 1 Ch. 8, 15; 26, 2.

בְּלֵבְ (r. בֹּבְיָּדְ (c. pl. יְבֹּבְּרְ ) m. prop. a buzzer, a fly, a musquito Is. 7, 18; יְבוּבְרְ מֵיֶּח (death's flies, i. e. poisonous, Ecc. 10, 1; בַּעָל יְבוּבּר (Ba'al Zebub) lord of flies, i. e. able to control and avert their swarms, the name of a Philistine god 2 K. 1, 2.

7727 pr. n. m. (endowed) 1 K. 4, 5.

Fzr. 8, 14.

n. אַבֶּל זְבֵּוּל , Βεελζεβούλ Matt. 10, 25, prob. means lord of dung, זְבוּל this slight change from זְבֵּל serving perh. to express contempt for the Philistine god, and perh. alluding to the connection between flies and dung or putrid things.

יְבְלין see יְברּלרּן.

וְבְּחֵדׁ (w. suf. יְבְּחַדְּי, c. יְבְּחַדְּי, c. יִבְּחַדְּי, m. 1) a slaughtering, of men Is. 34, 6, of beasts for food, hence a meal or repast Gen. 31, 54; יְבְחַיִּדִילָּי, quarrelsome feasts Prov. 17, 1; a sacrificing Lev. 19, 6; a sacrifice, the slaughtered victim Is. 1, 11:

opp. to הַנְּיָם 1 Sam. 2, 29, to צּיֹלָה 10, 25; בְּיַבְּיה מִילָּה מּיִבְּיה a victim for thanksgiving, or a peace offering Lev. 3, 1; בַּח הַיְבִיה the yearly sacrifice 1 Sam. 1, 21; הַבְּיִבָּים מַבְּיַבְ a family sacrificial meal 1 Sam. 20, 29.
2) pr. n. m. (slaughter) of a Midianitish prince Judg. 8, 5.

לְּבְּלְיּוֹלְ f. a sacrifice only in pl. w. suf. בְּיִבְיּלִ Hos. 4, 19; r. בְּיִבְּיּל

בר. 10, 28; prob. a mistake for אוֹם as in Ezr. 2, 9; r. בּיַן.

ובונה, see היובו.

**NTTI** pr. n. m. (gained) Ezr. 10, 43.

רְיֵבֶל (fut. בְּיִרְ prob. akin to בְּיִדְ, prob. akin to בְּיִדְ, 1) to roll, to be round, cf. Chald. בְּיַרָ, dung in balls, as of goats, etc. 2) to dwell (cf. בְּיִרָּ, w. acc. of pers. to dwell or cohabit with Gen. 30, 20.

קלקן, also לובלון, קלקן pr. n. m. (prob. habitation, see Gen. 30, 20) of the tenth son of Jacob Gen. 35, 23; the tribe of Zebulun Num. 1, 9. Gent. n. יברלני Num. 26, 27, as if from זברלים.

רבין Chald. to gain, to buy, פּדָנָא יבירן יבירן ye are gaining the time, i. e. making delay Dan. 2, 8; hence זְבִינְאָ

Num. 6, 4; r. 37 to surround.

וויים (pl. יויים; r. יויים m. proud Prov. 21, 24; impudent Is. 13, 11; toanton Mal. 3, 19; impious Ps. 119, 21.

1) dem. pron. m. (as fem. only

in Josh. 2, 17, perh. Judg. 16, 28; the reg. fem. being Thit, rarely Hi, it, com. it, Gram. § 34) this, (pl. 1758 these, which see) pointing to what is present, while NIT refers to what is fore-mentioned (Gram. § 122, 1, Rem.). It stands after the noun it defines, and as an adj. takes the art. if the noun be definite (see Gram. § 111, 2, Rem. b), e. g. ברים הזה on this day Gen. 7, 11; האנה הנאת this woman. When it stands before the noun, it implies the subst. verb. e. g. היום עשה יחוח this (is) the day the Lord hath made Ps. 118, 24. It stands by itself, absol. this, this one, cf. סטרסג, e. g. דות מדבר זה this one (was) yet speaking Job 1, 17; III this, an afflicted one, cried Ps. 34, 7. Repeated היי דה =thisthat, the one - the other 1 K. 22, 20; קרא זה צל־וַה one cried to the other Is. 6, 3. -- אם מר זה בא who (is) this coming? Is. 63, 1; מר הוא זה who is this one? Jer. 30, 21. 2) relat. pron. just as our Eng. that, both a demonst. and a relat. e. g. אל מקים שוח יסרה לחם unto the place that (= which) thou hast founded for them Ps. 104, 8. This use of m, oftener at, is confined to the poetical books. 3) as adverb of place (prop. this spot, cf. ພ້າວ້ອ) here Gen. 28, 17; ກຽວ hence Ex. 11, 1; ਜੜ੍ਹ ਜੜ੍ਹ on this side and on that side Num. 22, 24; חוַ חבַּח lo here! Cant. 2, 8; also of time now (cf. ôή), און now just Ruth 2, 7; עַמָּה זָה דֵיְעָּמִר (just) now וה כַּמָּרוֹ טָּנִרם , 1 K. 17, 24 now so many years Zech. 7, 3; ח פעמים now twice Gen. 27, 36; this use frequently occurs w. particles of interrogation e. g. קר - הים what (now) then? Gen. 27, 20; למה זה why then? 4) In union w. prefixes it expresses many demonst.

m. (only 1 Sam. 17, 34 in some texts) a corrupted form of rig a lamb.

whence rait; cf. ii, ii) dem. pron. f. this; used by itself only in the later writings Ecc. 2, 2; elsewhere always in union w. some pref. e. g. hip thus and thus Judg. 18, 4.

לוון (obs.) akin to אַבְּרַב, fo shine, glitter, as gold, hence to be bright yellow; hence

בּקוֹן (c. בּחָוֹן, but בְּחָבוֹּן in Gen. 2, 12, Gram. § 10, 2, Rem.) m. gold Ex. 3, 22. When a numeral precedes, בְּשָׁרָי is to be supplied, e. g. בְּיִנְי is to be supplied, e. g. בְּיִנְי is to be supplied, e. g. בְּיִנְי iten (shekels) of gold Gen. 24, 22. Fig. perh. golden light or brilliance Job 37, 22; oil, for its golden hue Zech. 4, 12.

אלן (obs.) akin to Arab. נשט, Syr. מון, to shine; hence זי, זיר (for נְיָּהָרוּ).

(Qal obs.) to be foul, rancid, Arab. בְּשׁׁבֻּׁן; perh. akin to בְּשׁׁבִּי to be unclean. — Pi. to make loath-some, only in בְּשִׁרֵּוּ הַּיִּבּוּן his life makes it, the food, loathsome Job 33, 20 (see Gram. § 121, Rem. 3). pr. n. m. (loathing) 2 Ch. 11, 19.

Chald. i. q. Heb. זְרֵל, pass. part. זְרֵל admonished, wary Ezr.4, 22.

חוון m. brightness, of the sky Dan. 12, 3; r. אָנוֹי

אָרָי (also יְרָין; ר. הַּיְהָי) m. brightness, bloom, hence, the name of the month of bloom, Ziv, the second Hebrew month from the new-moon of May to the new-moon of June 1 K. 6, 1; fully in Chald. יְרָיִנְיִּגְיִיּלְּיִּלְּיִנְיִיּלְיִי the month of the brightness of flowers.

ווא f. a form of הו and האז, this Hos. 7, 16, relat. that Ps. 132, 12. i. q. אַשָּר.

לונג באדן akin to אָשׁר, אָשׁצ II, באד, Chald. בּוֹבְי, to flow, as water Is. 48, 21: used of menstruation Lev. 15, 25, of seminal discharge (gonor-rhæa benigna) in men Lev. 15, 2. To flow with, to have abundance of, w. acc. (Gram. § 138, Rem. 2), אַרְאָב בּוֹבְים בּוֹבְים a land flowing with milk and honey Ex. 3, 8. Absol. בּוֹבְ בֹּיִב thy valley flows (w. blood)

Jer. 49, 4. Fig. to pine away, to die Lam. 4, 9. Hence

in. flux, menstrual Lev. 15, 19; seminal in the male Lev. 15, 2.

(obs.) akin to סיג וו, קוד to inclose, envelope; hence אַיָּג.

777 prob. mimet, and akin to τητ, ζέω, L. æstus, G. sieden, E. seethe, stew, all expressive of the hissing or sizzling (σίζω, W. sio) of boiling water; to boil up (with pride), to act proudly towards, w. אַל Jer. 50, 29, or w. 50 against Ex. 18, 11. - Niph. only in part. נווד for נורד sodden, boiled, as subst. pottage Gen. 25, 29. - Hiph. הורד (fut. בורד) to seethe, prepare by boiling Gen. 25, 29; to act insolently, wickedly, as if to boil over with passion Deut. 1, 43; אַשָּׁר רַזיד לְדַבֵּר who shall be so presumptuous as to speak Deut. 18, 20; w. פל of pers. against whom Ex. 21, 14.

Chald. only in Aph. inf. min. (like Heb. יחיים) to act proudly Dan. 5, 20.

(obs.) prob. akin to אָבָה II, to shine, gleam; deriv. דְּיַבּוּ

וו (obs.) akin to אין to sprout or spurt, to shoot forth (as milk from a full breast), to flourish, to abound, esp. of the fruits of the field; perh. a reduplication of אין bloom, r. בּיִרָה. Deriv. דין ז.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to הדר II, it o move to and fro, to range about; hence ידין 2, דין בורן.

 דוֹהַוֹּת pr. n. m. (perh. strong, r. הַהַן = יָשָׁתִץ 1 Ch. 4, 20.

אריין סר היין (only pl. רייין w. firm ; r. ריין) f. corners of an altar Zech. 9, 15; corner columns of a palace (cf. רייף from רייף), Ps. 144, 12 let our daughters be רייף as corner pillars, sculptured in the style of a palace, i. e. may they have the gracefulness and strength of palatial columns, representing female figures, which were well known in Egyptian and Grecian architecture and called καρυάτιδες (from κάρα head), because they bear burdens on their heads.

akin to אָלָל, to shake or pour out Is. 46, 6; to put aside, remove, hence אָלוּד. — Hiph. אַדְּלּל (Gram. § 72, Rem. 9) to throw away, despise Lam. 1, 8. Hence

ודּלֶּחֹד f. removal, a putting aside, used only as a prep. besides, except, in c. רוֹבְּיִח (also דּלָחִד, Gram. § 90, 3, a) and w. suf. דּלָחִד Ruth 4, 4 besides thee, דּלָחִד besides me Is. 45, 5; דּלָחִד except 2 K. 24, 14; דּלָחִד (old c. st. of דּלָחִד used often for רוַבָּיִד, e. g. דּלָחִד except a voice Deut. 4, 12.

I (Qal obs.) i. q. נְדָן, to nourish, to pamper. — Hoph. דהיין to be nourished, pampered, e. g. סוֹכִים מהֹנְיִנִים well-fed horses, only in Jer. 5, 8 in K'thibh, where Q'ri has שיבָּינִם weighted, i. e. having heavy testicles. Hence

II (obs.) to point, sharpen; then to shape, form; hence ן, perh. שָׁנֵן, צָנֵן, 2. Cf. שָׁנֵן, יָשָׁנָר.

زان III (obs.) akin to Arab. زان to deck, زان ornament, hence to deck

out, adorn; perh. זֹינְהו 1, and pr. n. זינָהו

ריין Chald. only in — Ithpe. fut. זיִהְיִר, to be well fed Dan. 4, 9.

TPT Ez. 16, 34 for TPT Pu. of TPT, see Gram. § 52, Rem. 4.

to move, shake Est. 5, 9; to tremble Ecc. 12, 3. — Pilp. ΣΙΣΙ those who harass thee Hab. 2, 7. — Akin to Syr. law to seek eagerly, Sans. st to throw, σείω, σεύω, W. siglo shake; hence ΓΣΙΙ and perh. ΠΣΙ.

להבן Chald. (part. pl. יְאבִרן in Q'ri, in K'thibh) i. q. Heb. הוו היבון in K'thibh) i. q. Heb. הווי וְאַבִּרן they were trembling before him.

לקרן f. a shaking, disquieting Jer. 15, 4, where Q'ri is יְצָּבָּוֹן; a quaking, terror Is. 28, 19.

(obs.) 1) i. q. II, to flow, flow out; hence row and right I. 2) perh. as in Chald. to lend, borrow; hence I'? 2.

וו. i. q. ארס וו, to be turned away, estranged Ps. 58, 4 (ארז' וויד'), Gram. § 72, Rem. 1), or to go away, hence part. אין strange Is. 28, 21, hence stranger, foreigner Ex. 30, 33; fig. heathen, barbarian, hence אין אין strange god, i. e. idol Ps. 44, 21; ווידין

ור דו Is. I, 6, see אדר II.

וֹרֶר 2 K. 4, 35, see זוֹרֶר L

וֹן I (Qal obs.) prob. akin to remove, hence — Niph. (fut. ראַין) to be displaced, removed from, w. אַבָּין Ex. 28, 28.

II (obs.) i. q. pp; to bind, knit; hence nin and nin.

קבות (part. לְחָל אָפָר akin to Chald. • בְּחַל , to creep, glide, יְחַל יְפָר crawlers of the dust, i. e. serpents Deut. 32, 24; fig. to slink away, to be timid Job 32, 6; hence

אָבֶּוֹ pr. n. (מְלֵּחְלֹּח the snake stone) of a stone near Jerusalem 1 K. 1, 9.

(obs.) i. q. אָהַשָּׁ to be dense, thick, strong; hence אַהַוּוּ.

יין dem. pron. akin to מון, only in אַנַר, which see.

, see דוד , see

קור (ר. דודר from עירום) adj. m. seething, boiling up, raging, of waves Ps. 124, 5.

לְיִדְיוֹ (for יְדְיִדִּין, r. יְדְיִדִּין) Chald. m. brightness Dan. 2, 31; cheerfulness (prop. brightness of face) Dan. 5, 6.

דין m. 1) fulness, exuberance, בּבּירָבוּ fer glorious abundance, i. e. her full breasts (comp. מוֹר מִבְּרָבְּירָם 60, in 1st clause) Is. 66, 11; cf. מוֹר מִבְּרָבְּירָם 60, 16. But perh. דין is here only a softer form of מוֹר אַדְּי, דּיִד זוֹר. 2) (acc. to Kimchi and Abulwalid) an animal, wild beast (r. דּיִּד ווֹר) Ps. 50, 11; but the Sept. שׁמְמוֹלִיתְ and Vulg. pulchritudo favour fertility.

יווי pr. n. m. (fulness) 1 Ch. 23, 11. See יונה

ירָא pr. n. m. (for וְירָא) 1 Ch. 23, 10.

기 pr. n. m. (agitation, r. 기) 1 Ch. 5, 13.

ק". 1) pr. n. (perh. flowing, melting, r. ק"ו 1) of a place in Judah Josh. 15, 55; gentil. pl. סיפרו 1 Sam. 23, 19. 2) pr. n. m. (perh. lent sc. by God, r. ק"ו 2) 1 Ch. 4, 16.

רְקְׁיוֹת Is. 50, 11 fiery darts, pl. of pr, which see.

ם 'קרק' pl. of pi burning arrow, in Prov. 26, 18 (in many MSS) for דקרים.

וְרָת (c. זֵירִת pl. זֵירִת, prob. from נְיִרָת, cf. זְיָרָת , m. prob. shining or

brightness (cf. אָדְי from הַדְּיִי), hence olive-tree Gen. 8, 11, Judg. 9, 9, fully אין בור ביני Hag. 2, 19; its fruit the olive Is. 17, 6; הַדְּיִ נְיִתּוֹ to tread olives, in order to press out the oil Mic. 6, 15; יַרָי מְשִׁרְ נְיִרוֹ טְשִׁרְ נִירִי סוֹניסים olive-oil Ex. 27, 20; יַרְי מָשְׁרְ נִירִי סוֹנ-olive Deut. 8, 8. — Hence the pr. n. הַרְיִרִים the Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem Zech. 14, 4, cf. τὸ ὄρος τῶν ἐλαιῶν Mat. 26, 30.

וְרְחָן pr. n. m. (olive-tree, Arab. (¿בֹּירָטֵּ) וֹ Ch. 7, 10.

া (in pause া) adj. m., নহা f., transparent, clear, of oil Ex. 27, 20; pure, of frankincense Ex. 30, 34. Fig. in a moral sense, clear or pure, free from fault, blameless Job 8, 6, Prov. 20, 11; r. নহা.

Chald. (obs.)i. q. Heb. רְּבָּדְ, to be clear, transparent; fig. to be pure, in a moral sense; hence יְבִּיּ,

אלקן, (fut. רְּוְבֶּה) akin to אֹבָּוְ, ppi I, to be clear or pure, fig. to be faultless Job 15, 14; then to gain or win in a law-suit Ps. 51, 6. — Pi. רְּשָׁהִי to cleanse, make pure, the heart Ps. 73, 13, the way Ps. 119, 9. — Hith. רְשָׁהִי (for רְשַׁרְהַרָּ Gram. § 54, 2, b) to cleanse oneself, make oneself pure Is. 1, 16.

לבן Chald. (כ.תֹּיבֹי, def. אֹנְיכֹּיּה) f. purity, cleanness in a moral sense Dan. 6, 23.

יררית (r. קבון) f. prop. transparency, clearness, esp. glass or crystal Job 28, 17; cf. Arab. (בְּבָּהָ glass, crystal.

קל, (w. suf. וְכֹּדְּקְה) m. i. q. זְכֶּר, a male, of men Ex. 23, 17; r. זְכֵר.

ንኳ፫ pr. n. m. (prob. mindful) Num. 13, 4.

<u>יבר</u> pr. n. m. (pure) Ezr. 2, 9; r. יבר.

נכתו (3.pl. perf. יבון i.q. וֹכְדּל to be clean, pure, bright, of the skies Job 15, 15, of stars Job 25, 5, of snow Lam. 4, 7. — Hiph. חַוֹּהַ to make clean, to cleanse, יבור בפור משר and should I cleanse my hands w. alkali Job 9, 30.

וְדַּקַר akin to הָזְשֹׁר, akin to דָּקַבּר prop. to prick or pierce, to penetrate (cf. כר a male); hence of impressing on the memory, to remember, w. acc. Deut. 8, 2; w. 5 Ex. 32, 13; w. 3 Jer. 3, 16; to keep in mind, w. 5 of pers. and acc. of thing Jer. 2, 2; to recollect Jer. 44, 21; to mention (cf. Hiph. קיברר) Jer. 20, 9. — Niph. to be remembered Job 24, 20; w. 5 of pers. for or against whom Ez. 18, 22; w. לפנד to Ps. 109, 14; also w. לפנד Num. 10, 9; to be mentioned Job 28, 18; but in Ex. 34, 19 to be born a male (denom. of יָּכֶר). — Hiph. הְזַבָּיר (w. suf. הַזְכַּרְכֵם Ez. 21, 29) to bring to remembrance 2 Sam. 18, 18; to make mention of, w. acc. of the thing Is. 49, 1; w. אֵל Is. 19, 17 or w. ל of pers. to whom Ps. 87, 4; to praise, celebrate Ps. 71, 16; to offer a memorial sacrifice Is. 66, 3; to call to mind Gen. 41, 9.

II (Qal obs.) prop. denom. from ייָד a male, hence to bear a male; i. q. Arab. איז IV. — Niph. (fut. ייִדְּבֹּר) to be born a male, only in Ex. 34, 19.

לְּכֶּר (r. זְכֵּר I) m. a male (opp. נְּכֵּר), of men Gen. 1, 27, of animals Gen, 7, 3. Pl. זְכָרִב Ezr. 8, 4.

קבר and אַנְרָר (r. זְּבֶר I) m. remembrance Ps. 9, 7; memorial, i. e.

name Ex. 3, 15; Ps. 30, 5 זֶבֶר מְדְבוֹי his holy name; praise, laud Ps. 102, 13.

יברי pr. n. m. (memorable) Ex. 6, 21.

יָדְי and יְבֶרְיְדְּהְ pr. n. m. (תְּדָּי is mindful) Sept. Zayapías 2 K. 14, 29, 2 K. 15, 8, Zech. 1, 1.

אין or אין (obs.) akin to אין, to lift or draw (water), hence perh.

געל (obs.) akin to אָלָי, אַלָּי, Syr. אָיָל, to draw or lift out; hence בּבָּלָב, Cr. בַּבְּלָבָּג

לְבֶּלְי, (r. לַבְּיָר) f. basences, abjectness, only Ps. 12,9 בַּרֶב אָבָּה לַבְּנֵי אָבָּה נַבְּי שׁלְּהִי (i. e. among) the sons of men; others perh. better render it like the rising of a tempest (or panic) to men.

יוַלְוַלֵּל (only pl. יַלְלֵּלִים; r. יְלַלְנֵלִים (only pl. יְלַלְנֵלִים; r. יְלַלְנֵל (נְתָּלְ הַ מְלְּמֵל (נְתָּלְ הַ הַּלְמֵל (נְתָּלְ הַ הַּלְּמֵל (נְתָּלְ הַ הַּלְּמֵל (נְתָּלְ הַ הַבְּיִל הַ shoot, twig of a vine, only in Is. 18, 5.

(part. לְּיִלֵּל prop. to move to and fro; hence to wave, of a twig (cf. לֶּלֶל), hence לְיִלָּל, hence fig. to shake or scatter about, to squander; לִינָּל

squanderer, prodigal Deut. 21, 20; זוללר בכר squanderers of flesh, i. e. gluttons or debauchees Prov. 23, 20. Since what is squandered is apt to be considered mean or bad, זלל came to signify to be mean, bad, vile Jer. 15, 19. - Niph. bip (Gram. § 67, Rem. 5) to be shaken, to quake Is. 64, 2; also in Judg. 5, 5 (סולה = פולה) Gram. § 67, Rem. 11), unless perh. in this place it be from נָיַל. - Hiph. to despise Lam. 1, 8 (Gram. § 72, Rem. 9), cf. 517. --- Prob. mimet. akin to סַלֵּל , הַלֵּל II, הַלָּל 1,2, Sans. sal, σάλος, ζάλη, L. salio, Bret. sala (to bound), W. silio (to clean grain by shaking).

(w. inserted), or better akin to לְּעָלִי (w. formative ז, cf. בְּעָלִי, to glow, to burn; hence

י לְלַבְּפוֹית (pl. יְלְבָּפוֹית, c. רְיִלְבְּפוֹית) f. glow, heat, of the hot wind (יוֹשְׁבָּרָּלְּיִה Simûm) Ps. 11, 6; of famine (comp. געוּטָה; מוֹשׁטִּלְיִים in Hesiod. Op. 361) Lam. 5, 10; of burning anger Ps. 119, 53.

ি (obs.) akin to মৃট্যু, to drop, trickle; hence

myrrh) Gen. 29, 24.

or plot Prov. 21, 27; counsel Job 17, 11. 2) mischief, crime Ps. 119, 150; then esp. lewdness, incest Lev. 18, 17. 3) revolt, apostasy Hos. 6, 9. 4) pr. n. m. (planning) 1 Ch. 6, 5.

וַמַרוֹ, see זְמַרוֹ, נַמֵּיתִר יַּ i. q. זְמַרוּ,

יְבְּוֹתְר Ps. 17, 3 for יְבְּוֹתְר I have purposed (r. יְבָּם), or for יְבָּוֹת my thoughts, from יְבָּוֹ i. q. יְבָּוֹ (see Gram. § 91, 3, Rem.).

בּיבֹין (obs.) mimet. akin to בּאָדֹין, (obs.) mimet. akin to בּאָדִין, קבּיבּין, G. summen, to hum, buz, murmur, expressive of din or noise as of a crowd; perh. hence

חוֹבְיוֹת pr. n. (only pl. מְיְנְיְלֵּיִת, perh. noisy throngs) of a race of giants who formerly dwelt in the eastern part of Palestine Deut. 2, 20; cf.

קברות, pl. קמרות; r. קמרות a song Ps. 119, 54; song of praise Is. 24, 16; poem, hymn 2 Sam. 23, 1; song of triumph Is. 25, 5; בת הַיָּבְיר the singing time (either of birds or vinedressers, i. e. spring) Cant. 2, 12.

pr. n. m. (song) 1 Ch. 7, 8.

ומיתין (1 pers. perf. אַרְיִיםְיּדְ and אַרְיִיםְיּרְ Ps. 17, 3; fut. בּיִרְיִם, pl. אַרְיִים, for אַרְיִי, see Gram. § 67, Rem. 11) prob. akin to בּיִרְיִים, to hum, mutter, hence to meditate (cf. רְּיִים, Prov. 30, 32, to consider or propose Prov. 31, 16, with inf. e. g. בּיִרְיִים בְּיִבְּיִים they purpose to do Gen. 11, 6; absol. to form a plan, to resolve Jer. 51, 12; to plot Ps. 31, 14; hence

מוֹלְיִי m. i. q. אַנְיִי a plan, purpose, only in Ps. 140, 9.

(Qal obs.) to number, measure out, hence to arrange, to determine, only in — Pu. pass. part. pl. בקרם מושנים Ezr. 10, 14 appointed times.

וְסֵיִּים (pl. יְסֵיִּים m. time, stated time Ecc. 3, 1 (Arab. وَمَالَى, Syr. كِيّا), later Heb. for רוַב.

רבן Chald. same as Heb. בין בין. — Ithp. בין לבן to settle, determine together Dan. 2, 9 Q'ri, but in K'thibh in (הַוֹמְנִיהִרן) in Aph., w. the same meaning.

וֹיִן (fut. יוִמֹר) i. q. Arab. יָּבֹּרָ, Ethiop. zamara, Aram. נְכֵּר, קָבְּי, prop. mimetic and expressive of a quick or sharp movement or sound, to vibrate (as trees when lopped, or shaken by wind, cf. זמר), to twang or whir (as tight strings when struck or sharply touched, cf. מומור, ומרָה), comp. ψαίρω, ψάλλω (see more below): hence it means 1) to touch or strike musical chords, to play or sing (obs. in Qal), hence זָמֶר (Aram.), זַמֶּרָה, מומור. 2) to clip or prune (a vine) ביומרת, מומרה, ומורה Lev. 25, 3, hence - Niph. to be cut or pruned Is. 5, 6. — Pi. זְמֵר (fut. יוָמֵר) intens. of Qal 1, to play on musical chords Ps. 33, 2; then to sing or chant as accompaniment to the instrument Ps. 9, 12, hence to praise, celebrate, w. > Judg. 5, 3, w. باخ Ps. 59, 18, and w. acc. Ps. 47, 7; w. 2 of the instrument Ps. 98, 5. - On this very difficult root, see Hupfeld in Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, III. p. 394, IV. p. 139. — As kindred mimetic roots, comp. זמום, זמם, זמה, E. simmer (the sound of gently boiling liquid),

L. susurro, Ger. surren, schwirren, σίζω, W. sio, sisial, Gael. siansan.

רְבְּן Chald. (def. נְסְרָא) m. music, playing of instruments Dan. 3, 5; Syr. בין .

רְבֶּי Chald. (pl. יְבֶּידֶן) m. singer Ezr. 7, 24; Arab. كَانَ

or antelope, only Deut. 14, 5; so called perh. for its quick motion (r. \rightarrow{\text{TR}}); cf. Arab. \( \sigma\_{\text{s}} \) to escape (as a wild goat).

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb. רְבִי, to make music, to sing; hence יְבִי.

לְיְבֶר (r. יְבֶּר, only pl. w. suf. יְבֶר, m. prop. vine-branch, fig. family-branch or member Nah. 2, 3; cf. יְבוֹרָה, see יְבוֹרָה.

הקיבון f. sound, of musical strings Am. 5, 23; song, of the voice Ps. 81, 3; fig. יְמֶרֶת דְאָרֶץ Gen. 43, 11 the land's celebrity i. e. its most famous or choicest fruits.

דְרֵירָ pr. n. m. (sung or celebrated) 1 K. 16, 9: perh. also for זְּבֶירָנּ as patron. of זְמֵרָן Jer. 25, 25.

ירין pr. n. m. (celebrated) Gen. 25, 2.

וֹמְרָתְן f. i. q. מְיִתְם (see Gram. § 80, Rem. 2, b) song, i. e. the subject of song Ex. 15, 2.

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וְבֵּר Chald. (only pl. c. וְבֵר m. sort Dan. 3, 5.

[Qal obs.) prob. akin to סָנָהְיר in סְנָבְּיר, to be pendulous, to wave, wabble (as a tail), hence יָנָב — Pi. בַּיַּדְ, denom. of בְּיַדְ, to hurt or cut off the tail; fig. to smite the rear of an army Josh. 10, 19; cf. οὐρά, οὐραγία rear-guard.

בול (pl. יוְבְרִית, c. יוְבְרֹי) m. tail of an animal (Syr. בְּבֹיב, cf. בְּבֹיב a hanging on, Chald. קיף appendage) Ex. 4, 4; end, stump, Is. 7, 4: also fig. for what is posterior, mean (opp. to בּבֹיב nose and tail, i. e. high and low. Hence the denom. בַּיִּד, see

רָזֶרָ (fut. רְזֶנֶת , ap. רְזְנֶּת) perh. akin נס וֹרָה (cf. דְרָה Aram. וֹנָת (cf. בְּנָת Aram. וֹנָת , יִנָת ), זרב, L. serere, to scatter, sow, hence 1) to beget, cohabit; then to commit fornication, of men w. אל of the woman Num. 25, 1; of a married woman, to commit adultery Jer. 3, 1; of an unmarried woman, to play the harlot; w. acc. Ez. 16, 28 (perh. also Is. 23, 17, w. TX perh. with); w. 3 Ez. 16, 17; w. אַלוּרָר Ez. 16, 26; w. אַלוּרֶר Deut. 31, 16 of the paramour. The husband from whom the woman whorishly departs is put w. פָּך Ps. 73, 27; מתחת Hos. 1, 2; Hos. Hos. 4, 12; חַחַה Ez. 23, 5 (cf. Num. 5, 19); קבל Hos. 9, 1; לא (against) Judg. 19, 2; אָל (upon i. e. presuming on) Ez. 16, 15. Part. f. זינה a whore, harlot Gen. 38, 15; more fully אַנָּהוֹ Josh. 2, 1. Pl. 7777 Hos. 4, 14. — 2) fig. α) used of religious apostasy, or unfaithfulness to God, regarded as whoredom or adultery, since the covenant between the Eternal and his people Israel was compared to a marriage union (cf. Jer. 3, 14), to go a whoring, w. אַדְרָר of the idols Lev. 17, 7; w. מקום of the true God Hos. 4, 12. β) Of idolatrous superstitions, to go a whoring after Lev. 20, 6. 7) Of intercourse and traffic among the nations, to commit fornication Is. 23, 17. — Pu. אָדָר (Gram. § 52, Rem. 4) to be gone a whoring, אַדְרְיִךְ לֹא דֹּאָר Ex. 16, 34 they go not a whoring after thee. — Hiph. הוֹנְיוֹן (fut. apoc. יַדְרְי to seduce to whoredom Ex. 34, 16; to cause to commit fornication, Lev. 19, 29; also as in Qal, to commit fornication Hos. 4, 10.

דרות pr. n. (perh. marsh or bog, r. ביין) of dwo districts in Judah, one in the plain Josh. 15, 34; the other in the mountains Josh. 15, 56.

תונה (וינה בינון (perh. from ינון m. pl. whoredoms (i. e. habit of fornication, Gram. § 108, 2, a) Gen. 38, 24; מאטח זנאנים יילנדי זנאנים מאטח זנאנים מאטח זנאנים מילנדי מולנדי מולנדי מולנדי מולנדים להולנדים ביילנדי מולנדים להולנדים להולנדים ביילנדי מולנדים להולנדים ביילנדי מולנדים להולנדים להולנדים ביילנדי מולנדים להולנדים ביילנדי מולנדים להולנדים ביילנדי מולנדים ביילנדי מולנדים להולנדים ביילנדים ביילנדים מולנדים ביילנדים מולנדים ביילנדים ביילנדים ביילנדים מולנדים ביילנדים ב

להיות (pl. יְנְהַיוּר, r. יְנָהְיוּר, f. whoredom, only fig. idolatry Jer. 3, 2; unfaithfulness or rebellion (against God) Num. 14, 33.

(fut. רַזְיִר) prob. akin to רַזְיִר I = רְזִיר to scatter, hence וֹרָת זֹר it as. to cast away, reject Lam. 2, 7; w. acc. and זְיִר יִבְּיר יִבְּיר וֹיִר וֹיִר יִבְּיר וֹיִר וֹיִר יִבְּיר יִבְּיר וֹיִר יִבְּיר יִבְּיי  יִבְייי יִבְּיי יִבְּיי יִבְּיי יִבְּייִיי יִּבְּיי יִבְּיי יִבְּיייי יִבְּייי יִבְּייי יִבְּייי יִבְּייי יִּייי יִבְּייי יִבְּיייי י

תַּבָּר (obs.) perh. = זְנָה, hence perh.

I (Qal obs.) prob. akin to ray, to cast or throw, to hurl, hence to spring or leap forth (cf. pay). — Pi. pay to spring forth (as the lion) Deut. 33, 22.

II (obs.) perh. akin to Arab. 35;, Aram. prin to compress, hence perh. Pr 2; cf. Pr III.

הוצה אם הוצה שפר, לידה by the sucat of thy face Gen. 3, 19; perh. prop. agitation, r. אַזי; כּרָ.

pr. n. m. (agitated) Gen. 36, 27.

וְבֵּרֶר m. a little Is. 28, 10; adv. a little while Job 36, 2; r. דָּדָר. Cf. בַּיְבָּים.

וְעֵרֶּה Chald. adj. m. זְעֵרֶה f. little, small Dan. 7, 8 (Heb. זְעֵרָה,; r. זְעֵרָה.

(Qal obs.) i. q. קַּדֶּק to quench, extinguish; fig. to bring to an end.

Niph. יָפֵר נְוְעָבוּ, Job 17, 1 יָפֵר my days are extinguished i. e. brought to an end, where many MSS have הַבָּעָר, as if from r. הַבָּיִר.

רַיִין (fut. מַיִּיִן Num. 23, 8, מַיִּרִי Prov. 24, 24; imp. רְּיִּבְיִן for רְּיִבְיִן Num. 23, 7) prob. mimet. akin to רְּבִין, איז, prob. to מַּיַר, to be agitated, to rage, fig. to be angry, esp. to show anger against one by punishing him; w. acc. e. g. רְיִוֹיִן מַיִּרְיִם אֲיִנִי רִיִּיִן the people against whom the Eternal is angry Mal. 1, 4; w. בַּיִּר מַיִּרְיִם אַנָּיִר וֹיִרְיִי Au object of the Lord's displeasure Prov. 22, 14: hence to curse Num. 23, 7. — Niph. to be made angry, vexed; מַּיִּרְיִם יִיִּרְיִם מַּיִּבְּיִם מִּיִּבְיִּם מַּיִּבְּיִם מִיִּבְיִּם מַּיִּבְּיִם מַּיִּבְיִם מִּיִּבְיִים מַּיִּבְיִם מִּיִּבְיִם מַּיִּבְיִם מַּיִּבְּיִם מִּיִּבְּיִם מִּיִּבְּיִם מִּיִּבְּיִם מִּיִבְּיִם מִּיִּבְּיִם מִּיִּבְּיִם מִּיִבְּיִם מִיִּבְּיִם מִיִּבְּיִבְּיִם מִּיִבְּיִם מִיִּבְיִים מִּיִבְּיִם מִּיִבְּיִם מִּיִבְּיִם מִּיִבְּיִם מִּיִבְּיִם מִּיִבְּיִם מִּיִבְּיִם מִּיִבְּים מִּיִבְּיִם מִּיִּבְּים מִּיִּבְּיִבְּים מִּיִבְּים מִיִּבְּים מִּיִּבְּים מִּים מִּיִבְּיִים מִּיִּבְּיִים מִּיִּבְּיִים מִּיִּבְּים מִּיִּבְיִּים מִּיִבְּיִים מִּיִבְּיִים מִּיִבְּיִים מִּיִּבְּים מִּיִּם מִּיִּים מִּיְּיִבְּים מִּיִּים מִּיִּים מִּיִּים מִּיִּבְּיִים מִּיְּיִים מִּיִבְּיִים מִּיִּים מִּיְּבְּים מִּיְּבְּים מִּיִּים מִּיְּיִּים מִּיְּיִּים מִּיִּיְיִּים מִּיְּיִּים מִּיְּיִּים מִּיְיְיּיִּים מִּיְיִּים מִּיְּיִּים מִּיְּיִּים מִּיְּיִים מִּיְים מִּיְּים מִּיְּים מִּיְּיִּים מְּיִּים מִּיִּים מְּיִּים מְיּיִים מְּיִּים מְּיִּים מְּיִּים מְּיִּיְּיִּים מְיּיִים מִּיְיְּיִּים מְּיִּים מְּיִיּיִּיּי מִּיּיִּים מְּיִּים מְּיִּים מְּיִּים מְיּיִים מְּיִים מְּיִּים מִּיְיִּים מִּיְיִיּים מִּיְיְיִים מִּיִּים מִּיִּיִים מִּיְיִים מְּיִּים מְיִּיְיִּים מִּיְיִּים

שְׁלֵכֵי (w. suf. יוֹלְבִיר) m. raging, of the tongue Hos. 7, 16; wrath, anger Is. 30, 27; esp. of God's anger as shown by punishment Ez. 22, 24 (cf. Dan. 8, 19).

לבור (fut. בור) akin to בור, to boil or bubble up (perh. by heat, cf. בולין), to effervesce, hence to be angry w בו Prov. 19, 3, w. בו 2 Ch. 26, 19; to be troubled Gen. 40, 6; to be haggard, from long fasting Dan. 1, 10; hence

adj. m. angry, excited 1 K. 20, 43.

For (w. suf. iest) m. anger, rage Prov. 19, 12; judicial anger, of God Mic. 7, 9; rage, violence, of the sea Jon. 1, 15; r. firt.

the older present to cry out, w. by Jer. 30, 15, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Is. 15, 5, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Is am. 8, 18, w. acc. Hab. 1, 2; to cry out to some one, w. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Ps. 22, 6, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ I Ch. 5, 20, acc. Judg. 12, 2. — Niph. to be called, convoked Judg. 18, 22; hence to assemble, as by a public crier 1 Sam. 14, 20. — Hiph. to make an outcry Job 35, 9; to make proclamation Jon. 3, 7; to cry out to Zech. 6, 8; to convoke 2 Sam. 20, 4.

Dan. 6, 21.

সূটু m. outcry Is. 30, 19 নুহুত্ৰ; usually

PPI f. i. q. PPP, outcry, complaint Is. 15, 5; cry for help Prov. 21, 13; boisterous shout, of a tyrant Ecc. 9, 17; w. gen. of obj. cry against Gen. 18, 20; r. PPI.

(obs.) i. q. the older אָבָי, perh. akin to אָבָ, prop. to be pressed

together, hence to be small, little: hence זַנֵּר, perh. זַנַר.

أَفْرَ (obs.) akin to Arab. ذَفْرَ, to be fragrant; hence

in north Palestine Num. 34, 9.

from par I, as nup from prop. f. prop. a fluid or resinous substance, hence pitch Ex. 2, 3.

P. [ (only pl. ייקיח , וּקים Is. 50, 11)
 m. 1) flame, i. e. burning arrow, fiery dart Prov. 26, 18; r. ppj II.
 2) fetter, bond Is. 45, 14; r. ppj III.

PT (c. PT) the chin (bearded) Lev.

13, 29; the beard 2 Sam. 20, 9 (cf. γένειον, also L. mentum, both used for chin and for beard). — Perh. traceable to I (format. pref., see p. 175) and P (γ II) to be pointed, prominent, akin to Arab. Σ cacumen montis (cf. L. mentum from mineo to jut out), whence perh. γένος, χόννος, W. gēn, Pers. jāna, G. kinn, E. chin; hence prob. the denominative

(fut. יְיִקר) prob. denom. of היִּדְּק, perh. to have the chin sharp or hanging down, hence to be old Gen. 18, 12 (used only of persons, יִדְּיִקר, (cf. יִדְּיִקר, (cf. יִדְּיִקר, to grow old, become aged Prov. 22, 6; poet. of plants Job 14, 8.

old man, also a chief); pl. f. קילות old women Zech. 8, 4.

707 m. old age, only in Gen. 48, 10; r. 707.

77. f. old age Gen. 24, 36, Is. 46, 4.

m. pl. old age, Gen. 21, 2; son of old age, i. e. born when the father is old (cf. τηλύγετος in Homer) Gen. 37, 3; r. [P]. On this plur. see Gram. § 108, 2, a.

i. q. Chald. הַבְּיִי, perh. akin to בַּיִּשְׁ, to raise or lift up Ps. 145, 14.

עף, only in בְּלְבִיה מְלְבִּיה and hung up he (the criminal) shall be fastened thereon Ezr. 6, 11; i. q. Syr. בּלָּה to crucify.

I (fut. pr.) 1) prob. akin to ppr., to run, distil or trickle as the rain Job 36, 27; to refine, to percolate or filter, of wine (see the Pu. and Arab. 3; wine newly strained); hence to refine, of metals, Job 28, 1. — Pi. pp. to refine (metals), fig. of the purifying of God's servants, only in Mal. 3, 3. — Pu. to be strained, fined, of wine Is. 25, 6; to be refined, of metals Ps. 12, 7.

to burn, flame, glow; hence pr 1.

Pi III (obs.) prob. akin to pi II, Aram. אוֹם, to compress, to tie; fig. (Talm.) to bind, oblige; hence Pi 2.

I m. stranger Is. 1, 7; see II I.
I m. prop. what binds or hems,
hence rim of an altar Ex. 30, 3;
border of the ark of the covenant

Ex. 25, 11; edge, of a table Ex. 25, 24; r. או זרר זו וו סד זין II.

ארן f. for דרה (r. אדר I) something strange, loathsome, hence הַרָה לוַרָא to become a loathsome thing Num. 11, 20, Vulg. nausea.

יַּבְנּזַרְאֵדַן, see גַּבּנּזַרְאֵדַן.

[Qal obs.) i. q. קו to flow, stream; akin to קְדָן in זָרְזִיק; cf. Arab. נְיָב to flow. - Pu. בֹיִל to be fluid, בעת דורבר נצמחר what time they are made to flow (after the frost), they fail, i. e. in summer they are dried up Job 6, 17.

ורדבל pr. n. m. (prob. for זרבל בבל Babel-born) Hag. 1, 1; Sept. Ζοροβάβελ.

[ שַּׁרַר (obs.) prob. akin to שָּׁרַד I, Syr. إِذْرِ, to grow tangled or luxuriant; hence

pr. n. (luxuriant growth) of a valley Num. 21, 12; of a brook Deut. 2, 13, which is now called Wady-el-Ahsy.

(fut. רְזֶּכֶה, apoc. רְזֶּכֶה) i. q. Aram. אָדָר, וֹיָרָא, to strew or scatter, Ex. 32, 20; to winnow, by scattering or throwing up and down before the wind Is. 30, 24; to rout, an enemy Is. 41, 16. - Niph. to be scattered Ez. 6, 8. - Pi. זכה to scatter, strew Prov. 15, 7; to scatter abroad, disperse Lev. 26, 33; fig. to winnow, to scrutinise i. e. to examine or test as if by winnowing Ps. 139, 3. — Pu. חלה to be strewn Job 18, 15; part. pass. מַזוֹרָה spread out Prov. 1, 17. For in Ps. 58, 4 see זור I. --- Mimet. akin to זור, זַרֶת, וְרֵר II, זְרֵר I, Sans. srî, sirî, L. sero, sterno, στορέω, στόργυμι, G. streuen, E. strew, strow, straw, W. sarnu (scatter), ystrad.

זרע, see זרוע. זרע see זרהע.

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קוֹיוֹן (perh. r. קוֹן w. ז inserted) m. i. q. Syr. Laij a heavy shower, only Ps. 72, 6. --- Prob. from Aram. 171, וֹלֹן (to urge or impel) w. old format. ending h, akin to h in here (see on letter D), hence prop. a driving shower.

יוֹדְיַרְ (prob. redupl. from אוֹדְיַרָּדְיּרָ II i. q. אָזַר m. girded, e. g. זְרַזְּרַר one girt about the loins (prob. war-horse or a wrestler) Prov. 30, 31.

(fut. רָזְרַת) akin to הָּזָרָת) akin to הָּזָרָת וְנַח, Arab. נֿרַש, Aram. וְנָח, prob. to scatter (e. g. rays of light) hence to shine forth, of the sun in the morning, to rise Gen. 32, 32; to break forth, of light Is. 58, 10, of the glory of God Is. 60, 1; fig. to break out, of leprosy in the skin 2 Ch. 26, 19; to come forth, of a birth, cf. הקוז 2; to sprout, of a plant, hence אַזְרָה; hence

m. 1) scattering out or breaking forth, of light, hence sun-rise, only Is. 60, 3 לבה זרחה brightness of thy dawning. 2) pr. n. m. (offspring or dawn) Gen. 38, 30; patron. זֵרָתִר Num. 26, 13: cf. אול Gen. 46, 10.

זרת, see דרת 2.

pr. n. m. (אַדְּיוֹרָוֹיִי pr. n. m. (אַדְּיוֹרָוֹיִי 1 Ch. 5, 32; cf. also דירחידו 1 Ch. 7, 3.

i. q. מַרֵּב (after the form פודים, בחדק m. perh. inundation, as the desolation of an inundation Is. 1, 7; but better w. Sept., Vulg. and most critics to take as the pl. of זָר, strangers, foes.

i. q. זֵרֶב, to flow, hence to flood or wash away Ps. 90, 5. -Po. Dai (Gram. § 55, 1) to pour out, e. g. זֹרְמוּ מֵיְם עבוֹת the clouds poured out waters Ps. 77, 18; hence

**DIT** m. a pouring rain, a storm Is. 4, 6; זרם ברד a hail-storm Is. 28, 2; זרם קיר a storm of a wall Is. 25, 4.

f. a gushing or emission (of seed), spoken of lustful stallions, only in Ez. 23, 20.

יָרָת akin to יְזְרֵע ) מּגוֹחַל (which see), וכח, to scatter, spread out (hence prob. זרוֹעַ arm), disperse Zech. 10, 9; as in Arab. 53, Syr. 1, to sow (seed) Job 31, 8; w. acc. of the seed Lev. 16, 16, w. acc. of the field Gen. 47, 23; w. double acc. Deut. 22, 9; to scatter or shed (seed), as a plant or tree when the seed is ripe Gen. 1, 29. Fig. of moral actions (comp. Gal. 6, 8), e.g. to sow, righteousness Prov. 11, 18, iniquity Prov. 22, 8, mischief Job 4, 8, the wind Hos. 8, 7, light Ps. 97, 11. To sow a people, i. e. to multiply it Jer. 31, 27. Also to plant a tree, w. two acc. Is. 17, 10. --Niph. (fut. רְיַרֶּע) to be sown, as a field Ez. 36, 9; to be scattered, sown, as seed Lev. 11, 37; to be propagated, as a race, Nah. 1, 14; to be made pregnant, of a woman Num. 5, 28. — Pu. זֹרֵע to be sown, only Is. 40, 24. - Hiph. to yield seed, w. וֹרַע, of plants Gen. 1, 11; absol. to conceive seed, of a pregnant woman Lev. 12, 2. Hence

ורע (r. זרַע I; c. זרַע, אַרַע Num. 11, 7; w. suf. זַרְעָר, pl. only in זַרְעָר 1 Sam. 8, 15) m. 1) sowing Gen. 47, 24; hence also the time of sowing, seed-time Gen. 8, 22. 2) what is to pit, to scatter, hence to sprinkle,

sown, seed, of plants Gen. 1, 11; of corn Gen. 47, 23, of men Lev. 15. 16: also what springs from what is sown, a plantation Is. 17, 11; a crop, of grain 1 Sam. 8, 15: grain, produce Is. 23, 3; posterity, of men Gen. 12, 7; family, race 2 K. 11, 1.

ברל Chald. i. q. Heb. זרָל, seed Dan. 2, 43.

ורצע or יַרוֹעַ (pl. זְרֹעִים; r. זרֵע) f., rarely m. as in Is. 17, 5, the arm Is. 40, 11; esp. the fore-arm (diff. from חַבָּר) Job 31, 22, βραγίων, L. brachium; also the shoulder or fore-leg of animals Num. 6, 19. Fig. strength, force, might, e. g. זרוֹע בַּטֵּוֹר arm of flesh, human might 2 Ch. 32, 8; זרוער ידרו arms (i. e. forces) of his hands Gen. 49, 24; ארש זרוע man of arm, i. e. powerful man Job 22, 8. שַבֶּר זְרוֹעֵ Ps. 10, 15, בַּלָּא ז' 1 Sam. 2, 31, בַּלָּע ז' Job 22, 9, all mean to destroy power, resources, ability, etc. זרוֹע in good sense for help Ps. 83, 9, or in a bad sense for violence Job 25, 9; see אַזרוֹעַ. --- Perh. the r. is an obs. ורַע, akin to Chald. דָרָא (to bear, carry), Sans. dhri, Pers. dâr. L. traho, G. tragen, E. draw.

ורע (only pl. זרשים Dan. 1, 12; also ורוּערם Lev. 11, 37, pl. זרוּע Is. 61, 11) m. seed, things sown, vegetables; r. זַרַע.

יוֹרַעֹן (only pl. זַרְעֹנִים) m. seedherbs, pulse, vegetables Dan. 1, 16; r. דר ל.

יָרַם ,זָרַב (obs.) akin to זָרָב, i. q. Arab. ذَرُفَ, to flow, pour, of water; perh. hence וַרָּדִּיקּ.

(fut. רְזָרֹק) akin to זָרָה, perh.

dust Job 2, 12, cinders or ashes Ex. 9, 8, coals Ez. 10, 2, water Num. 19, 13, blood Lev. 1, 5; w. על to sprinkle upon Ex. 24, 6. Intrans. to be sprinkled or scattered, דְּבָּח מָּוֹלְם בּוֹי also grey hairs are here and there on him Hos. 7, 9. — Pu. בי to be sprinkled Num. 19, 13.

וֹרֶד, זְּרֶד, I (Qal obs.) i. q. זְּרָד, זְּרָד, to scatter. — Po. זֹרֶר (Gram. § 55, 1) to scatter, i. e. the mucus from the nostrils, to sneeze (cf. L. sternuo), only 2 K. 4, 35.

וו (obs.) i. q. אד וו, Arab. j, to bind, to gird up, hence to be active, nimble; hence זֵרְיִר, זַרָּיר.

**Uni** pr. n. f. (Pers. golden) Est. 5, 10.

f. the little finger, perh. for מצרי (see און (see און בייני). Then perh. the space from the thumb to the little finger, a span Ex. 28, 16; but others perh. better derive it from און to spread, hence a stretch, a span.

(obs.) perh. akin to Arab.

Ezr. 2, 8.

בְּחָב, pr. n. m. (i. q. יֵרְתָּן, an olive-tree) 1 Ch. 23, 8.

קר pr. n. m. (Pers. perh. i. q. מְבָּהָ star, cf. אָסָהָר Est. 1, 10.

Theth, the eighth letter of the Heb. alphabet; hence used as the numeral for 8. Its form on Phenic. monuments is or of, and on Heb. coins , whence the Sam. If and the Greek H. The name ring prob. means a barrier or fence, from r. bla, to enclose or surround, and is the same as Hta.

The sound of this letter, the harshest of the gutturals (see Gram., p. 25), seems anciently to have been sometimes softer, like a double h, sometimes rougher or stronger, kh; afterwards marked in Arabic by different characters, viz. = hh, and  $\dot{c} = kh$ . Hence the same Heb. root appears in two forms in Arabic, as  $\dot{c} = hh$ ,  $\dot{c} =$ 

the various senses of one Heb. root are indicated in Arab. by this double pronunciation, as المجارات — 1 to be smooth, Arab. على to make smooth or bare, to shear; — 2 to smooth, to shape, Arab. غلق to form, create.

bilants (Ewald's Heb. Lehrb., 7th ed. p. 144, Note<sup>2</sup>), specially with d, as in Pan = Pan, ding = Din, ding = Pan, ding = Pan

הריב is an old format. ending in ריב is an old format. ending in ריב (wh. see), ריב וויים (wh. see), ריב וויים (wh. see), ריב וויים (see Prof. Key's paper in Philol. Society's Transactions, 1856, p. 295), akin to ביים וויים ביים וויים (see under letter ביים), דים וויים מחל ביים מחל ביים וויים מחל ביים מחל ביים וויים וויים מחל ביים וויים 
בּי, וּתְבֵּר; w. suf. יְתַבּי m. bosom, so named from hiding or cherishing, only in Job 31, 33; Chald. אַבָּאָ, הּרִבָּא, הּרִבָּא, הּרִבָּא, הּרִבָּא, Sam. אַבּן, all akin to הַרֹּבָּא, Syr. בּבּבּג; whence through the Arabic came Ital. alcovo = our alcove and (by insertion of the liquid) צֹסֹא הֹסֹג = Ital. golfo = our gulf; comp. L. sinus, also G. busen, for both bosom and bay.

רבל (Qalobs.)i.q. הקהל wrap, or hide, akin to הַהָּה, אַבָּה, הַבָּה, הַבָּה, הַבָּה, הַבָּה, הַבָּה, הַבָּה, הַבָּה, הַבָּה, הַבָּה, the idea of folding, binding, covering, embracing, probably lying in the syllable בּח, הָּה, הַבָּה (see Gram., § 30); comp. Arab. בּבֹּר, בַּבָּה, Copt. KWN, KAN, all expressive of hiding or wrapping.

Niph. אַבְּה, to lie hid, w. בְּיִם מֹל hide oneself, to lie hid, w. בְּיִם מֹל hide oneself, to lie hid, w. בְּיִם מֹל hide oneself, and hid themselves i. e. gave place to me with reverence.

v. 10 קול נגררים נחבאו the voice of the princes was hid i. e. checked (Gram. § 148, 1). With infin. it may serve as adverb (Gram. § 142, Rem. 1, like λανθάνειν with part.), Gen. 31, 27, ישאת לפרח tohy hast thou secretly fled? - Pu. to be made to hide oneself, i. e. to slink or skulk away Job 24, 4. — Hiph. הַּדְּוַבֵּרא (3 perf. f. החביאה Josh. 6, 25 for החביאה, Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, a) to hide or secrete Josh. 6, 25. -- Hoph. קרובא to be hidden Is. 42, 22. — Hith. i. q. Niph. (but intens.) to secrete oneself or to lie concealed Gen. 3, 8; Job 38, 30 באבן מים יתחבאו as in the stone the waters lie hid, i. e. are frozen hard, or perh. better as the stone the waters are wrapped (i. e. compacted) together, favoured by the Vulg. durantur, Syr. בְּבְּבְּבֶּר, Chald. בְּרְשִׁרוּן, and by they are held fast together, in the parallel clause.

i. q. Nan, prob. to fold, cover up (whence an, bosom); then to embrace, to love, only in Deut. 33, 3, where the part. and may perh. be a denom. of an, hence to imbosom, to caress, to cherish; but most take it as akin to and Aram.

nother name of Jethro, father-in-law of Moses Num. 10, 29.

י (see אָבֶה) in Qal only in imp. יבְּיִי hide (thee) Is. 26, 20, and in the deriv. יַבְּיִּוֹן (inf. יַבְּיִּהְ i. q. אַבְּיִּוֹן to conceal oneself Jer. 49, 10; יַבְּיִּהְ לַהַּחְבֵּה לַהַהְבָּה לַהַּחְבָּה לַהַבּּח themselves 2 K. 7, 12.

בולְלְהוּ Chald. f. wrong, harm Dan. 6, 23; r. בּוֹבֶלָה.

קבר pr. n. (junction or confluence, r. קבר I) of a river (Arab. خابرز) in Mesopotamia, which flows into the Euphrates 2 K. 17, 6. See

הַבּרְרָהְ f. a stripe, weal, i. e. mark of a stripe or wound in the skin, only in Is. 53, 5; r. קבר II.

קר, a wound, cut Gen. 4, 23; r. קבר II.

(fut. בְּבֶּלֵי (fut. בְּבֶּלֵי) prob. akin to נְיְבֶּעָּ, Arab. בִּיבּל, to beat off, leaves or fruits w. a stick Deut. 24, 20; to beat out, grain w. a flail, to thresh Ruth 2, 17. — Niph. to be beaten out, threshed Is. 28, 27.

בר Is. 26, 20, see דבר.

pr. n. m. (=, hides) Ezr. 2, 61.

וְבְּרוֹן m. a hiding, concealing, only in Hab. 3, 4; r. חָבָּרוּ.

Ex. 22, רַרָּוֹל I (fut. בַּרָּוֹל 25, רחבל Deut. 24, 6) 1) to wrap together, twist, bind (akin to חבר I, תבל, אבל, hence הבל cord, לבבל הבש binder, rope (cf. בְּבֶּל = κάμιλος = cable). 2) fig. to bind, to pledge an exchange or security for something loaned, w. acc. of pers. Job 22, 6, w. acc. of thing Ex. 22, 25 (comp. שובון, זְבוֹם). 3) to twist, hence to act tortuously, w. acc. Job 34, 31, w. לָ Neh. 1, 7. — Niph. לָ to be pledged, perh. in Prov. 13, 13 (but see בְּבֶל II). — Pi. to twist, to writhe for pain, hence to bring forth a child Cant. 8, 5; cf. अत.

II (Qal obs.) i. q. חֶבֶר II, to wound, hurt. — Niph. to be hurt, destroyed, perh. Prov. 13, 13 (see

לבֶּחֶ I). — Pi. to destroy, to devastate Is. 13, 5. — Pu. to be broken, of a yoke Is. 10, 27; to be short or gasping, of the breath Job 17, 1.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) i. q. Heb. han II, Pa. han to overthrow, destroy Dan. 4, 20; to hurt Dan. 6, 23. — Ithpa. to be overthrown, destroyed Dan. 2, 44.

לְבֶּלֵים (sing. only in Is. 66, 7, pl. הְבֶּלִים c. הְבְּלִים; r. קבְּלִים I) m. prop. writhing, mostly in pl. for pains of a woman in labour (שׁפִּנִינִים) Jer. 13, 21; pangs in general Job 21, 17; הְבָּלִים Job 39, 3 to cast forth pangs i. e. painfully to bring forth offspring.

תַבְלִּים ,pl. חֲבַלָּי, c. שָׁבַלָּים, w. suf. חֲבַל דבלר Josh. 17, 5; and הבלר Ps. 18, 5) m., but f. Zeph. 2, 6, 1) r. הבל I, cord, rope Josh. 2, 15; a measuringline Am. 7, 17 (fully תַבְּל מָהַה Zech. 2, 5), or what is marked out by such a line, a portion Ps. 16, 6, an estate Josh. 17, 5; then a district, region, ישבר חבל הים inhabitants of the maritime district Zeph. 2, 5. 2) a snare, a toil Ps. 140, 6; הֶבֶלֶּר Ps. 116, 3 חבלר מֵיֶח Ps. 116, 3 snares or meshes of Sheol (death) i.e. things that threaten and destroy life. 3) a band, troop 1 Sam. 10, 5. 4) r. אָבָל II, destruction, desolation Mic. 2, 10. - All the significations may come perh. from the meaning to bind.

בתות Chald. (def. אַלְּבָּה) m. hurt, harm, הַתְּבֶּל לָּא־אָרְתַד בְּחִין and there is no hurt on them Dan. 3, 27; damage or loss Ezr. 4, 22.

הבל לא ישיב (א ישיב ne returneth not the pledge Ez. 18, 12; he returneth not the pledge Ez. 18, 12; הבל לא חבל he taketh not a pledge v. 16. 2) perverseness, perh. in Neh. 1, 7, but prob. for בְּבֹל inf. abs. of | בְּבַל I.

m. prop. a rope-man, a denom. from בְּבֶל rope, hence a ship-man, sailor Ez. 27, 8; collect. in בּבָל master of the sailors, the ship-captain Jonah 1, 6.

בת m. only in Prov. 23, 34, strengthened form of אם rope, hence a cable, ship's cable; perh. more likely a mast or helm, as fastened or worked by means of ropetackling; r. בבל I.

קבלה f. i. q. בתלה, a pledge or pawn Ez. 18, 7; r. בתלה I.

(obs.) i. q. ץמַח, to be sharp, either of smell, to have a strong smell, hence אות a kind of onion (Talm.); or of colour, to be bright, reddish (Arab. كُنْكُ); hence

f. a bright - coloured flower, a sort of lily, also the bright meadow-saffron Cant. 2, 1. — From a masc. form אַבַאָר came the fem. by adding הַ (see on בּוֹלָה ); and בּיִּה is the dimin. ending attached to the root אָבַיִּן (see on letter 5).

יִהְבָּאֶלְיָת pr. n. m. (perh. lily of הָבָאְלָרָת, from תָבַאָלָרָת, r. תְּבַאָּלָרָת, r. תָבַאָּלָרָת Jer. 35, 3.

ווֹ אָבֶּקְי, (inf. מְבַּחָי, akin to מְבַּקּי, בְּבָּקְי, to fold the hands Ecc. 4, 5; to embrace, w. acc. 2 K. 4, 16, absol. Ecc. 3, 5. — Pi. to clasp, hug, the rock Job 24, 8, the dunghill Lam. 4, 5; to embrace, w. acc. of pers. Gen. 33, 4, w. > of pers. Gen. 29, 13; hence

Pבות m. folding of the hands, w. ירים Prov. 8, 10.

pr. n. m. (embrace, perh. redupl. from r. אָדָרָ ; cf. מַצְרָּוּר Ha-

bakkuk, one of the minor prophets Hab. 1, 1; but see pany.

akin to בַּבָּל I, הַבָּצָ II, to bind or string together, to unite, e. g. of nations, to be allied Gen. 14, 3; part. pass. חבור עצבים joined to idols Hos. 4, 17; to adjoin, to attach, w. bx Ex. 26, 3. Fig. to churm, fascinate, i. e. to make spellbound Ps. 58, 6. - Pi. חבר to join together, connect, w. אָל, e. g. דָתַבֶּרָתַּ מת דררינת אשה אל אחתה and thou shalt fasten the curtains the one to the other Ex. 26, 6; to form a league with (DZ) 2 Ch. 20, 36. - Pu. חבר (once perh. חבר Ps. 94, 20) to be joined together Ex. 28, 7; to be compacted, of a city compactly built, w. רחהו Ps. 122, 3; to be allied, w. acc. (for dat., see Gram. § 121, 4), הַּרָחַבֶּרָהָ shall the throne of mischiefs be confederated w. thee? Ps. 94, 20. — In Ecc. 9, 4 יְבְחַר K'thibh (w. אֶל) stands prob. for רְּחָבֶּר Q'ri, to be joined. — Hiph. רוחברר to combine or compose, Job 16, 4 אַחַבּירָה עַלָּיכִם I would join together against you with words (Gram. § 138, Rem. 3, Note 2). — Hith. to ally oneself with (עם) 2 Ch. 20, 35; inf. (in Syriac style) חַתְּבֶּרוּת Dan. 11, 23. Hence

ֶּתְבֶּרְ (pl. הֲבֶּרִים) m. perh. conjuror, enchanter, of the heathen priests Is. 47, 9; but see תְּבֶּר 2.

בְּרֵים (pl. הַבְּרֵים c. תְבָרֵים adj. m., מְבָרָם (c. חֲבָרָם f. associate Judg. 20, 11, used as subst. a companion, friend Cant. 1, 7; r. בְּבָרָ.

Chald. m. companion Dan. 2, 13.

תְּבֶר (pl. תְּבֶר, r. קבר) m. 1) a society or company, of priests Hos. 6,9; ביה מֶבֶר a house in common Prov. 25, 24. 2) a spell or charm Deut. 18, 11;

in Is. 47, 9 מְּבְרֵהְיָה is thy spells or thy magicians (see תְּבֶּר, 3) pr. n. m. (association) Gen. 46, 17, also תְבֵּר Num. 26, 45, patron. תְבֵּר 26, 45.

הבר m. i. q. בדָּד, an associate or partner, only in Job 40, 30, where the pl. הַבְּרָים means partners in business (fishing), as shown by בְּנְעִיִּם in next clause of the verse.

אָלְבְּיִחָם Chald. (w. suf. הּתְּבְיָחַם) f. an associate, companion, then (like רעבים) fellow Dan. 7, 20.

לבְרַבְּרָ (pl. רוֹת־) f. stripes or streaks (prop. bands) of the tiger, only in Jer. 13, 23; r. חָבָר.

הַבְּרָת, f. society, company, only in Job 34, 8; r. בְּדָּרָה.

רְבֶּרֶת f. junction i. q. מְּחְבֵּרֶת, a place where something is united Ex. 26, 4; r. בח.

תְבֶּרְתִּהְ (w. suf. תְבֶּרְתִּהְ) f. companion, wife Mal. 2, 14; r. תַבָּר.

Job 5, 18) prob. akin to שַּׁחָ (cf. שַׁבַּיִּ בְּשִׁבְּיִ (cf. שַבַּיִּ בְּשַׁבִּי), to bind on a turban בּבְּי בַּעָּבָּ בַּצִּ בַּצִּ, 17 or בַּבְּיבִּ בַּצִּ בַּצִּ, 9, sea-weed Jon. 2, 6; to bind up a wound Is. 30, 26, w. בְּי וֹבָּי בַּצִּ בַּצִּ, 17; w. acc. of pers. and בְּ of thing Ez. 16, 10; part. שַבְּי a binder up, a healer Is. 3, 7; to saddle an animal, w. acc. Gen. 22, 3; to shut up Job 40, 13; to restrain, i. e. rule Job 34, 17 (cf. בַּצַיּ). — Pi. to bind up a wound, to heal, w. בְּ Ps. 147, 3; to check, re-

strain Job 28, 11. — Pu. to be bound up as a wound Is. 1, 6.

m. pl. perh. yarns or threads (r. מֹבְתֹי to bind), sold by the Tyrians at Carræ, Ctesiphon, Aden, Saba and elsewhere Ez. 27, 24.

hollow out (cf. Arab. مُبَتَّ to be low, hollow, of ground); hence روبتيت

רברים (only pl. ברים) m. things cooked or baked in a pan, only in 1 Ch. 9, 31.

(w. art. אָרָה, c. אַרָּ, w. suf. אָרָה, pl. רְּבְּרֵל, r. אָרָה, m. festival (celebrated w. processions and dances) Judg. 21, 19; either the feast Ex. 10, 9, or the festive sacrifice Ps. 118, 27. רְּבָּרָה Deut. 16, 10, אַרָּ אָרָה Lev. 23, 39, to keep a festival, of the passover Is. 30, 29, of the feast of tabernacles 2 Ch. 5, 3. Cf. Arab. בי

אָבֶּק (for הַּגָּה, r. בַּהָּ) f. vertigo, dizziness or trepidation Is. 19, 17.

בור (obs.) perh. akin to הָרָנַל, to hop, spring; hence

לְּבֶּרֵם (pl. תְּבֶּרֵם m. 1) locust, perh. so named from its hopping or springing (r. קוֹנָה Lev. 11, 22. The Samaritan name תְּבָּה is the same w. ז inserted (see Gram. § 30, 3, Rem.). 2) pr. n. m. (locust) Ezr. 2, 46.

Neh. 7, 48, Ezr. 2, 45.

akin to 347, to turn about, to move in a circle, hence to dance, prop. in a circle 1 Sam. 30, 16; to reel, of drunkards Ps. 107, 27. Fig.

to celebrate a festival or holiday w. processions and dances Ps. 42, 5.

Arab. (obs.) prob. akin to npn,
Arab. (c), to cut into, to cleave;

תְּבְיִר (like בְּחָבְיִר הַטְּבֶּי only in pl. c. רְּיָרָי בְּחַבְיִר הַטְּבֵּי הַטְּבִּי הַיְבְיִר בְּחַבְּיר הַטְּבָּי הַיְבְיִר בְּחַבְּיר הַטְּבִּי הַשְּבִּיר הַטְּבִּי הַשְּבִּי הַשְבְּיר הַטְּבּי הַשְּבִין הַשְּבְיר הַטְבּי הַשְּבִין הַשְּבִּין הַשְּבִּין הַשְּבִּין הַשְּבִּין הַשְּבִּי בְּחַבְּיִבְי הַשְּבִּין הַשְּבִּין הַשְּבִּין הַשְּבִּין הַשְּבְּי הַבְּיבְיִי הְבִּיבְי הַשְּבִּין הַשְּבִּין הַשְּבִּין הַשְבְּיִי הְּתַבְּיִם הַשְּבִּי הְבְּבְּיִבְּי הַשְּבִּים הַשְּבְּי הַבְּבְּיִבְּי הַבְּבְּיִבְּי הְבְּבְּיִבְי הַּבְּבְיִי הְבְּבְי הְבִּבְּי הְבִּים הַשְּבְּי הְבִּבְּי הְבְּבְּיִבְּי הְבְּבְּי הְבִּים הַשְּבְּי הְבְּבְּי הְבִּים הַשְּבְּי הְבְּבְיי הְבִּבְי הְבְּבְּי הְבִּבְּי הְבְּבְּי הְבִּבְּי הְבִּבְּי הְבִּבְּי הְבִּבְּי הְבִּבְּי הְבִּבְּי הְבִּים הַעְּבְּי הְבִּים הַיּבּי בְּבְּי הְבִּים הַיּבּי בְּבְּי הְבִּים הַיּבּי בְּבְּי הְבִּים הַבְּי הְבּיי הְבּיּבְּי הְבּיּבְּי הַיּבְּי הְבִּי הְבְּיבְּי הְבּי הְבְּיבְּי הְבּיּבְיּי הְיבְּי הְבְּיִים הְבּיּי הְבּיי הְבּי הַבְּיים הְבּיּי הְבְּיי הְבּיּים הְבּיי הְיבְּיי הְבְּיִים הְיּבְיי הְבְּיִים הְבִּיי הְבְּיים הְבּיי הְבְּיי הְיבְּייִים הְבְיּבְיי הְבּיּבְיי הְבּיּים הְבּיים הּבּיּבְיי הְבּיּבְיי הְבּיים הְבּיּבְיי הְבּיי הְבּיים הּבּיי הַבְּיבְיי הְבּיים הּבּיּבְיי הַבְּיבְיי הְבּיי הְבּייי הּבּיּבְיי הְבּיּבְיי הְבְּיבְיי הְבְּיבְיי הְבּיי הּבּיּבְיי הּבּיּבְיי הְבְּיבְיי הְבְּיי הְבְּיבְיי הַבְּיבְיי הְבְּיבְיי הְבְּיבְיי הְבְּיבְיי הְבְּיבְיי הְבְּיבְיי הְבְּיבְיי הְבְּיבְיי הְבְּיבְיי הְבְּיבְיוּבְייבְייי הְבְּיבְיי הְבְּיבְייּבְיי הְיבְּיבְיי הְבְּיבְיי הְבְּיים הְבְּיבְיי הְ

קלור (only in c. pl. הלור (doly in Ez. 23, 15 בייור ) adj. m. girded, only in Ez. 23, 15 הוניבי הייור בייור הייור 
רוֹנְר (r. תְּנֵר) m. a girdle 1 Sam. 18, 4; hence

ווֹרְרָה f. a girdle 2 Sam. 18, 11; apron or kilt Gen. 3, 7.

w. adj. ending — i. q. — ) Haggai, the prophet Hag. 1, 1.

pr. n. m. (festive) a son of Gad, Num. 26, 15.

ייין pr. n. m. (festival of דְּבֶּילָת) 1 Ch. 6, 15.

pr. n. f. (festive) a wife of king David 2 Sam. 3, 4.

(obs.) perh. akin to المجرّر (akin to مُجرّر , to hop about, leap or spring, like a magpie, etc.; hence

pr. n. f. (partridge; Arab. مَجَلَّ, Syr. الْمِيْثُ) Num. 26, 33.

יקובר (fut. פְּרָר) perh. akin to פָּרָר, 1) to bind around, gird, w. acc. of the part 2 K. 4, 29; w. בְּ of the girdle Prov. 31, 17; to gird on, w.

תָּרָת (r. הָוֹרֶה) adj. m., חָּהָה f. sharp, of a sword Ez. 5, 1.

Chald. f. num. adj. one; see יוֹד.

I Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb. הַּיְנָהָ, to rejoice; hence הַּיְנָהָ.

אדר וו Chald. (obs.) perh. akin to Heb. הְצָּה, to split, cleave; hence perh.

(fut. הַחֵר for הַחַר, like קבר) akin to בָּקָר, to be sharp, pointed Prov. 27, 17; to be eager, quick, fierce Hab. 1, 8. — Hiph. (fut. for בַּחַר to sharpen, point (iron);

fig. to sharpen, brighten, Prov. 27, 17

iron becomes sharp by iron (בַּרְוֵל בְּבַרְוֵל הַבְּוֹד וְאָרִשׁ בְּחַדׁ מְּנֵר בְּעֵדְה for יְבִוּד fut. Qal), and a man sharpens the face of his friend (בַּרִוּד for יַבְּד fut. Hiph., see Gram. § 67, Rem. 8).

Hoph. to be sharpened (of the sword) Ez. 21, 14; hence

יות pr. n. m. (sharpness) a son of Ishmael Gen. 25, 15, but יות in some texts.

fut. apoc. יְחַהָּ Job 3, 6) to rejoice or be glad Ex. 18, 9. — Pi. to gladden Ps. 21, 7. — Perh. mimet. akin to μ. Ι, ἄδω, γηθέω, L. gaudeo, also χαίρω ( = ρ).

ירָדוֹ, pr. n. (sharp-flowing, r. n.) of a city in Issachar Josh. 19,21; see

תהרד m. sharpness, point, only in בוהרד בונים sharp points of potsherd Job 41, 22; r. דְיַדָּים.

f. joy, gladness 1 Ch. 16, 27; also Chald. in Ezr. 6, 16, w. the same meaning; r. הַּיָּהָם

יוֹן Chald. (only pl. w. suf. קֿוֹנֶהוֹי, m. breast Dan. 2, 32, i. q. Heb. קֿוֹנֶהוֹי,

pr. n. (sharp-peak) of a city in Benjamin Ezr. 2, 33.

akin to Arab. לבול, to be slack, to leave off, cease, desist, w. and inf., to leave off, cease לבול to build Gen. 11, 8; also w. inf., e. g. איים cease ye to do evil Is. 1, 16; w. subst. יוול ווילן לווילן 
(acc. to some) to cause to cease Judg. 9, 9. 11. 13 הַּחֲבֵלְהֵי for הַּחָבֵלְהִי (Hiph. w. ה interrog.), but better to abandon for הָּחָבֵלְהִי (Qal w. תְּ interrog.).

מול (c. ביוול (c. מול (c. מול ) adj. m. 1) failing, frail Ps. 39, 5; forbearing Ez. 3, 27; destitute, forsaken, בייל אישרם forsaken of men Is. 53, 3; cf. Job 19, 14.

(pause הְדֶּלֶל) m. resting-place; fig. the grave, only in Is. 38, 11: cf.

קוֹלְכּוֹלְ Judg. 5, 7 in some texts for זְּעְרֵבֶּלְּהְּ see Gram. § 20, 2, c.

pr. n. m. (forbearing) 2 Ch. 28, 12.

יַנְיָרֶלְתִּר Judg. 9, 9, see דְּרַלְתִּר under אור מועל above.

אלק, to be sharp, to pierce or scratch; Arab. בעני to be sharp-eyed; hence

m. Mic. 7, 4, and Pin Prov. 15, 19 a prickly thorn, Arab. melongena spinosa.

אָרָהָן pr. n. of the river Tigris (prob. sharp or swift-flowing, from r. בְּרָבֶּי w. ending בֹּרְבֶּי, as in בְּרָבֶּי, hence Aram. בְּרָבֶּי, בַּבְּבָּי, and Gr. Τίγρις) Gen. 2, 14.

לְּבֶּרְ (c. דְּבֶּרְ, w. suf. יְבֶּרְרָ, w. ה loc. דְּבְּיִרְם, in pause יְבָּרְרָם; pl. בְּיִרְרָם c. רְבִּירְם) m. an enclosure, room or chamber Gen. 43, 30; a bed-room 2 Sam. 4, 7; a bride-chamber Judg. 15, 1; a store-room Prov. 24, 4; recesses or inmost parts Prov. 18, 8; chambers of the south Job 9, 9, i. e. the farthest south, or perh. the store-houses of the south-wind; בּוֹדֶר מִינִי מִנְי chambers of death, i. e. grave or Sheol Prov. 7, 27.

יי די pr. n. (perh. circuit, r. יי יי איי w. ending יי א המיי , as in יי א ומיי perh. of a Syrian deity, then perh. of a Syrian king, after whom Syria is called אָרָץ תוֹי land of Hadrach Zech. 9, 1.

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to שַּבְּיָּבְּיִ (Qal obs.) perh. akin to שִּבְּיִ (Qal obs.) perh. akin to main in the property of the spirit Ps. 51, 12. — Hith. to renew oneself Ps. 103, 5; hence

adj. m. http:// f. 1) new, of a cart 1 Sam. 6, 7, a house Deut. 20, 5, a wife Deut. 24, 5; fresh, of grain, etc. Lev. 26, 10; http:// something new Jer. 31, 22; pl. http:// new things Is. 42, 9.

עוֹרָיִי, ר. יוִייִייִּי, pl. יוִייִּיִיּיִי, c. יוִיִּיִיִּיִי, r. יַוְיִּיִּיִי, pl. יוִיִּיִּיִי, c. יוִיִּיִּיִי, r. יוִייִּיִיִּי, m., perh. f. in Gen. 38, 24, 1) the new moon, the new moon day, the first of the lunar month, which was a festival among the Hebrews Num. 29, 6; then month i. e. the time from new moon to new moon Gen. 8, 5; יוִיִּיִיִּיִי month of days, i. e. a full month Gen. 29, 14; יוִיִּיִיִּיִי a month old Lev. 27, 6; יוִיִּיִיִּיִי new moons 2 Ch. 2, 3. 2) perh. a sharp sword in Hos. 5, 7 (see יוִיִּיִי 2), the same as יוֹיִיִּיִיִּיִּיִּי 3) pr. n. f. (new moon) 1 Ch. 8, 9.

ווֹקְעָהְה 1) in 2 Sam. 21, 16 a sharp or new sword, for חרב חרשות. 2) pr.

n. (new-built) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 37.

pr. n. (new) of a city beyond Jordan 2 Sam. 24, 6.

Chald. (obs.) same as Heb.

Chald. adj. new Ezr. 6, 4 (Heb. שְׁיִח), once in Heb. pr. ח. רֹצִיק New Hazor in Josh. 15, 25.

or Chald. (Pe. obs.) i. q. Heb. רְּיִרָה, prop. to breathe, then to speak; akin to רְּיִה, רְיִה, Sans. va, aum = aim = L. aio. — Pa. אַיִּה to shew, declare, w. acc. of thing and בּיְה of pers. before whom Dan. 2, 11; w. כְּיִה of pers. to whom Dan. 2, 24. — Aph. אַיִּהְיִה (infin. רְיִיִּהְיִה) to shew or declare, w. acc. Dan. 2, 6, w. of pers. Dan. 2, 16.

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to בּבַקּ (to involve), to be bound, indebted, whether in money or goods, or in moral responsibility or penalty.

Cf. Arab. בּבַּקָּ , Syr. בּבַ, used of debt and of guilt. — Pi. בַּהָּ to incriminate, inculpate, only in בַּהָּבִּי דּיִבּי, ye make my head guilty i. e. cause me to forfeit it Dan. 1, 10; hence

ביות m. debt of money, only in בינות in בינות he restores his debt-pledge (see Gram. § 121, 6) Ez. 18, 7. — Perh. akin to L. culpa, as בון to κόλπος.

קרקה pr. n. (hiding-place, r. תְּבָּרוֹ of a place north of Damascus Gen. 14, 15.

akin to תנג, חובל, to make a circle, to mark out w. a compass, only in Job 28, 10; hence

ATT m. circle, vault or arch, ATT

בים the arch of heaven Job 22, 14; חוג הארץ the compass of the earth Is. 40, 22.

(fut. דורי) to tie knots, to make intricate, hence חידה (cf. Arab. בוב conj. II to tie knots); w. חידה to propound a knotty question, to put forth a riddle Judg. 14, 12, Ez. 17, 2. --- Prob. akin to עַקר, אָנֶר, אַחַד, cf. Gr. ἐμπλέχειν αἰνίγματα; but perh. akin to דוכה to be sharp or witty, hence to propose witty or sharp points.

יֵוֹנָא see יִּוֹנָא,

I (Qal obs.) i. q. הָיָה, to breathe, to live; see the kindred roots הַיָּה and הַיָּה. — Pi. חָהָה to utter, tell, w. acc. of thing Job 32, 10, w. acc. or > of pers. to whom Job 15, 17, Ps. 19, 3; see Chald. אוָה.

II (obs.) perh. akin to קנח, קנח, to wind, coil (cf. Chald. serpent), hence to encircle.

וות f. 1) r. היה I, life; hence pr. n. of the first woman, Chawwa, Eve Gen. 3, 20, as the mother of all living (אָם כַּל־חַר). 2) r. חַוָּח II, a round tent or encampment, a hamlet or village Num. 32, 41.

pr. n. (prob. villager, from ווייות 2) Hivite, Sept. Ebaîos, a Canaanite tribe Josh. 11, 3.

(obs.) prob. akin to oan, non, to cover, to shelter; hence time a haven.

pr.n. m.(see r. תונה) 2Ch. 33, 19.

(obs.) perh. to cut into, to hook fast; perh. akin to הָּנָה, הָּנָה, Arab. to rend; hence

תַּוֹחִים (pl. בּיתִים Cant. 2, 2, בּיתִים 1 Sam. 13, 6) m. 1) hook Job 40, 26; cf. nn. 2) a thorn, thornbush Job 31,40.

Chald. perh. akin to Heb. אד, to bind, to sew. — Aph. to patch up, repair, only in אַניאָא they repair the foundations, only Ezr. 4, 12; hence

DIT m. thread or string Judg. 16, 12; מחים ועד שרוך געל from a thread even to a shoe-latchet, i. e. the merest trifle Gen. 14, 23.

pr. n. (perh. sandy, from סול (חול) of several regions, 1) on the Persian Gulf, as the eastern limit of the Ishmaelites Gen. 25, 18. 2) a land of the Cushites in the south of Arabia or on the coast of Abyssinia Gen. 10, 7. 3) perh. India and Arabia Gen. 2, 11. --- Perh. the הנירלה of . Gen. 2, 11, famous for its gold, took its name from bin sand, and may point to the region where, as Herodotus relates (B. III. 102), the sand (ψάμμος) was so rich in gold.

and יחודל (fut. זרון) יחרל, apoc. בחלל Jer. 51, 29, בחרל Ps. 97, 4, 5mm 1 Sam. 31, 3, inf. absol. להול for אות Ez. 30, 16) akin to אול and אול and and, 1) to move in a circle, to dance Judg. 21, 21, 2) to turn or twist oneself, to writhe in pain, esp. of the pains of parturition Is. 13, 8; hence to bear a child Is. 45, 10; חילה a travailing woman Jer. 4, 31; also to tremble, to be afraid, w. סק 1 Sam. 31, 3, מְּמֵנֵי Deut. 2, 25 or מלמנר Ps. 114, 6 of the cause. 3) to whirl or hurl down upon some one, of a storm, w. 55 Jer. 23, 19; of a sword, brandished for destruction, w. Hos. 11, 6; fig. of retribution, w. עַל Sam. 3, 29, of the hands violently laid on, w. 2 Lam. 4, 6, 4) to

be firm, strong, mighty (cf. Tup, אריף), hence fig. of a man's ways Ps. 10, 5, of prosperity Job 20, 21. -Hence we get the meaning to be in (mental) strain or intentness about something, i. e. to wait Gen. 8, 10. 5) trans. to surround, enclose; hence וויל, הַל, etc. — Hiph. הַוּיל ,הַל (fut. to cause to tremble, בחרל, apoc. דחרל or quake Ps. 29, 8. - Hoph. לחות ל to be born Is. 66, 8. - Pil. הוֹלֵל, intensive of Qal in all its meanings; to dance in a circle Judg. 21, 23; to bring forth, bear Job 39, 1; to create, form Ps. 90, 2; to tremble Job 26, 5; to wait or hope for, expect, w. 3 Job 35, 14. - Another (to pierce) Is. 51, 9 belongs to קיבל . — Pul. to be born Job 15, 7. - Hithpol. Spinn to twist oneself, to writhe w. pain Job 15, 20; to whirl, of a storm Jer. 23, 19; to wait for, w. ? Ps. 37, 7. - Hithpalp. לתחלחל to be pained, e.g. התחלחל and the queen was greatly הַאַלְכָּח כָּאֹר pained Est. 4, 4. --- Prob. akin to λ=϶, אבּל Σ, γῦρος, χύρος, κάλως, χυλίω, E. coil, L. gyrus, gurges, G. kreis, W. chwyl, chwyrn. Hence

pr. n. (circuit) of a Syrian region near the source of the Jordan Gen. 10, 23, now called الحولة 'Ard-el-Hûleh.

הוֹל m. (r. הוֹל sand Ex. 2, 12; so called for its whirling and rolling.

(obs.) to burn, to be scorched; akin to חֹסָה, בּחָסָ, בּחָסָ, Arab. בָּּה, to be black; hence

adj. m. black, dark-coloured Gen. 30, 32.

ਹਿੰਦੀ (c. ਸਹਾਂਸ, dual. ਸਾਸ਼ਾਂਸ Jer. 39, 4; pl. ਸਾਂਸਾਂਸ Is. 26, 1) f. wall Ex. 14, 22; town-wall Is. 22, 10; r. ਸਹੁਸ਼ I. (fut. סְּחָרִי, סְרִייִּי) prob. akin to הְּטָּדְי, הְשָּׁבְּי, to cover, protect or hide; hence to pity, to have compassion on, w. אַב Ps. 72, 13; to be concerned for, w. אַב Jon. 4, 10; to spare, w. אַב Joel 2, 17.

(obs.) akin to קַּהַּהָ, to enclose, shelter; hence

되기, 되기 (r. 마리 I) m. coast, shore Deut. 1, 7; haven Gen. 49, 13; cf. 그다.

ארק pr. n. m. (harboured, r. קארן) Num. 26, 39; patron. הוּפָּמִי

(obs.) to sever, divide (cf. אַבִּית to sever, in the Talmud) i. q. אַבָּית to divide; hence

[pl. הוצירו m. 1) party-wall, wall of separation, i. q. קדר, in general that which is divided and separated from us, the outside; hence whatever is outside of our place, a street (as being outside the house) Jer. 37, 21, pl. אוים streets Is. 5, 25; bazaars (streets of shops) 1 K. 20, 34; the country, fields, pasture (as being outside the city) Job 5, 10. 2) adv. without, abroad Deut. 23, 14; w. הווען loc. 1 K. 6, 6; w. art. אַהווּץ Judg. 19, 25; w. prep. אות in the street, without Gen. 9, 22, in the fields Gen. 24, 31; מלחל abroad Ps. 41, 7, and מחדץ (Ch. 32, 5 לחדצה on the outside Gen. 6, 14 (opp. מברת), בּהוּץ לְ ; Ez. 41, 25 בֵיהוּץ also Gen. 19, 16 or בחוצה Ez. 40, 40 without; צל־מְדוּרְן ל to without, w. verb of motion Num. 5, 3; הדץ פָּן besides, perh. more than, only in Ecc. 2, 25.

(obs.) akin to paṇ, Arab. ארב, to wrap up, enclose, surround. Cf. בְּחָבָת. Hence

Pin, m. (K'thibh for קירם) breast, or bosom, only Ps. 74, 11.

ਸ਼੍ਰੀਸ Prov. 8, 29 for ਜ਼ਿਸ਼, inf. Qal of r. ਸ਼੍ਰਸ਼੍ਰਾ w. suf.; cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 11.

(fut. יְחֵוֵר) to become gray, white; hence to turn pale, w. פָּנִרם Is. 29, 22. — Akin to פָּלָּר to be whitish in לבור tead; cf. Arab. בוֹר to be fulled white, of a garment; hence אור בייים לבור לבור בייים ב

Chald. (obs.) same as Heb. מֵנֵר, hence חָנֵּר.

(obs.) akin to עלה I, עלה I, נעלה I, נעלה I, to hollow out or bore; cf. בנה, הפנה עלה.

חורה. 1) r. הורה, a hole, in the lid of a box 2 K. 12, 10; socket of the eye Zech. 14, 12; opening, for a window Cant. 5, 4; cave, cavern Job 30, 6; den Nah. 2, 13. 2) r. יוֹרָה, white linen, only pl. poet. הורה Is. 19, 9 (see Gram. § 87, 1, c).

רְּלֶּהְ Chald. adj. m. white Dan. 7, 9; r. חֵוֵר.

m. pl. white linen, byssusclothes (Sept. βύσσος) Is. 19, 9; see Gram. § 87, 1, c.

הירי see הורר.

pr. n. m. (nobleman) 1 Ch. 11, 32.

קר, n. m. (perh. linen-weaver) 1 Ch. 5, 14.

ברים Ecc. 10, 17, see הררים.

pr. n. m. (noble-born, r. בְּחָרֶת 2) 1 Ch. 14 1; also אַרָרָם 1 K.7,40.

אָבּר pr. n. m. (perh. free-born is my father) 2 Ch. 2, 12.

קריין pr. n. (cavernous, r. אחון pr. n. (cavernous, r. אחון) of a Syrian region east of Bashan Ez.

47, 16, Αὐρανῖτις, now called בֹרֶנוֹנֵי Hawrân.

(fut. wire, 3 f. tree for wire, Job 31, 5, Gram. § 72, Rem. 9)
1) to flee, to make haste 1 Sam. 20, 38, cf. Job 31, 5; to make haste to do, w. and inf. Ps. 119, 60; to make haste for, w. and subst. Ps. 22, 20. Part. pass. w. active meaning, but hasty, quick; hence ready for action Num. 32, 17. 2) of the emotion or stirring up of the mind, to be eager, excited, inf. w. suf. Job 20, 2; to be addicted e. g. to feeding Ecc. 2, 25. — Hiph. 1) to expedite, speed on Is. 5, 19. 2) i. q. Qal, to haste Ps. 55, 9; to flee in haste Is. 28, 16; hence

ווישָׁחוֹ pr. n. m. (haste) 1 Ch. 4, 4; patron. אוים 2 Sam. 21, 18.

pr. n. m. (hasty) friend and councillor of David 2 Sam. 15, 32.

סיים pr. n. m. (perh. alertness, Gen. 46, 23.

ወርት pr. n. m. (alert) 1 Ch. 1, 45; also ውርጥ Gen. 36, 34.

I (Qal obs.) akin to דְּדָּה, to be afraid, terrified. — Pi. רְּבָּה to destroy, whence perh. רְּבָּה Ps. 74, 19, but see רְּבָּה, — Hiph. רְּבָּה (fut. w. suf. רְּבִּהְיִת, see Gram. § 21, 3, Rem.) to terrify Hab. 2, 17, but see רְּבָּהָ.

ווי (obs.) to surround, encircle; akin to Syr. ביש, Arab. ביש, Arab. ביש, to fence in, hence prob. the name of the letter ביים.

בּתְּלֵם (r. הְּחָם) m. 1) signet-ring Gen. 38, 18, Ex. 28, 11; wornsuspended upon the breast, as among the modern Persians, Cant. 8, 6, 2) pr. n. m. (seal) 1 Ch. 7, 32.

ХІП, see пій.

pr. n. (God sees) of a king of Syria 1 K. 19, 15; hence מַבּיה house of Hazael i. e. Damascus Am. 1, 4.

(fut. חַוְּחַהְ, apoc. וּחַהַּ Mic.
4, 11, in pause וּדְיִּאָ Job 23, 9), prob.
akin to וּזְיִּהְ, חַבְּיִהְ, prop. to divide,
to sunder, whence perh. חַוֶּחְ = יַחַיִּן;
fig. to discern (cf. צְּהְוֹיִשׁ = L.
cerno), to select Ex. 18, 21, hence
וּיִוּחְ 2, וֹיִּשְׁיִ, to see, to look or gaze at
Ex. 24, 11; to behold a vision from
God Hab. 1, 1; w. \ to see for, i. e.
on behalf of Lam. 2, 14; to contemplate, w. \ Is. 47, 13; perceive, experience Job 8, 17.

Chald. i. q. Heb. min, to see Dan. 5, 5; inf. wind Ezr. 4, 14; absol. to behold, look on Dan. 2, 34.

קָּהָיִה, pl. מְּחָה, Lev. 9, 20) perh. prop. the divided part (in the body), then the middle-part or breast of animals Ex. 29, 26; r. תְּיָה, בּיִיה, פֹיִיה, divide.

prophet 1 Ch. 21, 9. 2) for רְּזְּהָה, seer, prophet 1 Ch. 21, 9. 2) for רְּזְּהָה 2, covenant Is. 28, 15; but in this sense perh. akin to רְּזָהָ, כַּרָּ, בַּרָרָה.

דוֹתְ pr. n. m. (sight) Gen. 22, 22.

The Chald. (def. אַזְוֹתְ, pl. c. מָזְוֹתָ, m. a vision Dan. 2, 28; appearance Dan. 7, 20; r. חַזָּתַ.

קודן (c. אָדוֹן) m. a vision, e. g. הוון (c. אַדוֹן) m. a vision, e. g. hip like the dream of a night-vision Is. 29, 7; esp. a vision from God Lam. 2, 9; a prophecy Hos. 12, 11; a revelation 1 Sam. 3, 1; ר. הוון.

חוות f. a vision or revelation, only 2 Ch. 9, 29; r. חוות.

Chald. sight, view Dan. 4, 8.

רווּדְיּן (w. — firm; r. רוּיָהְ) f. 1) conspicuousness, רוּיִהְ horn of visibleness, i. e. conspicuous Dan. 8, 5; a vision Is. 21, 2. 2) covenant Is. 28, 18, see רוֹיִה 2.

cut into, Arab. is to pierce through, transfix; hence ΤΙΠ, --- Perh. mimet. akin to Sans. chid, σχίζω, L. scindo, cædo, G. schneiden, scheiden, E. cut, O. E. shide, W. cnwd, cnaiv, Gael. cneudhe.

pr. n. m. (seen of God)

יה, pr. n. m. (ה, beholds) Neh. 11, 5.

ייי pr. n. m. (vision) 1 K. 15, 18. אין דייין pr. n. m. (vision) 1 k. 15, 18. אין דייין pr. n. a vision Job 4, 13; hence a revelation 2 Sam. 7, 17; יייין valley of vision Is. 22, 5, i. e. Jerusalem, situated on the head of a valley, the seat and centre of divine revelations, comp. Is. 2, 3, Mic. 4, 2, Luke 13, 33. 34.

דין (כ. הוָד, pl. מְדִירִים m. prob. arrow, hence lightning Zech. 10, 1; fully הוֹד קלים flash of voices, thunder-flash Job 28, 26; ר. הוָהַר.

m. a boar, swine Prov. 11, 22; קורר מינור מינור a boar out of the wood, i. e. a wild boar Ps. 80, 14. — Prob. from קור to turn, because swine attack w. a wheeling or sideling motion (cf. verris obliquum meditantis ictum, Hor. Carm. III. 22), which perh. explains also the origin of χοῦρος as perh. akin to χόρος, γῦρος.

pr. n. m. (boar) Neh. 10, 21. [חוב] (fut. פְחֵיבֶי) prob. akin to דְשָׁהָ, חָשֵׁהַ, perh. ἴσχω, prop. to bind fast, also intrans. to be bound fast Is. 28, 22; to hold fast or cleave to, w. 2 2 Sam. 18, 9; to be firm, persist, in doing anything Deut. 12, 23. Trans. to strengthen Ez. 30, 21; to help 2 Ch. 28, 20; intrans. to be strong, of a people Judg. 1, 28; to be severe, of a famine Gen. 41, 56; to be pressing, of a command 2 Sam. 24, 4; to be stronger than, w. 72 1 Sam. 17, 50; prevail over, w. בַל 2 Ch. 8, 3, w. acc. 1 K. 16, 22; to get strong or well, to recover Is. 39, 1; אָבֶץ pin be strong and resolute Deut. 31, 23; to be established, of a kingdom 2 K. 14, 5; to be obstinate, hard, of the heart Ex. 7, 13; to press upon any one, to urge, w. בָל Ex. 12, 33, w. acc. Jer. 20, 7. - Pi. pin to gird, w. two acc. e. g. אַבְנַטָּה אָדִוּכָּטָה w. thy girdle I will gird him Is. 22, 21, w. acc. of part Nah. 2, 2; to make strong, fortify, a city 2 Ch. 11, 11; to repair, ruins 2 K. 12, 8; to heal Ez. 34, 4; to assist, lit. to strengthen the hands Judg. 9, 24, also without דַר Is. 41, 7; w. 35, to harden the heart, make obstinate Ex. 4, 21; w. פָּנִרם, to harden the face, i. e. to be bold, impudent Jer. 5, 3; דָחָיּקוּ לַמוֹ דָבֶר רָע they confirm for themselves an evil matter, i. e. persist in it Ps. 64, 6. - Hiph. החוים to bind fast, to fasten on; w. T and A, to make fast the hand on, i. e. to take hold of w. the hand Gen. 21, 18, also without דֶּד Ex. 4, 4, w. 5 2 Sam. 15, 5, w. עַל Job 18, 9; w. acc. (poet.) Is. 41, 9. Also to retain Ex. 9, 2; to contain 2 Ch. 4, 5; to obtain Dan. 11, 21; to maintain, w. 3 of thing Job 2, 3; to cleave to, w. לבל Neh. 10, 30; to make strong, w. acc. Ez. 30, 25, also intrans. (see Gram. § 53, 2, Rem. 1) to become strong Dan. 11, 32; to repair a building Nah. 3, 14; to help, w. 2 Lev. 25, 35, w. acc. Dan. 11, 6.—
Hith. to be strengthened, confirmed, of a new king 2 Ch. 1, 1; to strengthen oneself Gen. 48, 2; to take courage 2 Ch. 15. 8; to show oneself brave 2 Sam. 10, 12; w. 22 against any one 2 Ch. 13, 7; w. 2 2 Sam. 3, 6 or w. D3 Dan. 10, 21 for some one. Hence

רְחָלֵיִת (pl. חָיִלְיִת c. דְּיִדְת adj. m., חַיְּחָרוֹת firm, e. g. בְּיִבְיִת firm of heart, i. e. obstinate Ez. 2, 4; strong 1 K. 19, 11; w. ער stronger Ps. 35, 10; violent, of a wind Ex. 10, 19; severe, of disease 1 K. 17, 17, of a famine 1 K. 18, 2.

PIT adj. strong or powerful Ex. 10, 19, 2 Sam. 3, 1; r. PIT.

Pָוָּדֶן (w. suf. חָּוָקר) fn. strength, assistance, only Ps. 18, 2; r. בָּיִדָּק.

Pווֹחְ m. strength, might Ex. 13, 3.
וּחְבְּיוֹתְ f. prop. infin. of Pַוּתְוֹלָמְרֹה f. prop. infin. of Pַוּתְוֹלָמְרֹה f. prop. infin. of Pַוּתְוֹלָמְרֹה f. prop. infin. of Pַוּתְּלְבָּתְּה f. prop. when he was strong 2 Ch. 12, 1; חבַיוֹתְבֹּי when the hand was strong, overcoming Is. 8, 11; חבַיוֹתְבֹי while he is strong in his wealth Dan. 11, 2.

by force, violently 1 Sam. 2, 16; strengthening, repairing, of a building 2 K. 12, 13; r. Pin.

pr. n. m. (my strength) 1 Ch. 8, 17.

דוֹקרָה, הוֹוְקרָה, pr. n. m. (הּיָ strengthens) 2 K. 18, 1. 9.

(obs.) akin to תְּדֵּר, Chald. אָרְלּ, Byr. אָרְלּ, to turn round, hence prob. בְּתְּזֵרָת a boar, תְּזֵרָר.

שלים, m. (w. suf. דוֹח, pl. אחַ הוֹחים w. Dagh. impl.) i. q. הוֹחים 1, a hook or ring, which was put into some animals' nostrils, and to which a string was fastened for leading or taming them 2 K. 19, 28; a hook or brooch, part of female toilet Ex. 35, 22.

m. i. q. אווי, hook, ring, only pl. ביוניה Ez. 29, 4 in K'thibh.

אם (fut. אַטְחֵי; inf. אוֹטחַ, only in Gen. 20, 6) prop. to fail or miss, not to hit the mark, cf. άμαρτάνω (see Hiph. Judg. 20, 16); of the feet, to miss, i. e. make a false step, e. g. אַץ בִּרָגְלֵים חוֹטֵא he who hurries w. his feet misses (comp. our adage 'the more haste the worse speed') Prov. 19, 2; to miss, not to find Prov. 8, 36 (opp. to NYO in v. 35); מַקַרָהַ נָיָךּ וָלֹא הַחֲטָא and thou shalt inspect thy pasture (flock) and shalt not miss (anything) Job 5, 24; to sin, to fail in one's duty Job 1, 22; w. raun to sin a sin Lev. 4, 3; w. > against any one Gen. 20, 6; w. a of that wherein one sins, whether a pers. Gen. 42, 22 or a thing (Neh. 9, 29; w. 33 of the thing respecting which one sins Lev. 5, 5, also w. אָרָ Lev. 5, 16; to miss (by sinning), to forfeit Prov. 20, 2, comp. Hab. 2, 10; אח - קרבנו אבר חנוא his oblation which he hath forfeited Lev. 5, 11, cf. v. 7. — Pi. Nun to bear penalty for sin, to atone, w. acc. Gen. 31, 39; to make a sin-offering of Lev. 6, 19; to free or cleanse from sin, of men Num. 19, 19, Ps. 51, 9, of a dwelling Lev. 14, 49; w. אַל of that respecting which atonement is made Ex. 29, 36. — Hiph. מקטרא, to make a miss or failure, i. e. not to hit the mark, of a slinger Judg. 20, 16; to cause to sin Ex. 23, 33; to make sinful, guilty Deut. 24, 4; to condemn as sinful Is. 29, 21. — Hith. to lose oneself, to disappear, 1. e. to miss one's way or be lost through terror Job 41, 17; to purify oneself by a sacred rite Num. 19, 12.

אָטְהָי, (for אָטָהָ; w. suf. הְּטָאָה, pl. הַּטְּאָה, c. אָטָהְ w. firm —) m. 1) sin, fault Lev. 19, 17; הַ אָּטָה הַיָּה, it is a sin in anyone, i. e. such a one is guilty Deut. 15, 9. 2) punishment of sin, penalty Lam. 3, 39 (cf. בַּיָּאָי, r. אָטָהָ.

אַטְּחָן (only pl. שְּאָכִּין, w. suf. רְּשָׁאָכִין, w. firm —) m. a sinner (the form implies a habit of sinning, Gram. § 84, 6) Gen. 13, 13; or a guilty one 1 K. 1, 21; r. אַבָּיוֹן.

Ps. 32, 1. 2) a sin-offering Ps. 40, 7.

ាស្ម្រា f. 1) adj. sinful Am. 9, 8. 2) as subst. i. q. ក្នុងក្នុ*a sin* Ex. 34, 7.

3) penalty for sin Is. 5, 18 ; r. אָטָהָ.

নিম্পুন Chald. f. sin-offering Ezr. 6, 17 Q'ri.

רטאת Ez. 33, 12, see זטח.

בער, בער, בער, 1) to hew, cut wood Deut. 29, 10; to fell trees Jer. 46, 22. 2) intrans. to be cut, marked w. cuts, hence to be party-coloured.

striped, of bed-coverings; part. pass. רוֹבְיבוֹין striped - cloths or coverings Prov. 7, 16. — Pu. to be hewn, sculptured Ps. 144, 12, comp. on דוֹרָבוּים

קְּבְּעָהְ (only pl. מִיבְּעָהָ f. tapestry, prop. party-coloured fabrics, only Prov. 7, 16; see שְּבָּה 2.

חשרן (pl. מים, also חשרן Ez. 4, 9; cf. Chald. רוטרן) f. wheat Ex. 9, 32; חבה חלב fat of wheat Ps. 81, 17; הבר היות חשה fat of kidneys of wheat Deut. 32, 14 i. e. the rich flour or farina of wheat. The sing. ਸ਼ਹੂਸ is gen. wheat as growing in the field, the pl. מְשָׁרִם as in the grains (Gram. § 108, 4, Rem. 1) Jer. 12, 13; r. חנט II. --- Prob. akin to σῖτον, Slavonic zito (corn). The r. may be שַטַן, akin to הנט referring (as most fancy) to the bright colour of the grain and its white meal (so in the Teutonic and Keltic tongues, e.g. Ger. weizen, E. wheat, W. gwenith, Breton gwiniz), or perh. akin to nnn to crush or pound, Arab. Les to maul, hence analogous to L. triticum from tero (to bruise or grind); cf. שֶׁבֶּר

וות Gen. 20, 6, ראטת Ez. 33, 12, inf. c. Qal of אטָד; cf. Gram. § 74, Rem. 2 and § 75, Rem. 21, c.

עוֹשׁוֹשׁ pr. n. m. (perh. warrior, r. שְׁמָה) 1 Ch. 3, 22.

י בור (obs.) akin to רְּחַה, רְּחַהָּ, I, Syr. גָּיַב, to cut or dig, fig. to explore; Arab. בוֹ to cut in; hence pr. ח. אַיָּדְיָה.

רְטְרָן Chald. m. *a sin*, w. suff. אָטָרְן Dan. 4, 24; r. אַטָרְן i. q. Heb. אַטָרָ.

ריים Chald. same as Heb. האָטֶּר, a sin-offering Ezr. 6, 17 (K'thibh).

אָטְיִיטְיִן pr. n. m. (perh. exploation, r. מְעָהַיוֹ Ezr. 2, 42.

[יִשְׁלֵּל pr. n. m. (waverer, r. יְשָׁל Ezr. 2, 57.

אָבְייִים pr. n. m. (captive, r. בְּיַבְיּרָ) Ezr. 2, 54.

רְשַׁרָּ, (obs.) akin to יְשָׁרָ, אָּיָדֶי, to be shaky, to waver; hence pr. n. הַּשִּׁרל.

בּתְים, (fut. בּתְים) akin to בּתְים, בּתְים, Arab. בְּתֹב, to muzzle an animal, to close up, hence to restrain, only in בּיִם בּתְים, I restrain (myself or my anger) towards thee Is.

מביב, (fut. מולים) to seize, capture Judg. 21, 21, Ps. 10, 9, hence pr. n. אָבְיבָּא.

المَالِيِّ (obs.) akin to كَتِابَ, Arab. غَضْ: to wave; hence

אר m. shoot or twig Is. 11, 1; switch, rod Prov. 14, 3.

or pound i. q. Chald. wind to crush, to smite in war; hence pr. n. when.

רְּטְּרַן Num. 15, 24, see רְאָטָּרָ.

וֹר (c. חַדָּר, pl. חַיִּרם; r. חַיָּר = חַיָּר) adj. m., חַיַּח (pl. חַיּוֹח) f. alive, living Josh. 8, 23, opp. rp; very often of God as אל חר everliving God Josh. 3, 10 (cf. Ps. 106, 28); also אַלוֹיִים שרים Jer. 10, 10 (cf. 1 Thess. 1, 9); quickening or reviving, prob. in חיח משם at quickening time, i. e. either nature's reviving in the spring, or a child's quickening in the womb Gen. 18, 10 and 2 K. 4, 16; fresh, uncooked, of flesh 1 Sam. 2, 15, raw Lev. 13, 14; living i. e. fresh, of a plant Ps. 58, 10; living i. e. running, of water Gen. 26, 19 (cf. Arab. الماء الميت dead water, i. e. stagnant); pl. bar the living, men Ecc. 4, 2; אַרץ דוים land of the living, opp. אולי Ps. 27, 13, also w. art. א' דשרים Ps. 142, 6. 2) subst. life, Lev. 25, 36 קר אַחִיך life of thy brother, but in this sense mostly in the plur. דדים (Gram. § 108, 2, a) Gen. 2, 7; לְחֵל for life! a form of salutation like our long life to you! = L. salve! 1 Sam. 25, 6, 3) concr. he who lives or remains; e. g. ግርጀ well to (or of) the living one Gen. 16, 14. 5) before the noun (for emphasis) in words of an oath, as ודי אלודים living is God, i. e. as God liveth! 2 Sam. 2, 27; בור אַרֹנֵר as the Lord liveth! Jer. 44, 26; also Judg. 8, 19; sometimes it occurs thus in the c. state, הַר אֵלהַרך by the life of thy God i. e. as thy God liveth! Am. 8, 14; where קד ברה means as the worship or way (cf. 6665 Acts 9, 2) lives! i. e. by its sanction.

The Chald. (def. אַדְיּה, pl. הַדְּיּה) adj. m. alive, living Dan. 4, 31; pl. הַיִּדִין the living Dan. 2, 30; also as subst. life Dan. 7, 12.

מָּיָת, see חָיָת.

pr. n. m. (God liveth) 1 K.

involved, ingenious, hence trick or intrigue Dan. 8, 23; a riddle 1 K. 10, 1; poetic saying, song Ps. 49, 5, Hab. 2, 6; like byo, a proverb, maxim Prov. 1, 6; a parable Ez. 17, 2; oracle, vision Num. 12, 8.

I (for which און occurs in Gen. 5, 5; and דְּיָהוֹ stands for 3 fem. אָיָהוֹ in Ex. 1, 16) i. q. דְיִהוֹ, to live, be, exist, akin to דְיִיהוֹ w. acc. of time Gen. 5, 5; w. אַ of place (אָבָאַב)

Lam. 4, 20, of the means 2 K. 4, 7;
w. אַ of what supports life Gen.

27, 40; to live again Job 14, 14; to live afresh, get well Gen. 20, 7; w. of what one recovers from 2 K. 1, 2; to revive Gen. 45, 27, also Judg. 15, 19. - Pi. non to cause to live, to make alive Job 33, 4; w. in acc. and יורע of the male, to quicken seed, i. e. to become pregnant Gen. 19, 32, comp. Gen. 7, 3; to quicken, of corn Hos. 14, 8; to make lively or prosperous Hab. 3, 2; to save alive, let live Gen. 12, 12; to bring to life again 1 Sam. 2, 6; to refresh Ps. 85, 7; fig. to revive i. e. to rebuild, repair a city 1 Ch. 11, 8. - Hiph. אורכה nearly as in Pi'el, to keep alive Gen. 6, 19; to save life Gen. 47, 25; לָחֲחֵרוֹת לֶכֵם for to save life for you Gen. 45, 7.

II (obs.) i. q. אָדְהָ II, to coil up, to enclose, collect; hence perh. חַיָּה 4.

וֹתְירָ, or אוֹתְי, to live Dan. 2, i. q. Heb. אַחָרָ, to live Dan. 2, d. — Aph. אַחָא (for אַחָאָ), part. אַחַאַ, to preserve alive (opp. to לְּטַבְּי)
Dan. 5, 19.

קְרֶה adj. m., הָיָה (pl. הְיוֹת) f., lively, vigorous Ex. 1, 19; r. הְיָה.

חיבה wild beasts Ex. 23, 11; היה nep beast of the reeds, i. e. crocodile Ps. 68, 31; חַיָּח רְעֵה ravenous beast Gen. 37, 20. 3) living creature, an angelic being Ez. 1, 5 (cf. ζωα, Rev. 4, 6), 4) a band of men, a troop 2 Sam. 23, 11. 13 (see הַרָה Π) = ימָתְנָה in v. 16; a people, only in הַּבָּר־בָּה Ps. 68, 11 thy people have dwelt therein; Ps. 74, 19 של החקר לחירה נשש arin give not thy turtle-dove to the troop of eagerness i. e. to the eager or violent troop, or perh. better deliver not to a wild beast the life of thy turtle-dove, דְיַּה standing for דְיַה מוֹיִים (see Gram. § 80, Rem. 2, a); r. דָּהָה I.

תְּרִים, אַחְיִה, Chald. (def. אַחְיִה, אָחָד, c. רְחִידְּה; pl. יְחַדְּה, def. אַחְיִחָן f. an animal, a beast (i. q. Heb. חַיַּחַ), Dan. 4, 12; יְחַבְּיה בָּרָא (= Heb. חַיַּחַ) collect. beasts of the field Dan. 4, 20. — Prob. אַחָרַה beast, אַחָרָיָג, L. cetus, catus, catulus, perh. G. katze, W. cath, E. cat, are all akin.

רְּחִיהְתְּן (r. תְּיְהָתְ I) f. life, only in range widowchood of life i. e. widowed-life 2 Sam. 20, 3.

akin to דְּרָה I (which see), only in פּר Gen. 5, 5, and f. דְּיָה Ex. 1, 16; hence

m. pl. (see Gram. § 108, 2, a) life, as a state Gen. 3, 14, as duration Ps. 63, 5; fig. livelihood Prov. 27, 27; see 77 2.

הול see אורל, hence

וויל, also בול בול ג', 18, 17, Job 20, 18, Is. 36, 2 (c. יויל; pl. יויל, w. suf. יויל, m. 1) power or might Zech. 4, 6; then like ווי applied poet. to the vigor of vegetable life, strength, produce, of a tree Joel 2. 22, cf. ווי Job 31, 39; שנהו וויל to make i. e. put forth (Gram. p. 124, Note¹)

תולה Chald. (c. תולה, w. suf. תולה) m. strength Dan. 3, 4; force for war, host or army Dan. 3, 20.

m. pain, pang, esp. of parturition, always w. רֹלְרָה Ps. 48, 7; trembling, terror Ex. 15, 14; r. בול

רְלֶּהוֹ (r. אָהוֹר) f. a verithing, pain, only Job 6, 10.

זְדְלֶּדְהְ f. i. q. אַ חִדְּלֶּדְהְ 2, strength, bulwark Ps. 48, 14, where many prefer to read הַּיְבָּי her bulwark.

קר, בוילָם, pr. n. (perh. for בויל, people's fort) of a city near the Euphrates 2 Sam. 10, 16, 17.

קריקן pr. n. (perh. fortress) of a Levitical city in Judah 1 Ch. 6, 43; called יול in Josh. 21, 15.

 $\vec{j}$  (another form for תָּן, or perh. for מָנָם  $\vec{j}$  , as שִׁנֶּשׁ  $\vec{j}$  , אָנָשׁ  $\vec{j}$  , אַנָּשׁ  $\vec{j}$ 

m. grace, beauty, only in Job 41, 4; r. Ph.

יה, a wall, party-wall Ez. 13, 10. Hence

adj. m., חרציקה f. outer Ez. 10, 5; civil as opp. to sacred, as not being within the precincts of the Temple 1 Ch. 26, 29. לחרצין on the outside 1 K. 6, 29.

PT, rarely PT Prov. 17, 23 (w. suf. חיקר Ps. 35, 13, also דיקר Job 19, 27) m. bosom, of a person Lam. 2, 12; בְּחֵרק to lie in the bosom, as a wife in her husband's 1 K. 1. 2, as a child in its mother's 1 K. 3, 20; חיקה מילא the wife of thy bosom, i. e. thy loved wife Deut, 13, 7; שלם הַשִּׁיב אֵל חַיק , Jer. 32, 18 אַל חַיק Ps. 79, 12, to repay or return into the bosom i. e. to requite. Fig. breast, mind Job 19, 27. 2) bosom, of a garment Ex. 4, 6; מַחַר בַּחַק a present in the bosom, i. e. given secretly Prov. 21, 14. 3) bosom, of a chariot, i. e. the inside or the enclosed part 1K.22,35, of an altari.e. the hollow where the fire burnt Ez. 43, 13.

ירייי pr. n. m. (nobility) Gen. 38, 1; r. דרה 2.

ז דרום 1 K. 7, 40, see הדירם, הזירם.

קרים pr. n. m. (also חירום and חירום pr. n. m. (also חירום and prob. noble) Hiram, king of Tyre, friend of Solomon 1 K. 7, 40.

i. q. רוש , to hasten, only imper. הישׁה in K'thibh of Ps. 71, 12; hence

m. haste, used only as adv. hastily, speedily, only Ps. 90, 10.

תורת, see אות II.

תיה f. perh. for היה a wild beast (cf. צהָׁדָס;) in Ps. 74, 19; but see היה.

תְּיָת Gen. 1, 24 c. state of תְּיָת w. i— parag. (Gram. § 90, 3, b).

יני, (pl. c. יְבַּרָּר, r. יְבָּרָּיִן) m. perh. a man-trap, to catch one by the foot, only in Hos. 6, 9, as some take it; but see יּבְּרָר.

וות (w. suf. הוב ; r. הוב , syr. הוב , cf. הוב , syr. הוב , cf. הוב ,

ל ל א ג א ל א ל ג א א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א ל ג א

רְּבָּרְ (רְּבָּיִן) f. prob. i. q. חָה, prop. tasting, hence a bait, a hook or angle w. a bait, הְּבָּרְ חַבָּר to cast the hook Is. 19, 8; בְּחַבֶּר to draw out w. a hook Job 40, 25.

Hos. 6, 9 inf. Pi. of הַבְּהָ, for הַבְּהָ, Gram. § 75, Rem. 17.

קרקר, n. (dusky) of a hill near the desert of Ziph 1 Sam. 23, 19; ר. בֿבָּילָה.

Chald. adj. m. wise Dan. 2, 21; esp. a wise man, a magian or magician Dan. 2, 12; r. bph.

to seize; hence perh. akin to pan,

(obs.) perh. akin to בָּחַל, ַ

הלה, to be black or dark; fig. to sadden: cf. אדר. Hence

pr. n. m. (הן הבלרה has saddened) Neh. 1, 1.

ים חכליל (c. דכלילי w. דכליל parag. Gram. § 90, 3, a) adj. m. prob. darkling, of the eyes as affected by drinking, only in Gen. 49, 12; r. הַבֶּל.

הכללהת f. prob. a troubling, darkening, of the eyes as affected by drink, only Prov. 23, 29; r. הַבַּל.

שם (fut. לחבם) to be wise, to gain wisdom Prov. 6, 6; to gain by wisdom, w. acc. Ecc. 2, 19. - Pi. to make wise, teach Job 35, 11. - Pu. to be made wise Prov. 30, 24; to be well trained, of a magician Ps. 58, 6. -Hiph. מותבים to make wise, part. f. Ps. 19, 8, - Hith. to think oneself wise Ecc. 7, 16; to shew oneself wise, w. 5 Ex. 1, 10. --- Prob. akin to דוה tasting, r. דוה which see; comp. טַעַם.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb. to be wise, whence

בבות (c. בבָת, pl. בּיכָּסָדָם) adj. m., חבם (pl. חבם f. wise (σοφός), intelligent Is. 3, 3; בב בב wise of heart Ex. 28, 3; understanding Deut. 32, 6; discreet 2 Sam. 13, 3; cunning Job 5, 13. Often coupled w. נְבוֹן Deut. 4, 6; opp. to נְבַל Deut. 32, 6, צירל Prov. 10, 14, בָּסִיל Prov. 10, 1. Pl. הכמים magicians Gen. 41, 8.

רבשה (pl. חבמה Prov. 24, 7) f. wisdom (συφία), as skill in an art Ex. 28, 3; as proficiency in learning Dan. 1, 17; as the principle of true religion, piety Job 28, 28; or as an attribute of God Job 12, 13; in later usage, science or knowledge Dan. 1, 17; r. בוכם.

ווֹבְבַנוֹה Chald. (def. אַהָטְבָיה) f.

wisdom, of God Dan. 2, 20, of man Dan. 2, 30.

pr. n. m. (wise) 1 Ch. 11, 11.

pl. f. of חַבְבוּרוֹת (as plur. in Prov. 24, 7, but sing. in Prov. 9, 1) wisdom Ps. 49, 4, prop. wisdoms to match the הואם in parallel clause; wisdom being in these passages personified, the usage may be poetic, like the plur. excellentiæ, Gram. § 108, 2.

1. wisdom, only Prov. 14, 1; prob. pl. like הַּבְּמָּוֹת, which see.

i. q. דָבֵר, Arab. בֿאֿל, to injure, only in Job 19, 3 in some texts.

תרל Sam. 20, 15, see הדל.

In m. unconsecration, unholiness, as opp. to wip Lev. 10, 10; common use, as opp. to private Ez. 48, 15; וו מלל r. בולל

I (obs.) perh. akin to ו חלל II. to be sullied or rusty; hence חלצה.

II i. q. חֹלָּחָ I, to be sick, only in 2 Ch. 16, 12 והרולא ברגלרו and he (Asa) became diseased in his feet, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 22.

f. 1) a soiling or rust, on a copper pot Ez. 24, 6. 2) pr. n. f. (sickly) 1 Ch. 4, 5.

m. pl. necklaces Can. 7, 2; see דלר.

חלאם 2 Sam. 10, 17, see הילם.

I (obs.) perh. to stick on or smear over, hence to be sticky, greasy, fat; perh. akin to בַּבָּב פּרָ (ἀλείφω, λίπος), hence perh. בולב, II (obs.) perh. akin to

בּלֶבֶּר (w. suf. בְּלֶבֶּר, c. בְּלֶבְּה Ex. 23, 19, Gram. § 93, 4) m. milk, fresh milk, Gen. 18, 8, opp. to הְּבֶּאָ sour thickened milk; r. תַּלָב II.

בּיילָה, see Gram. § 93, 4, Rem. בּיילָה, also בּיילָה, Is. 34, 6 (w. suf. וֹבְּילָה, pl. בְּילָהָה, c. יַבְּלָהְיׁם) m. 1) fatness, fat, of sacrificial victims Lev. 3, 3, of man Judg. 3, 22. יַבְּלָהְיִם fat of the land, i. e. its best fruits Gen. 45, 18; בּיִלְהָיִם Ps. 81, 17 or בּילָה בּיִלְּהָים Ps. 147, 14, fat of wheat, i. e. its fine flour or farina; also בּילִה בּיִלְהְיִם fat of kidneys (essence) of wheat Deut. 32, 14. Pl. pieces of fat or fat parts Lev. 8, 26. 2) pr. n. m. (fatness) 2 Sam. 23, 29; but בּילָה בִילְהָים in 1 Ch. 11, 30 and בְּילֵה וֹבְילִה וֹבְּילַה in 1 Ch. 27, 15.

ַחֲלֶב Is. 34, 6, see הַוֶּלֶב

קלבון pr. n. (fatness) a city in Asher Judg. 1, 31.

קרבות pr. n. (prob. fruitful) of a city of Syria Ez. 27, 18, Aleppo; or else the village Chelbôn, about 9 miles north of Damascus, still noted for its vintage; r. בּוֹחָ I.

קלְבְּלְהָ, f. galbanum, χαλβάνη, Syr. בבל, a gum of strong odor Ex. 30, 34. — Perh. from לְּבָּר I.

I (obs.) perh. to hide (like תֶּלֶם), hence תֶּלֶם. Cf. Talm. דְוֹלֶר to hide.

II (obs.) akin to Syr. לביל, to dig; hence בּלְהָת, חַלֶּהָת, הַלְּהָת.

קלך pr. n. m. (perh. concealment, r. דְּלְבֵּי I) 1 Ch. 11, 30; but דֶּלְבֵּי in 1 Ch. 27, 15, בין in 2 Sam. 23, 29.

קלָרִי (w. suf. הֶלְרָּד; r. חַלָּרִי I) m. perh. prop. hidden or indefinite time,

יוֹכֶּר m. mole, prop. digger (r. חֲבֶּר II) Lev. 11, 29: cf. חֲבַּרְפָּרָת.

קלְּדָּרֹ, pr. n. f. (mole, r. הְּלֶּדָּה II; cf. Talm. הְלֵּדְה weasel) Huldah, a prophetess 2 K. 22, 14.

יהלבי pr. n. m. (long-lived or worldly) 1 Ch. 27, 15.

ו (fut. apoc. בְּחֵל 2 K. 1, 2, inf. חלא i. q. מלות II, perh. akin to τότη 2, χαλάω, to slacken, relax; hence to be weak or feeble Judg. 16, 7; to be sick or ill Gen. 48, 1; w. acc. of the part affected, תַלְח אֵת־רַגְלֵיוֹ (Sept. ἐπόνησε τοὺς πόδας αὐτοῦ)he suffered in his feet 1 K. 15, 23; w. acc. of the disease (cf. νοσείν νόσον) 2 K. 13, 14, comp. Cant. 2, 5; חוֹלֵח היב a sore or painful evil Ecc. 5, 12; to feel pain, from a blow Prov. 23, 35; hence fig. to feel hurt or grieved for, w. to מַלָּח . Sam. 22, 8. — Niph בַל to become weak, exhausted Jer. 12, 13; to become sick Dan. 8, 27; part. f. מַכַּח נַחַלָּח grievous wound Jer. 14, 17, pl. נְחַלוֹח the diseased Ez. 34, 4; to be pained, grieved, w. לל Am. 6, 6. - Pi. to make sick or ill Deut. 29, 21, prob. Ps. 77, 11 דולותר הרא to sicken me is this i. e. this is my grief. - Pu. to be made weak Is. 14, 10. --- Hiph. הַחַלָּר (but הַחַלֶּר in Is. 53, 10, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 17) to make ill, to afflict Is. 53, 10; used adverbially (Gram. § 142, Rem. 1), e. g. קחלביתי הבותן I have made painful to smite thee i. e. have smitten thee

grievously Mic. 6, 13; to become sick (prop. to contract or show sickness, Gram. § 53, 2, Rem.) Hos. 7, 5; fig. to sicken, make sad Prov. 13, 12. — Hoph. The to be hurt, wounded, 1 K. 22, 34. — Hith. to make oneself ill 2 Sam. 13, 2; to give oneself out to be ill, to pretend illness 2 Sam. 13, 5 (Gram. § 54, 3).

11 (Qal obs.) perh. akin to pɔ̣n, κηλέω, to smoothe, to stroke.

— Pi. (imper. apoc. בּיֹר וֹ K. 13, 6) to flatter or court, always w. סְּנֵר of the pers. Job 11, 19; to supplicate Ex. 32, 11.

III (obs.) akin to Syr. مَلِيّ , to be sweet, comely, fig. to adorn; hence

אַרָּלָּכ (c. רְּאַרָּה, pl. הִיּבְּׁה) f. a cake 2 Sam. 6, 19; esp. sacrificial cake Lev. 8, 26; so called prob. for the round form (comp. בְּבָּב, IV.

רולות (pl. הומים; r. הולים) m. a dream Gen. 20, 3; fig. a fancy or folly, trifle Ecc. 5, 6.

קלון pr. n. (perh. strong-hold, r. להוד 4) of a city in Moab Jer. 48, 21; of a Levitical city in Judah Josh. 15, 51; called also דִּילֵבוֹ 1 Ch. 6, 43.

תַּלְנִיח (pl. תַּלְנִיח Joel 2, 9, תַּלְנִיח (pl. תַּלְנִיח Joel 2, 9, תַּלְנִיח (pr. 40, 16) com. gend. prop. hole (for light), a window Josh. 2, 18; בְּעַר תַּחַלִּיל, through (i. e. out of) the window Gen. 26, 8; r. בַּלָּר זַרָּוּלָל I.

תוכרים m. perh. window-work Jer. 22, 14, perh. an adjectival form; but rather an old plur. for יחַלונִים windows (see Gram. § 87, 1, c); r. בָּיָלָם I.

קולק m. a passing by or forsaking, only in Prov. 31, 8 בְּנַ חֵלוּף children of desertion i. e. orphans; ד. קוֹל I.

ה הלישה f. overthrow or defeat Ex. 32, 18; r. שלח.

רְרְּלְּרְתְּי Ps. 77, 11 prob. inf. Pi. of הְּלָּרְתְּי I, w. 1 p. sing. suffix.

The pr. n. of a province of Assyria, whither a part of the ten tribes were transported 2 K. 17, 6; prob. Καλαχηνή (Strabo XVI, 1) on the Armenian border, perh. same as The in Gen. 10, 11.

pr. n. (perh. full of holes, r. יְּחָלֵהוֹ j) of a city in Judah, now Hulhal, near Hebron Josh. 15, 58.

הַלְּדְלֶּהְ f. trembling Nah. 2, 11; anguish Is. 21, 3; reduplicated or Pilp. form from r. בוּלְהָל, comp. Hithpalp. בוּלְּהַלָּהוֹל

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to אָלָין II, to draw out, hence perh. to press for information; used only in — Hiph. to ascertain, only in 1 K. 20, 33 (where the Vulg. has rapucrunt verbum), where יַבְּיְרָשׁוּ is for יִבְּיְרָשׁוּ for בּיִרְבָּיִרְשׁׁוּ for בּיִּרְשָׁיִי in 1 Sam. 14, 22, see Gram. § 52, Rem. 4.

קלים (pl. חֵלְיִים for חֲלָּיִם, Gram. § 93, Rem. 6) m. 1) ornament, necklace Cant. 7, 2; r. חַלָּיה III. 2) pr. n. (ornament) of a city in Asher Josh. 19, 25.

(in pause הְלֹּרִים, w. suf. הָלְּרִים) m. prostration, suffering or sickness Deut. 7, 15; grief Ecc. 5, 16, where הְלֵּרִים is perh. for הָלָרִים; evil, calamity Ecc. 6, 2; ר. הַלָּרִים I.

הלְרָה, f. i. q. חֵלָּר, trinket, ornament, only Hos. 2, 15.

קריל I (r. הְלַלִּים I; pl. הְלַלִּים m. הְעָלִים m. fute or pipe Is. 5, 12 (cf. קְּהִילָּהְיּה); hence the denom. verb. חָלַל V to pipe, play on the flute.

ווֹלָדל II (r. הָלַל II) adj. m. uncon-

secrated, open, common or profane; also subst. desecration, hence w. n- loc. חַלֵּלָח ,חַלֵּלָח (Mil'êl) to or for profanation or abhorrence (Gram. § 90, 2) as exclamation of aversion (Sept. μη γένοιτο, Vulg. absit!) God forbid! far be it! e. g. חַלֵּרלָה לא הָמוּת abomination! thou shalt not die 1 Sam. 20, 2; w. 5 of pers. and 79 w. inf. as in חַלֶּלָח לָה מַצֵּטֹח פַּהָּבר חַזָּח far be it for thee to act like this thing Gen. 18, 25; also w. Dx and finite verb, e. g. מלילה לי אם־אַבּיִרם abhorrence to me! if I justify, Job 27, 5; used absolutely 1 Sam. 14, 45; w. כן of pers. because of whom the dread or aversion is felt, e.g. הַלָּרלָה לָּר מַרָה הוֹים מבסא - DR profanation (i. e. a curse) to me from Jehovah! if I do 1 Sam. 24, 7. In 1 Sam. 20, 9, the meaning is somewhat modified a profanation (i.e. for me) to thee (i.e. for thy sake) that if I knew — I would not tell.

לבנידים f. 1) a change i. e. a suit of clothes (בַּנְדִים) 2 K. 5, 5; also without שַּנְדִים Judg. 14, 19. 2) change of life, amendment Ps. 55, 20. 3) a military term, exchange of soldiers, בַּנְרִים my relief Job 14, 14; הַיִּבְּיאַ changes and a host are with me, i. e. a host constantly relieved or renewed, one foe taking another's place in succession Job 10, 17; בּיִּבְּיאָר מִּנְיּיִבְּיאָר מִנְיִּיִּיִּיְ מִנְיִּיִּיִּיִּיִּיִּיִּיִּיִ as adv. by changes or relays, alternately 1 K. 5, 28; r. בַּיִּיָּת I.

f. prop. a stripping off, from the bodies of the slain, spoil or booty Judg. 14, 19; ר. אָבָּה II.

be black, gloomy, fig. to be unhappy, wretched; hence

קלה (found only w. הלכה Ps. 10, 8, in pause הלכה Ps. 10, 14) m. wretchedness, Ps. 10, 8,

his eyes secretly look out for wretchedness, i. e. for an opportunity to oppress the poor; as concr. wretched one (Sept. δ πτωχός) Ps. 10, 14.

יולָבָר, see תַלְּבָרה.

דְּלֶבֶּי prob. for תְּלְבֵּי (from תְּלֶבֶּי w. adj. ending —, Gram. § 86, 2, 5) adj. m. only in pl. תַּלְבָּאִים the poor, the toiling ones (Sept. of πένητες), only Ps. 10, 10 in K'thibh, see

I akin to 377, to turn or move round, hence to bore through, to perforate (w. a revolving motion, cf. מַלַל IV), cf. חַלִּיל, חֲלֹין, חַלַּיל, חַלָּיל, הַלָּיל מְחַלֵּה; fig. to writhe, to be pained (cf. ש (בר חולל e.g. לבר חולל my heart writhes or aches Ps. 109, 22. - Pi. byr to stab Ez. 28, 9. — Po. ללה to pierce or wound Job 26, 13, part. מְחוֹלֶלֶת Is. 51, 9. — Pu. 35n to be stabled Ez. 32, 26. — Po'al. (Gram. § 55, 1) part. מְחֹלֵל pierced Is. 53, 5. --- As some think, this root חַלֵּל I is really one w. חול (which see and the 4 here following), since the various senses may be all unfolded from the idea of turning round (as a borer), then to pierce, then to open, then to begin; comp. Gesenii Thesaurus Ling. Heb.

ון (Qal obs.) to be loose (of what was bound), to be free, then to be common, unconsecrated or profane. — Niph. אַרָּיִים, (for אַרַּיִּם, fe. Gram. § 67, Rem. 5; inf. אַרַּיִּם, like סַבְּיִּם, fut. אַרַיִּם, to be unhallowed, defiled Lev. 22, 4. — Pi. to undo, dissolve a covenant Ps. 55, 21; to make common, of a vineyard (before held to be hallowed) Deut. 20, 6; to make public, i. e. to prostitute, of a daughter Lev. 19, 29; to profane or desecrate the

IV (obs.) i. q. han, to turn round, to revolve; hence non.

ע denom. from הְּלִילּ flute, hence part. אווים a piper Ps. 87, 7. — Pi. part. קחַלֵּל plays on the הִלִּיל, a piper 1 K. 1, 40.

לֶלְלֵים (c. לְּלֵיִם, pl. חַלְּלִים m. 1) subst. one thrust through Job 24, 12; in general, dispatched, slain, Deut. 21, 1; r. לַלְּיִם I. 2) adj. m. חַלָּלָם f. unclean, unholy Ez. 21, 30, then defiled, dishonoured (woman), a prostitute, Lev. 21, 7; r. לֵלְיִם II.

I (fut. מַלְּמִי prob. akin to מַשְׁלֵּהְ (תֹּ = שִׁ, p. 191), הֹשְׁשָׁ II, to be safe and sound, hence 1) to be strong Job 39, 4. 2) to be at ease or rest, hence to sleep, esp. to dream Gen. 37,5; opp. to אַבְּיִר. — Hiph. 1) to make well or strong Is, 38, 18. 2) to cause to dream

Jer. 29, 8. — Cf. Sans. stap (to rest or sleep), ὕπνος (akin to ὕπτιος), ἐνύπνιον, L. somnus (= sompnus), somnium.

II (obs.) perh. akin to

תְּלֶכִיז, pl. תְּלְכִיז, pl. תְּלְכִיז, a dream Dan. 2, 4. Also a Heb. pr. n. m. (strength) Zech. 6, 14, but תְּלְכֵּיִי in v. 10.

תְּלְבֵּילְתְּ If, white of egg, albumen (r. בְּלֵבְּים, II), or perh. purslain (so the Syriac), only in Job 6, 6 בְּירַ תַּלְבֵּירָת slime of albumen, or perh. purslainbroth, said to be very insipid.

Deut. 32, 13) m. hard stone, flint Job 28, 9; fully אבר the flint-rock, perh. quarts
Deut. 8, 15. — Prob. from an obs.
r. בּלְּהַ בּוֹלָהַ I (to strike) w. format.
ending שׁ — (see on letter שׁ); cf.
our flint, prob. akin to πλήττω, L.
plango, fligo.

קלק pr. n. m. (strong, r. הול)
Num. 1, 9.

I (fut. ק'תולק) ו) to glide or move along Job 4, 15; to pass away, of rain Cant. 2, 11; to pass on, בשַּׁים and thou shalt pass on from there 1 Sam. 10, 3; to pass away, perish Is. 2, 18, perh. of flowers, to change or wither Ps. 90, 5; to pass beyond (a law) i. e. to transgress Is. 24, 5. 2) to pass through, hence to transfix or pierce Judg. 5, 26, comp. Job 20, 24; to sprout forth as a plant, prob. in Ps. 90, 5; to move or rush on, of the wind Is. 21, 1, of a stream Is. 8, 8; to march on, assail Job 11, 10, to alter or change Ps. 102, 27. — Pi. to put away, to change, as garments Gen. 41, 14. -Hiph. to change, clothes Gen. 35, 2; to substitute Is. 9, 9; to revive, of a tree Job 14, 7; w. no, to renew strength Is. 40, 31; also without שָל Job 29, 20 to recover elasticity, of a bow. Hence אָלָה, הָלְּהָן, הַלּלָּה,

אוו (obs.) perh. akin to בְּלֵב, to plait hair; hence perh.

אוו (obs.) perh. akin to בַּלְבָּל to cut off, to shear; hence perh.

Chald. to pass away, of time Dan. 4, 13.

בּלְבֶּׁתְ (r. בְּלֵּבְתְ I) m. 1) exchange, only as prep. instead of, for Num. 18, 21; cf. Syr. בעבב. 2) pr. n. (change) of a city in Naphtali Josh. 19, 33.

ו אָהָרְ I, Chald. דְּהָרְ II, to cover, to clothe, hence רְאָהַרְם; fig. to arm or equip, hence part. pass. יְשִּׁרִ מִישְׁרֵ מִישְׁרָ מִשְׁרָ IIs. 15, 5 אַרְבָּרְ מִישְׁרָ מִישְׁרָ מִישְׁרָ בּבּרְרָ בּרְ וֹאָבְּ בּרְרָבְּי מִישְׁרָ וֹאָבְּ בּרְרָבְּי מִישְׁרָ Is. 15, 5 אַרְבְּיִר מִישְׁרָ מִישְׁרָ בּרִיבְי בּרְיִבְּי מִישְׁרָ Jer. 48, 41. — Niph. יְבִּירִי to arm oneself Num. 31, 3. — Hiph. יְבִּירִי to make vigorous or strong Is. 58, 11.

אלים אות ליבון אות (fut. אות akin to Chald. אות to break away, to withdraw, אין מון of pers. מון אין העין מון he hath separated from them Hos. 5, 6; trans. to take or draw off Deut. 25, 9 cf. Is. 20, 2; to draw out (the breast or teat) Lam. 4, 3. — Niph. אות מון ליבון to be extricated Prov. 11, 8. 9; to be delivered Ps. 60, 7. — Pi. to strip or spoil Ps. 7, 5; to pull out stones from a building Lev. 14, 40; to deliver, set free, w. acc. of pers. Ps. 6, 5, cf. Job 36, 15; w. אות of the danger Ps. 116, 8.

וְהַלֶּץ: r. הָלָץ; r. הָלָץ; f. זְּלָבְיִם; f. the girded or strong parts, the two

hips or loins (cf. בְּחַבֵּים) Job 38, 3; to come forth from the loins of any one i. e. to be begotten by him Gen. 35, 11; to have the hands on the loins i. e. to have pangs as of child-birth Jer. 30, 6. Cf. Chald. תַּרְצִּיך, Syr.

עָלֶלֶ or עְלֶבֶׁ (1 Ch. 2, 39) pr. n. m. (strength) 2 Sam. 23, 26, but תַּלֶץ in 1 Ch. 11, 27.

(fut. רולכן) perh. akin to בְּלֵק, בְּלֵק (which see), prop. to lick, then 1) to be smooth (cf. בולכת 1), whence 2) to lick off or consume, hence to plunder 2 Ch. 28, 21; to cut up, to share 1 Sam. 30, 24; to distribute or divide Josh. 18, 2, w. Dy of the pers. sharing Prov. 29, 24, w. b of pers. and a of thing, Job he gave לא־חַלַּס לַהּ בַּבִּינַה ,39, 17 not to her a share in understanding; w. לבל to distribute or appoint (in classes) over 2 Ch. 23, 18. — Niph. כחלם to divide or distribute oneself, to be parted, of light Job 38, 24, of a whole troop formed into divisions Gen. 14, 15; to be distributed or allotted of land Num. 26, 53; in 1 Chr. 23, 6, 24, 3 the Pi'el-form (found in some texts) seems to be intended. - Pi. to divide, booty Gen. 49, 27, Is. 53, 12, a land for exploration 1 K. 18, 6; w. 5 of pers. to divide or apportion to Job 21, 17; w. 3 of persons among whom Is. 53, 12; to scatter Gen. 49, 7. -Pu. to be divided out or shared Is. 33, 23. — Hiph. הַחֵלֵּרם 1) to make smooth, mechanically Is. 41, 7; to make smooth the words or the tongue i. e. to flatter Prov. 2, 16, Ps. 5, 10; also absol. w. על of the pers. to flatter against one's friend i. e. to harm him by flattery Prov. 29, 5. 2) to obtain one's inheritance or share Jer. 37, 12. — Hith. to divide among themselves, to share Josh. 18, 5. Hence בְּלֵקְלָת, בְּלֵקְלָתְ, בְּלֵּקְלָתְ

קלְּקוֹת adj. m., הַלְּקוֹת (pl. הַלְּקוֹת ft. ) smooth, not hairy Gen. 27, 11; bare or bald, הְּחָר הְחָקוֹת the bare mountain Josh. 11, 17. 2) fig. flattering, of the mouth (הש) Prov. 26, 28, of the palate (הַוֹיִי) Prov. 5, 3; deceitful, false Ez. 12, 24. The pl. הַוֹּלְלָּחָת is perh. used as subst. flatteries in Is. 30, 10, Ps. 12, 3; see הַּלְּחָת.

P בוֹלְכֵּן Chald. (w. suf. הַּלְּכָּן i. q. Heb. בְּלֶבְן, lot or portion Ezr. 4, 16, Dan. 4, 12.

וובֹק (w. suf. הַלָּקִים, pl. הַלָּקִים, c. יחלקר, once דולקן w. Dagh. euphonic Is. 57, 6) m. 1) baldness, bareness, of a woodless district, Is. 57, 6 בתיקר in the bare (open) places of the valley is thy lot, i. e. thou carriest on undisguised idolatry (w. a play on חַלֵּק in its 2 diverse senses in this place); fig. flattery Prov. 7, 21. 2) portion, share Josh. 18, יחלק פחלם in like portions Deut. 18, 8; spoil Job 17, 5; what is apportioned, property Josh. 14, 4; hence field, land (i. q. Syr. field, cf. Άχελδαμά i. e. χωρίον αίματος Acts 1, 19) as property 2 K. 9, 10; also the dry land as opp. to the sea (מַהְהָה) Am. 7, 4. 3) lot, Sept. μερίς, Ecc. 2, 10 (cf. בורל); share or interest, אין לכם חלם ביהוח you have no interest in the Eternal Josh. 22, 25. 4) pr. n. m. (portion) Josh. 17, 2; patron. הלקד Num. 26, 30; r. הלקד.

קלים (only c. pl. בְּלַבְים) adj. m. smooth, only in בְּלַבְים מּלְבִּים five smooth stones, prop. five smooth ones of stones 1 Sam. 17, 40; see Gram. § 112, Rem. 1; r. בְּלַבָּים

הַלְּקִית (only pl. הַלְּקִית) f. flatteries Ps. 12, 3; see בְּלִקית, הַלָּקוּת.

לפתר (pl. מוֹלְלְּהִי, r. בְּלַּחְי f. 1) smoothness, the smooth of the neck Gen. 27, 16; pl. slippery place Ps. 73, 18; flattery Prov. 6, 24; pl. מוֹלְייִם מוֹלִים מוֹלִיים מוֹלִיים מוֹלִים מוֹלִים מוֹלִים מוֹלִים מוֹלִיים מוֹלִים מוֹלִיים מוֹלִיים מוֹלים מוֹלִיים מוֹלִים מוֹלִיים מוֹלִיים מוֹלִיים מוֹלִיים מוֹלִים

וֹתְלַקּוֹת (only pl. חַלַקּוֹת) f. flatteries, only Dan. 11, 32; r. בָּאָה.

רוֹלְקְלָּקְ f. portioning, division 2 Ch. 35, 5; r. בְּלָק.

קלקר Is. 57, 6 for חַלְּקָר, see Gram. § 20, 2 b.

יְּלֶקְיָה pr. n. m. (perh. for הֶּלְּקָה, portion of הָּיָ) Neh. 12, 15.

pr. n. m. הלקיהו and הלקיה pr. n. m. (portion or lot of היי) Hilkiah 2 K. 22, 8.

קבקלקל (r. בְּלֶּבְלֶּהָ, see Gram. § 84, 23) adj. mr, הַבְּלְבָּלָה, see Gram. § 184, 23) adj. mr, הַבְּלְבָּלָה, (only in pl. הִיבְּלְבָּלָה) f. smooth, used only as subst. 1) slippery places Ps. 35, 6. 2) flatteries Dan. 11, 21.

הַלְּקָת , הַלְּקָת , הֶלְקַת , הַלְּקַת , הַלְּקַת , הַלְּקַת , פּפּ הַלָּקָת , פּפּ הַלָּקָת , פּפּ הַלָּקָת

רָבְּיל (fut. שֹלְיתֵי) perh. akin to הַּחָלָּה I, צְמֵאֹמֹשׁ, 1) to enfeeble, relax or prostrate, to overthrow Ex. 17, 13; w. בַּיל to triumph over Is. 14, 12. 2) interns. (fut. בַּילָים) to be prestrate, to succumb Job 14, 10.

שׁלַח m. a nerveless or feeble man,

opp. to hims, Joel 4, 10; i. q. Syr.

סְּהֶרְהָ, Gram. § 96) m. a father-in-law Gen. 38, 13; fem. רְּהַרְהָ, ---- Prob. r. רְּהַרְהָ I, akin to בְּיַבָּ (which see), γαμβρός, Copt. WOM shom father-in-law, see Ewald's Heb. Lehrbuch, § 149, 1, h, Note.

וות (ר. מוליים) adj. m. warm, hot, as bread just backed Josh. 9, 12, as garments Job 37, 17. Also as subst. 1) pr. n. m. (swarthy) of a son of Noah, whose descendants are enumerated in Gen. 10, 6—20. 2) pr. n. of Egypt among the natives (i. q. Copt. XHME blackland) Ps. 78, 51.

w. suf. in; r. dan, Syr. heat, app. to heat) m. heat, app. to in cold, Gen. 8, 22. — From this Semitic source (the same root being also found in Coptic) came, through the Arabic, our alchymy, chymist, having reference to heat as the dissolvent, or means of analysing substances, hence chymistry is fitly said to be the science of heat.

to wrap together, to thicken or curdle; i. q. Arab. ১৯; hence সম্মৃত্যু.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb. הַּבְּיָת I, to be hot, to burn; hence

እን፫፫, እን፫፫ Chald. f. i. q. Heb. ክን፫, heat, anger Dan. 3, 13. 19.

ਲੇ ਤ੍ਰੇਜ਼ anger or wrath Dan. 11, 44; see ਜਨ੍ਹਜ਼.

רְאָשְׁרְ (r. אַטְּהָ; perh. pl. הְיֹאָהָהְ soft curds Ps. 55, 22, see הַאַטְּחָם) f. curdled milk Gen. 18,8; milk, slightly

curdled or still liquid, בַּבְּרֶבְּ מָּנְאָאָה rivers of milk (Sept. βούτυρον) Job 20, 17.

ווּ, בַּחְמֵּר (fut. בְּחְמֵּר Is. 53, 2) perh. akin to bon, 1) to be warm or eager, to strive after something, to desire or covet Ex. 20, 17. 2) to take pleasure or delight in something Ps. 68, 17, w. לְּהַם pleon. לָּהָם (Gram. §. 154, 3, e) Prov. 1, 22, w. acc. Is. 53, 2. Part. pass. קמור desired or chosen; hence a delight Ps. 39, 12; their delights, i. e. idols Is. 44, 9. - Niph. to be desired, only part. נְחְמֵּד desirable Gen. 2, 9, precious Prov. 21, 20. - Pi. only in בַּצִּלוֹ חַצֵּרְחִר וְרָשֶׁבְחִר in his shade I greatly delighted and sat i. e. sat w. great delight (Gram. § 142, 3, a) Cant. 2, 3; hence

m. attractiveness, pleasantness, בְּבֶּרָרְ מֵשׁ attractive young men Ez. 23, 6; שְׁבֵּרִי הֵעָּרֶר pleasant fields Is. 32, 12.

תורדות, also חורדות f. pl. (cf. L. deliciæ), pleasant things, delights
Dan. 11, 38; pleasantness, ית בַּבְּרַ בְּּ goodly garments Gen. 27, 15, ית בַּבְּרַ בְּּ precious articles 2 Ch. 20, 25, ית בַּבְּרַ בַּּ dainty food Dan. 10, 3. חור שיא בי שמון המדוות beloved, a favorite
Dan. 10, 11, without שב Dan. 9,
23 התברות אָקות thow art a favorite
(of God); r. בַּבְרַ.

קריין pr. n. m. (pleasant) Gen. 36, 26; also מְבֶּרֶן 1 Ch. 1, 41.

וו (obs.) i. q. מָתָת, to be hot, to glow; hence הַמָּחַ,

וֹבְּחַחֵ, (c. הַחַחַ, pl. הַחֹמַה; r. בַּחַרָּי) f.

1) heat, excitement, through wine
Hos. 7, 5; hence wine, as heating
Hab. 2, 15; heat, anger Gen. 27, 44;
הַחַה בַּיאַר Prov. 15, 18 or הַחַבָּין
(Prov. 29, 22), a man of hot temper.
הַחָה בּיֹם the cup of wrath, i. e. of
divine judgment Is. 51, 17; comp.
Apoc. 16, 19, Job 21, 20. Fig. poison,
on account of its inflaming effect
Deut. 32, 24, 2) i. q. הַּבְּיִה, milk,
only in Job 29, 6.

רְאַבְּיּבְיּתְ f. warmth, heat of the sun Ps. 19, 7; poet. the sun Cant. 6, 10; r. בּיבָּיִת,

אָלְאַל pr. n. m. (perh. God's anger) 1 Ch. 4, 26; r. בחה.

קברת (pl. הְמִהִּדִם) prop. part. pass. of הַחָּמ, which see.

קבורים pr. n. f. (perh. the dew is father-in-law) 2 K. 23, 31; cf. אָבישָל.

קרול (קבול pr. n. m. (spared; r. חְבַרוּל (Pr. הַ חָבְּרוּל הַיִּבְּיל (Pr. 46, 12; patron. קבוּגִּל (Pr. 12; patron. אַנְבּוּלָר (Pr. 12; patron. אַנְבּילָר (Pr. 12; patron. בּיִבְּיל (Pr. 12; patron. בּיבּיל (Pr. 12; p

ק'בלון pr. n. (warm or sunny) of a city in Asher Josh. 19, 28; also in Naphtali 1 Ch. 6, 61; see מְּבֶּים.

ק'ב'ן (r. חָבֵץ 3) m. a violent man, robber, אַבּירוּ הָבוּין correct ye the oppressor, only in Is. 1, 17; where others prefer to read vindicate ye the

oppressed (Sept. ἀδιχούμενος), as if γηση.

רַבְּרָהְ (r. בְּיַהְיִ m. compassing, hence prob. girdle, Cant. 7, 2 בְּיַבְּהָּ the girdlings of thy hips.

המר and במור f. i. q. המר and במור heap or load, but only in dual two heaps, only in Judg. 15, 16, where it forms part of a paranomasia.

קרות (like היחא,) f. of בּהָן I, mother-in-law Ruth 1, 14; r. בּהָהָן I.

בים (obs.) perh. akin to Chald.

Dan m. prob. a species of lizard (Sept. σαύρα, Vulg. lacerta), only in Lev. 11, 30.

וֹבְעְרָהְ, pr. n. (perh. place of lizards) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 54.

קברין adj. m. salted or seasoned, מליל הַבְּרִץ salted fodder i. e. provender sprinkled w. salt, to make it more relishing to the cattle, only in Is. 30, 24; perh. same as הַבְּרָבּיִר

בוב אבי see בוברישר.

Ez. 16, 5) perh. akin to ἀμαλός, to be mild, tender; hence w. ½, to pily Ex. 2, 6 or to spare 1 Sam. 15, 3, Mal 3, 17, also w. ½ Is. 9, 18; also of things, to spare in using, w. ½

Job 20, 13, w. אֶל Jer. 50, 14, w. לְּ and inf. 2 Sam. 12, 4; hence מְּלָהָוּ.

אָבֶּל II (obs.) akin to אָבֶּל I, Arab. בָּבֶל, הְבָּיל, ווון תְּבֶּר, אָבֶל, prop. to carry, then to toil, tire; hence בְּבָּל

קּהֶלֶּהוֹ f. pity Gen. 19, 16; הְּמְלֶּהוֹ in his compassion Is. 63, 9; r. בַּחֶבָּר.

וות (perf. 1 pers. דמותר; inf. בח, once מָלְחָפֶם ,ל (w. לָ, מַלְחָפֶם) Is. 47, 14, w. suf. and pref. בַּקְּבָּע Jer. 51, 39; fut. מְּחָב, apoc. בְּחָם, also the more intrans. form בַּחַם Deut. 19, 6, בַּחַם 1 K. 1, 1, pl. הַחַלְּבֵּל Hos. 7, 7) akin to אם, המח, וחמה II, בתל, Arab. حمى, حم, to be warm, hot, of the day Ex. 16, 21; to get warm Is. 44, 16; impers. w. 5 of subj. e. g. להם tis warm to them, they feel warm Ecc. 4, 11; the inf. w. pref. מַחָּבָּם in Is. 47, 14 may be for לְחָכֶּם for to be warm (Gram. § 67, Rem. 10) or perh. for for their warming (Gram. § 67, Rem. 11); fig. to be heated, of the mind Ps. 39, 4, by wine Jer. 51, 39, by lust Hos. 7, 7, of cattle to be in heat (sexually) Gen. 30, 38, see בחם. - Niph. by to be heated, to burn, w. lust, הַנְּחַמִים בָּאֵלִים those who are inflamed among the terebinth-trees Is. 57, 5. - Pi. but to make warm, to hatch eggs Job 39, 14. — Hith. to warm oneself Job 31, 20. Hence bin (which see) and

קְבָּלְי (only pl. קְבָּלִים) m. suns or sun-images (consecrated to בְּצַל חַבָּל (the Phenician sun-god) Lev. 26, 30; r. בְּיַם,

בין (fut. סיקים) akin to יְחַמִּק, prop. 1) to be sharp, fig. to be bold, oppressive, trans. to use w. violence,

to hurt Jer. 22, 3; to violate a law Zeph. 3, 4; w. אַ of pers. to use violence against Job 21, 27. 2) to cast down (w. violence) Lam. 2, 6; to shake off (w. violence) Job 15, 33. — Niph. בּיִוֹשָׁ to be violently treated, to be exposed or disgraced Jer. 13, 22. Hence בּיִוֹשְׁ and

Dבְּקְי (w. suf. הְבָּסִים, pl. הְבָּסִים m.
1) violence, wrong Gen. 6, 11, צר הְבָּס witness of wrong, i. e. wrongful or false Ex. 23, 1. 2) fig. wealth wrongfully obtained, ill-gotten gain Am. 3, 10.

רְמְבָּאָה , inf. הֶהְפָץ, inf. הְמָבְּא Hos. 7, 4) akin to bull, prop. to be sharp, pungent, 1) of taste, to be sour, of fermented bread Ex. 12, 89; to be acid, as vinegar, hence yon; to be satted or seasoned, hence אַרָּקרע. 2) of colour, to be bright, dazzling, deep red, חמרץ בּנָרִים deep red of (in) garments, i. e. in purple apparel Is. 63, 1. 3) of the mind, to be eager, violent, hence part. yain a violent man Ps. 71, 4. - Hiph. to sour, to ferment; only in part. בַּחַמֵּצֵה something leavened, fermented, prop. what causes to ferment Ex. 12, 19. — Hith. to be bitterly or violently moved, of the heart Ps. 73, 21. Hence

לְבְּלֵית m. 1) anything made sour, leavened dough (i. q. אָידֶּים) Ex. 12,15. 2) violence or extortion Am. 4, 5.

Vin m. vinegar (from wine or other fermented drink) Num. 6, 3; sour grapes, perh. in Prov. 10, 26; r. Van.

i. q. phh, to inclose, encompass or gird, hence phhh; also to turn round, to go away Cant. 5, 6.

Hith. to turn oneself, to rove about Jer. 31, 22.

I (fut. קַּחְבֶּר) i. q. קַבְּיבוֹּל to be hot, to burn, hence (cf. בְּחָה) transferred to colour, 1) to have a glowing colour, to be red, of wine (קַבְּיבוֹ Ps. 75, 9; hence perh. קַבְּיבוֹ 1, קבִיבוֹ 1, קבִיבוֹ 1, קבִיבוֹ 1, קבִיבוֹ 1, קבִיבוֹ 1, קבִיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְיבוֹ 1, אַבוֹ 1, אַבְיבוֹ 1, אַבְיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְּיבוֹ 1, אַבְיבוֹ 1, אַבְיבוֹ 1, אַבוֹ 1,

אוו (denom. from קבָּר to cover w. bitumen, to pitch Ex. 2, 3.

1, 20; also to be red, of the face in

weeping Job 16, 16.

ווו (obs.) perh. akin to perh. akin to il, to bear or carry, to toil, hence prob. קמוֹר 1.

עמר (obs.) perh. akin to קמר ז, Syr. עבר, to collect; hence perh. הַנָּר, 3, הַמָּר, 2, הַמָּר.

ממר ass, see חמר.

הְתָּר (r. הְתָּר I or perh. הְתָּר III) m. ἄσφαλτος, bitumen, pitch Gen. 11,3; so called prob. for its boiling or bubbling up as in pits near Babylon and in the Dead Sea, or perh. from its being collected from such sources: hence the denom. קָּיָר II to pitch.

תְּבֶּר m. prob. something fermented, hence wine Deut. 32, 14; r. דָּמָר I.

רְבְּרָ Chald. (def. אַרְבְּיָרָ m. wine Dan. 5, 1; i. q. Syr. أيمكنا.

קבר (pl. קבר I) m. 1) r. קבר I, clay or loam (perh. so called from the idea of oozing or bubbling), potter's earth Is. 45, 9; morter, cement Gen. 11, 3; mire, mud Is. 10, 6. 2)

a boiling, foaming, of waves Hab. 3, 15. 3) r. קְּמֵר IV, a heap Ex. 8, 10; also a dry measure, a homer, about 11½ bushels Lev. 27, 16.

קרור pr. n. m. (perb. ruddy) 1 Ch. 1, 41; but הְמָהֶן in Gen. 36, 26.

I (obs.) perh. akin to אָבֶּעְ I, סְבֶּח, יְבָּחָ, to be sharp, bold, strong; hence שַּׁבְּחְ and its denominative

to arm the loins, to arm oneself in general, hence part. pass. בּישׁהָי armed Ex. 13, 18 (cf. אָלהָן Josh. 4, 13).

שׁבְּיֵלוֹ f. (c. שֹבְיֵחוֹ, הְשִּׁבְּיוֹ m. (c. השׁבְּיוֹן) card. number five (Gram. § 97, 1) Gen. 14, 9; the pl. בישִּׁיבוּ fifty; בּיִבְינוֹן fifty righteous men Gen. 18, 24. — On the origin and affinities of this numeral term, see Gram. § 97, 1, Note<sup>2</sup>.

שׁבֶּקׁ I m. prob. loins, waist, as the seat of strength (r. שַׁבָּק I) 2 Sam. 2, 23 (cf. בְּבֶּק , בְּבֶּק, of like import).

WAT II m. a fifth (cf. Na) a quarter), a fifth-part rate, paid as a tribute Gen. 47, 26. Hence

Pi. to fifth, i. e. to take the fifth part as tax or rate Gen. 41, 34.

קימים girded, armed men Judg. 7, 11, see קימים II.

הַלְּיִשִׁיה and הַּנְיִשִּׁיה m., הַבְּשִּׁיה f., ord. number from הַּבְּיִּשִּׁיה fifth; הַשְּׁיה הַבְּשִׁיה in the fifth year Lev. 19, 25; a fifth part (fem.) Gen. 47, 24. Pl. irreg. w. suf. בְּשִׁיה Lev. 5, 24 its fifths, i. e. its fifth part.

וֹבְשִׁים fifty, w. suf. אָבְיּטִירוּ his fifty (men) 2 K. 1, 9.

חבר pr. n. (citadel, fortress, r.

וֹקיהָ I) of a city in Syria on the Orontes Num. 13, 21; gent. name אַרְהָהָ Hamathite Gen. 10, 18. The Greeks called it Ἐπιφάνεια; the Arabs still call it ביו Hamah.

רֹבֶּין (c. רְבְיִה) f. a skin-bottle Gen. 21, 14; prob. from רְּבָּה I to hold or enclose. — This deriv. is favoured by the use of רְבָּה in the Talmud for bag-pipe, shepherd's bottle, also a sack.

אבר היאר (warm-spring; r. ביייייטיייט (אור היאר) 1) of a city in Naphtali Josh. 19, 35; called also אור דייייט (Josh. 21, 32, אובייין 1 Ch. 6, 61; also אור אוביייט (near Tiberias) Joseph. Bel. Jud. 4, 1. 3. 2) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 2, 55.

וֹם Josh. 21, 32, see הַּמָּת.

תְּיִר favour, i. q. תֵּדְ, only in pr. names, e. g. תַּיִּרְאֵל, Phen. תַּיִּרְבֶּל Hannibal.

תובר (w. suf. חובר; r. הובר) m. 1) favourable inclination, favour, grace, kindness Ecc. 9, 11; קצא קלן Gen. 6, 8 or נשא דון Est. 2, 15 (w. בערנר) to find favour in the eyes of any one; 'נַבון בון פּ' בְעַרְנֵר פּ' to give the favour of some one in somebody's eyes i. e. to cause the latter to look favourably on the former Ex. 3, 21. 2) gracefulness, attractiveness, charm Prov. 22, 11; יַבֶּלֵח הַן a graceful chamois, Prov. 5, 19; אבן מן a stone of favour, i. e. charming, precious Prov. 17, 8; ראַן הַען the spirit of grace i. e. pious and tender Zech. 12, 10. 3) pr. n. m. (grace) Zech. 6, 14.

קָּרָה p. n. m. (= תֵּלְנָת favour of Hadad) Ezr. 3, 9.

גנית I (fut. בְּיַדְעָת, apoc. יְדָיְנָת, בָּנַע I, קוּנָע III, perh. בְּיַדְע, xkivw, to bend or turn, to incline,

of the day towards sunset Judg. 19, 9 (cf. בְּיִּהִית בְּיִּהִיּה); hence to settle down in a place, poet. to dwell in Is. 29, 1; to encamp Gen. 26, 17, of an army Ex. 13, 20, of locusts Nah. 3, 17; w. בַּל against, to besiege Ps. 27, 3, also w. בְּ Judg. 9, 50, w. acc. Ps. 53, 6; w. בְ for any one, to defend Zech. 9, 8; w. בְ בִּיל to form a camp around Ps. 34, 8.

וו (obs.) prob. akin to property II, to be pointed, to pierce; hence רבים Cf. W. gwānu to pierce.

קיפון (only in pl. קיפון, r. קיפון (compassions, mercies, only in Ps. 77, 10. In Job 19, 17 יובור is prob. 1 pers. perf. Qal for קיפון and means I moan or sigh, r. קיפון II; but perh. for קיפון (Gram. § 91, 3, Rem.) my appeals for pity. 2) pr. n. f. (beauty) 1 Sam. 1, 2.

וֹתְבְּיֹנְי, 1) pr. n. m. (perh. teaching or initiation, r. קובן) of a son of Cain, Sept. 'Ενώχ Gen. 4, 17; patron. אונכי Num. 26, 5. 2) pr. n. of a city, otherwise unknown Gen. 4, 17.

ן דור, pr. n. m. (favoured, r. דְּבָרָ I) 2 Sam. 10, 1.

קים adj. m. gracious, merciful Ps. 111, 4; r. קים I.

ולה (only in pl. אַיִּיוֹת; r. הְטָהָ I) f. akin to Chald. הְעָהָ, Syr. צָבָבָׁה,

Arab. خانُوك, a trader's tented booth or arched stall; hence cell or vault, used for prisoners, only in Jer. 37, 16.

f. perh. a sighing, a cry for pity (r. חָנֵי II) Job 19, 17; see חַנָּי ...

(obs.) perh. akin to μης, ἄγχω, L. ango, to press or fasten together. Deriv. perh. πη for πμη, ητη for πμη.

ד (fut. בַּחָרָה) perh. akin to הָדְּבָּה, 1) to spice, to season or flavour, of a fruit-tree that matures or mellows its fruit, hence to ripen Cant. 2, 13; cf. Arab. בּבֹב to ripen. 2) to embalm a corpse (by spicing) Gen. 50, 2; i. q. Arab. בּבֹב, to embalm.

II (obs.) perh. to be reddish, i. q. Arab. عَنَاهُ to be red, of leather; see וּשְׁהוּ wheat.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb.

לוְנְטִין Chald. (only pl. חְנְטִין) f. i. q. Heb. חְטָים, wheat Ezr. 6, 9.

מולים (only pl.) m. embalming of dead bodies, only Gen. 50, 3; the plural refers prob. to the various parts or processes and ceremonies in the transaction (cf. Gram. § 108, 2, a).

וונָטרן, see אנָיָזיק.

אָרָאָר pr. n. m. (favour of God) Num. 34, 23.

קיבים (only pl. חֵבִיבִים) m. initiated men i. e. trained or drilled (for war), only in Gen. 14, 14 (cf. our train-band); r. קַּבָּיָב

הַנְינָה f. grace, favour, only Jer. 16, 13; r. הָנָינָה I.

2 Ch. קְּנְרָהְתּם (r. קְּנָרְהָ II; pl. קְנָרְהָּתּם 2 Ch. 23, 9; הַנְרְהוֹה Is. 2, 4) f. spear 1 Sam. 18, 11. --- Perh. akin to Sans. kuntas (lance), χόντος, ἀχόντιον, L. contus.

יבות (fut. בְּוֹבְי ) prob. akin to Arab. בּוֹב to bruise or masticate, Chald. בְּוֹבְ , perh. to בִּוֹב I; hence 1) to taste, whence בּוֹב palate. 2) denom. of בְּוֹב to give a taste or relish (cf. ἐμβύω, L. imbuo); hence fig. a) to teach or train, comp. הַוֹּרָך , Prov. 22, 6 בַּרַבּ בְּרַבּ בַּרַבּ imbue the

boy (on w. acc. see Gram. § 154, 3, e) at the entrance of his course; comp. Horace in Epist. 1, 2, 68—70 nunc adbibe puro pectore verba, puer,— Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem testa diu. β) to dedicate (perh. w. some idea of seasoning or flavouring and so preparing for use, cf. 227), of a dwelling house Deut. 20, 5, of the temple 1 K. 8, 63. — Perh. akin to Sans. ghas (chew), γεύω, χνάω, χνύω, G. kauen, E. gnaw, W. cnoi, Irish cnaoi.

רבְּבֶּוֹת f. 1) dedication (of an altar or building, Sept. ἐγκαινισμός) Num. 7,11. 2) sacrifice of dedication Num. 7,10; r. אַבָּדְ, — Cf. ἐγκαίνια John 10, 22.

Chald. f. i. q. Heb. dedication Dan. 3, 2.

(obs.) perh. akin to Dax, to be hard or frozen; hence

בוֹן (obs.) m. perh. akin to Chald. צינים, stone; hence perh. ביינים,

בּיִר (from תַּ w. adv. ending מּבְּיר (from תַּ w. adv. ending מּבְּיר (מַנְיּמָם) adv. prop. by favour i. e. without fee or reward, gratuitously, for nothing Gen. 29, 15; in vain, i. e. without effect Prov. 1, 17; w. אַבָּל – חַבְּּט to no purpose Ez. 6, 10; without cause, undeservedly Job 2, 3; בּיִר הַיִּמָם blood without cause, i. e. innocent blood 1 K. 2, 31, cf. Prov. 26, 2.

אָבְבְאָל pr. n. m. (prob. for תְּבָנָאֵל God is gracious) Jer. 32, 7.

m. prob. stone, then esp. hail-stone or hard-frost, only in Ps. 78, 47; prob. from אָדָּיָה w. the diminending בּירָ So Sept. πάχνη, Aquila κρύος, Syr. אַבְּירָר, Vulg. pruina, but Kimchi פָּירְנִי תַּבְּיִר יִבְּירָר, others say ants (נְבָּלָה) or locusts.

I (fut. trans. יְדֹק, once

רחנן Am. 5, 15; w. suf. יחנן Ps. 67, 2, בְּחָבֶּנְהְ Is. 27, 11; רְחָבָנָה for רְתָנְכָם Gen. 43, 29; inf. w. suf. הַנְנָכֶם Is. 30, 18; חננה Ps. 102, 14) i. q. חבה I, to incline towards, then fig. to be kindly disposed or gracious to, hence to favour Ex. 33, 19; to bestow graciously on, w. 2 acc. Gen. 33, 5; to pity Prov. 19, 17; to be charitable Ps. 37, 21. - Niph. 1773 (cf. אב, Gram. § 67, Rem. 5) to be pitied, commiserated, only in Jer. 22, 23 how thou art to be pitied! but perh. better how thou bemoanest thyself, from r. קון II. --Pi. דובן to make pleasant, of the voice Prov. 26, 25 (cf. הונה, חורה). - Po. חונה to be kind to Prov. 14, 21; to be fond of Ps. 102, 15. - Hoph. יחד to be favoured, pitied Is. 26, 10. — Hith. prob. to bow down oneself, then to seek favour, supplicate, w. 5 Est. 4, 8, w. אול אל 1 K. 8, 33, w. לפנר 1 K. 8, 59.

אוו (obs.) perh. akin to און (obs.) perh. akin to און (akin to groan or sigh; hence אותה, perh. אותה, perh. אותה,

Chald. to show mercy to, to compassionate Dan. 4, 24 (inf. אָתַים). — Ithpa. to intreat, supplicate Dan. 6, 12.

pr. n. m. (gracious) 1 Ch. 11, 43.

pr. n. m. (God is gracious)
Jer. 31, 38.

pr. n. m. (gracious) 1 K. 16, 1.

דְנְלֶּדְדָּלְ, הְדַנְלֶּדְדָּלְ, מְנַנְיְדָלְ, pr. n. m. (בְּיָדָהָ is gracious) 'Avaviaç Dan. 1, 6, 2 Ch. 26, 11.

DDT pr. n. of a city of middle Egypt, only in Is. 30, 4; called by Herodotus (11, 137) Avosic, but by

the poets generally 'Ηρακλέους πόλις, *Heracleopolis*, by the Arabs . Perh. it is the Egyptian name for Hercules.

רְּבָּיִרְלָּ, prob. akin to אָבָּיִרְ, אַבְּיִרָּ, prop. to cover, to hide or becloud, hence fig. to pollute Jer. 3, 9; intrans. to be polluted, defiled, as a land w. blood Ps. 106, 38, or a person w. crimes Jer. 23, 11. — Hiph. to pollute a land Num. 35, 33; to make profane, to seduce Dan. 11, 32. Hence

קוֹכֶּיר (pl. חֵנְפֵּרם, c. חֵנְפֵּרם) m. a polluted or profane man, a reprobate Job 8, 13.

m. reprobateness, godlessness, only Is. 32, 6.

Jer. 23, 15; r. pollution, impiety, only

Pag, (Qal obs.) akin to pag, pag, Chald. pag, prop. to be pressed or narrow. — Niph. to strangle or hang oneself 2 Sam. 17, 23. — Pi. to strangle, throttle Nah. 2, 13. — Mimet. akin to Arab. 3..., Syr. Δίω, Eth. hǎnāqā, Sans. ang (press), āγχω, L. ango, G. eng, E. anguish, W. yng, angau (death).

קיקון pr. n. (prob. pleasant, r. ניים I) a city in Zebulon Josh. 19, 14.

I (Qal obs.) perh. akin to Arab. خَفْ, to bow or bend the neck, hence וּבְּיִּבָּי, to bow or bend the neck, hence וּבְּיִבְּי, hence perh. to incline oneself, fig. to be gracious, pious; hence יבּיבּי, דְּבִּיר, — Hith. to shew oneself kind, to be merciful, w. ביבי 2 Sam. 22, 26. — Perh. akin to ביבי to cover or cherish.

ال (Qal obs.) i. q. Chald. Tign, Arab. آسن, to abuse or insult.

Pi. חַפֵּר to reproach or spurn, only Prov. 25, 10.

וֹסָהי I (r. חַסֶּד I, w. suf. חַסָּה; pl. m. 1) kindness, goodwill Gen. 21, 23; compassion Job 6, 14; to do a kindness to 2 צטה חסר בם Sam. 3, 8, w. דעל Zech. 7, 9, w. על 1 Sam. 20, 8. לְטָדוֹ הַסְר אָל to incline favour towards Gen. 39, 21. 2) piety, religion, אַנְעֵיר חָסָר religious men Is. 57, 1; מְסָרִים pious deeds 2 Ch. 6, 42. 3) mercy or favour of God Ps. 5, 8; חַסָּר הַאָּמָת faithful or constant mercy 2 Sam. 2, 6; Ps. 89, 2 מַסְרִים mercies or benefits from God; חַקבר דור הַנָּאָמֵנִים the sure mercies of David, i. e. the mercies bestowed on him in perpetuity Is. 55, 3. 4) i. q. in, gracefulness, beauty Is. 40, 6 (Sept. δύξα, cf. 1 Pet. 1, 24). 5) pr. n. m. (mercy) 1 K. 4, 10.

רְבֶּהְ II (r. רְּבָּהְ II) i. q. Syr. וְּהָּבּ, reproach, disgrace Lev. 20, 17, Prov. 14, 34 and perh. Job 6, 14.

기 한다. pr. n. m. (mercy of 편) 1 Ch. 3, 20.

sing. f. הַּבְּהַרְ Ps. 57, 2; fut. הַּבְּהַרָּ, pl. יְּהְבַּהַרָּיָּ, pl. יְּהְבַּהְּרָ,; see Gram. § 75, Rem. 4) akin to בּיּהְרָ, to flee, to take refuge, w. בְּ of place, בַּבְּבָּר יִבְּיִר to take refuge in the shadow (i. e. covert) of Is. 30, 2; fig. to trust in, w. בַּ Ps. 2, 12; also to be trustful Ps. 17, 7. Hence

10,7 pr. n. m. (refuge) 1 Ch. 16, 38.

רְּבְּׁכְּיָ or יְּבְּׁדְּׁ adj. m. strong Am. 2, 9; mighty Is. 1. 31; r. בְּבָּיִר.

הַתְּהָר, refuge, only Is. 30, 3; r. הְּהָה, דְּכְּהָּר, (pl. יְחָסִידָּר, דְּבָּר, וְחָסָידָר, וְחָסָידָר, וֹחָ וֹחָ וֹן (pl. יִחָסִידְר, r. יְחָסָידָר, וֹחָ וֹחָסִידְר, r. יְמָסִידְרים ly, ind, merciful Ps. 12, 2; f. מַּלְּהָר, kind bird, the stork Job 39, 13.

2) pious, godly Deut. 33, 8; as subst. saint Ps. 30, 5. 3) merciful, gracious, of God Jer. 3, 12.

bird (L. avis pia), the stork Lev. 11, 19; noted for affection between the parents birds and their young.

of a kind of locust 1 K. 8, 37; r.

『인기 adj. mighty Ps. 89, 9; r. 한다.

רְּסְרֵּבְּ Chald. adj. m. wanting, deficient in weight Dan. 5, 27; r.

אָנוֹר (fut. בְּוַלֵּכוֹ) akin to נְּחָבוֹל I, נְּזֵר , נְּזֵר , to cut or eat off, to browse Deut. 28, 38; hence הָּחָכִיל.

בּקְתָּק, to stop up, to muzzle the mouth of an ox Deut. 25, 4; to impede or stop passengers Ez. 39, 11.

עבן (Qal obs.) prob. akin to אַבְּן I, prop. to bind together, hence יְבָּין I, prop. to be strong, mighty; hence יְבָּין 2) to be rich, to amass wealth; hence יְבָּין Arab. יִבְּין whence our magazine. — Niph. to be laid up, it shall not be stored up nor hoarded Is. 23, 18.

TOT, see HOT.

ר בין כון Chald. i. q. Heb. יוֹסְין; only Aph. יוֹקטן to possess Dan. 7, 18; hence

רְבֶּׁלְ Chald. (def. הְּסְנָא) m. strength, might Dan. 2, 37.

קר m. riches, wealth Prov. 15, 6; היסן שוצרו (i. e. plenty) of deliverances Is. 33, 6; r. זְטָּקְ.

קבר (Qal obs.) akin to קבין,

redupl. Ο strip or peel off. — Pu. redupl. Ο son (perh. for ρομοπ), part. Ο son scaled, peeled off (Gram. § 55, 7) ο son pri a scrap scaled off Ex. 16, 14. — Prob. mimet. akin to σκάπτω, L. scabo, G. schaben, schuppe, E. scab.

Chald. (obs.) perh. akin to awn to bind, to hold or stick together, like tough clay; hence perhaps

רְבָּוֹת Chald. (def. אַפְּסָה) m. clay, potter's clay or earthenware Dan. 2, 33. 43; cf. בּוֹתָה

to σης which see, prop. to be cut off, hence 1) to be diminished Gen. 8, 3; to fail, to be wanting Ecc. 9, 8; w. 5, Deut. 15, 8. 2) to want or lack Deut. 2, 7, Ps. 23, 1. — Pi. to make less or lower, w. η Ps. 8, 6 (Sept. ηλάττωσας παρά, cf. Heb. 2, 7). — Hiph. Τος το cause to fail Is. 32, 6; to suffer want Ex. 16, 18.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb. הַּסֶּר, hence הַסְּרָר.

רְּטֶּרְ, m. want, poverty Prov. 28, 22; r. סְּרָה.

רְּטֶּרְ m. need Deut. 28, 48; r.

pr. n. m. (neediness, r. 27) 2 Ch. 34, 22.

יוֹרְכְּיוֹן m. want, deficiency Ecc. 1, 15; r. יחַרָּה.

្សា (r. កុត្តក្ II) adj. m. polished or

rubbed, smooth, fig. clean, guiltless, only in Job 33, 9.

In, see hin and in.

עָּקְר, (Qal obs.) i. q. הַּשְּׁה, akin to הַּדְּלָּה, to cover, hide.— Pi. הָּבָּא to do covertly or secretly, only in 2 K. 17, 9.

i. q. NPT, to cover or veil, the head 2 Sam. 15, 30 or the face Est. 6, 12, as sign of grief. — Pi. to overlay w. gold, etc., w. two acc. 2 Ch. 3, 5 (Gram. § 139, 2). — Pu. to be covered Is. 4, 5, but see TPT. — Niph. TPT. to be covered Ps. 68, 14. Hence

TET f. 1) covering, protection, Is. 4, 5, but some take it here as Pu. of TET; also a canopy or curtain (of a bed), bridal-couch or bride's chamber, Ps. 19, 6. 2) pr. n. m. (shelter) 1 Ch. 24, 13.

רְּחָבוֹן (fut. יְבְּיְהֵים) prob. akin to וְבְּיְהָּיִם, to leap, start up, in order to flee 2 Sam. 4, 4; to be startled, alarmed Deut. 20, 3. — Niph. וּבְּיִהְיִנְּיִ to haste away, to flee 1 Sam. 23, 26. Hence

기타기 m. haste or hurry Ex. 12, 11. 마리기 pr. n. m. (coverings) Gen. 46, 21; r. 타마기 I.

(obs.) prob. akin to אָדוֹן I, to enclose, or to בָּפַן, to bend or curve. Hence

קּמְרֵי, c. דְּמְרֵי, w. suf. הְּמְרֵי, m. a fist, i. e. the hand as bent (comp. קּבּ) or as holding, enclosing, in dual the two fists, i. e. two handfuls Ex. 9, 8; Syr. בפבלים, ליינים המולדים ביינים ביינ

pr. n. m. (perh. boxer, from בובר) 1 Sam. 1, 3.

চু চু I akin to নচ্ন, to cover or protect, w. ১ছ, only Deut. 33, 12; hence prob. নান.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to span i. q. Arab. בּ to scrape off, hence perh. to lay bare; whence אַתָּ.

(cf. Arab. Arab. to bend wood), of a tail Job 40, 17; then fig. to incline, to be favourably disposed, w. I to delight in Gen. 84, 19, Is. 56, 4, w. acc. Ps. 40, 7; to will, or choose, to please Cant. 2, 7; w. fin. verb Is. 42, 21, w. inf. and Ps. 40, 9, inf. without Job 13, 3, Is. 53, 10. Hence

עְבָּרִים (pl. יְתַּצְרֵּם, c. יְתָּבְּרָּ, w. suf. מּלְצִיּהְטּ) adj. m., הַּעָבָּהְ f., taking pleasure or delight in, loving Ps. 5, 5; w. inf. and הווי לירִבְּּה אָח לְּבְּיִר לְּרִיבְּאָה אָח לְּבְּיִר לִּרְיִבְּאָה עָּח לָּבְּיִר taking pleasure (for) to fear thy name Neh. 1, 11; willing 1 K. 21, 6.

עָפָּגִים (w. suf. תְּבְּצִים, pl. תְּבְּצִים m.

1) prop. inclination, hence pleasure, delight Prov. 31, 13; will or choice, cherished purpose Is. 44, 28; desire, longing Ps. 107, 30; אַבְּנֵי תַּפָּץ desired or precious stones Is. 54, 12; study, pursuit Ecc. 2, 1; matter, business Ecc. 5, 7; r. בְּבָּרָ.

in her) of the mother of king Manasseh 2 K. 21, 1; also symbolic name of Zion Is. 62, 4.

(fut. 'BFT') prob. akin to 'PFT', 1) to cut in, dig Jer. 13, 7; w. acc. Gen. 21, 30, Ex. 7, 24; to dig for, w. Ps. 35, 7; to dig into, poet. to paw, of spirited horses Job 39, 21. 2) fig. to search out, to spy, as an eagle its prey Job 39,

29, a land by scouts Deut. 1, 22 (in this sense, cf. קקר.).

בְּיִבְּיִם, pl. יְּבְּיִבְּיִים, prob. akin to יְבְיִבְּיִבְּי, pl. יְבְיִבְּיִבְּי, pl. אַבְּיִבְּי prob. akin to יְבְיִבְּי I, to turn red, for shame, perh. different from נושב (which see), but both signify a change of natural colour as effect of shame, to be ashamed Ps. 35, 4; w. פִּיִבּי Ps. 34, 6; w. פִיִּבְּי pof cause or origin Is. 1, 29. — Hiph. ביִּבְּיִבְּי to cause shame Prov. 13, 5; 19, 26, to be ashamed Is. 54, 4; fig. of Lebanon ignominiously stripped of its beauty Is. 33, 9.

אין (קפר 1) pr. n. m. (blushing, r. הְשְׁרֵּר 2) Num. 26, 32; patron. יְקְפָּר 2) pr. n. (pit or well, r. קרָם) of a city of the Canaanites Josh. 12, 17.

of a place in Issachar Josh. 19, 19.

קרב pr. n. m. (Copt. perh. priest of the sun) Hophra, one of the Pharaohs of Egypt Jer. 44, 20; Ἀπρίης in Herod. II. 161.

I (Qal obs.) perh. i. q.

Arab. Arab. to flow together, perhakin to win II to flow forth, fig. to be free. — Pu. win to be set free, to be free, only in Lev. 19, 20; hence much, with.

نَفَقَى . II (obs.) i. q. Arab نَفَقَى to stretch or lay along, of a covering

or a bed, hence שבה; fig. to be prostrate, weak, sick; hence אינים.

I (fut. Term, pl. Term) i. q. Chald. Den, perh. akin to pen, to dig, then fig. to seek out Prov. 2, 4; to devise Ps. 64, 7. — Niph. Term to be searched out Obad. 6. — Pi. to search hard Gen. 31, 35; w. acc. to search out 1 Sam. 23, 23; to search through Zeph. 1, 12. — Pu. to be sought diligently, perh. in Prov. 28, 12 but see Den II; to be devised, Ps. 64, 7 Den Den a devised (i. e. elaborate) device.

II (Qal obs.) perh. akin to wan, to veil, envelop, conceal. — Pu. to be concealed, perh. in Prov. 28, 12; part. want Ps. 64, 7, but see want I. — Hith. to disguise oneself 1 Sam. 28, 8, cf. 1 K. 20, 38.

WEII m. a device, a discovery, of a plan Ps. 64, 7; r. WEII I.

שבור (w. suf. שבּׁרָי: r. שׁבַּיִּדְ II) m.

1) a spreading out, בּבְּרֵי- דְּיִבָּשׁ garments or cloths spread out Ez. 27,20.

2) couch, שבְּרֵים among the dead is my couch i. e. the grave is my bed Ps. 88, 6, but perh. it is free among the dead (Sept. ἐλεύθερος, so too Vulg. and Syriac).

ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਵਿਜ਼ਾ (r. ਲਗੂਜ਼ I) f. freedom Lev. 19, 20.

ה לְּשׁׁבְּׁיה f. prostration, illness, בית הַיְּקְּשְׁבָּּה the house of sickness, infirmary 2 Ch. 26, 21; r. בין II.

רְשְׁשִׁירת 2 K. 15, 5, same as תְּשְׁשִׁיה, which see.

ערכות (r. עְצַרְּלוֹי, w. suf. עַבְּרָ, pl. מַצִּרְ, once עַבְּרִי in K'thibh 1 Sam. 20, 38, Gram. § 87, 1, b) m. 1) arrow 2 K. 13, 17; hence בַּבְּרֵי תְּבִּרְ מִבְּרֵי מִרְים arrow-masters, archers Gen. 49, 23; fig. the lightning, God's arrow Hab. 3, 11; infliction Deut. 32, 23. 2) arrow-wound Job 34, 6. 3) the point of a spear, perh. in עַרָּרָה 1 Sam. 17, 7 K'thibh; but in Q'ri and in 2 Sam. 21, 19, 1 Ch. 20, 5, we find the better reading עַבַּי wood, i. e. shaft or handle.

וֹתְצְיִן I, בְּיֵרְ Is 5, 2 (fut. בּיִרְי, הְטֵבּ I, בְּיִרְ I (which see), to hew 1 K. 5, 29, to dig out, a cistern Deut. 6, 11, or a wine-press Is. 5, 2; to mine, copper ore Deut. 8, 9; to carve, pillars Prov. 9, 1; fig. to cleave out flames of fire, i. e. to flash forth forked lightning Ps. 29, 7; to slay Hos. 6, 5. — Niph. בְּיִיבְי to be cut in, engraven Job 19, 24. — Pu. to be carved out, shaped Is. 51, 1. — Hiph. part. f. בּיִבְּיִבְי to hew down, to slay Is. 51, 9.

און (obs.) prob. akin to בּשְׁרָּה, to bind (cf. בּשֶׁרָּה); hence perh. בּבִיה.

adj. m. cut or dug out, perh. in Is. 5, 2, but see r.

akin to יְתֹּצְי, apoc. יְתַבְּעִי, apoc. יְתַבְּעִי, akin to יְתֹּצִי, 1) to cut off, to divide; w. יְבִּעִי, 1) to cut off. to divide; w. יְבִּעִי, 1) to divide at a certain part Is. 30, 28; to divide Gen. 33, 1. 2) to cut in two, to halve Gen. 32, 8; fig. to reach to the half, יְתַבְּעִי יְבִיעִים to they halve not their days i. e. they live not out half their natural life Ps. 55, 24. — Niph. יִתְבָּעִה to be divided

1 1 12 121

2 K. 2, 8; w. > of parts, to be cut into (2 parts) Ez. 37, 22.

וואר (pl. רוֹאַבּיֹבְרוֹת) f. a trumpet Num. 10, 2; perh. r. אָדָ לי blare, to sound a blast. — Prob. this was straight, while the ישני horn was crooked. — Prob. a mimetic word, expressing the crashing, rattling sound of the instrument, like L. taratantara, G. trarara, E. tantara; hence prob. the denom. אוֹבְּצָרְ to trumpet, to blow a trumpet.

castle), 1) a city in Naphtali Josh.
11, 1. 2) a city in Benjamin Neh.
11, 33. 3) a city in Judah Josh. 15,
23. 4) a region of Arabia Jer. 49, 28.

Hāzôr) of a city in the south of Judah Josh. 15, 25.

חוֹצֵק (only c. מְיצִקּה f. sing. the middle, midst, קָּלָה midnight Ex. 11, 4; r. בּיבָּק.

קצרי (in pause אָדָרי, w. suf. אַדְּאַרין, w. suf. אַדְּאַרין, Gram. § 93, 3, Rem. 6) m. 1) the middle, midst 2 Sam. 10, 4; i. q. מַלְּיִלְּהְּ midnight Judg. 16, 3. 2) half, the half Ex. 24, 6; דְּצְרֵכּני the half of us 2 Sam. 18, 3.

יים m. i. q. אָם arrow 1 Sam. 20, 36.

וֹבְּרְרְ I i. q. קּצֵר, m. an inclosure, a home Is. 34, 13, cf. 35, 7; r. קּצַר.

(obs.) prob. akin to Syr. مُلْكَةً , مُلْكَةً , مُلْكَةً , مُلْكَةً , مُلْكَةً , مُلْكِةً , مُلْكِةً ,

enclose, hence Arab. مُفَن to carry in the arms or bosom; hence

יין (w. suf. האָנוֹי) m. bosom Ps. 129, 7; cf. הוב.

מיני (w. suf. הְצֵּיִי) m. bosom, as enfolding or cherishing little children Is. 49, 22; bosom of a garment Neh. 5, 13; cf. Chald. הרֹצְנֵיָא hiding places.

Heb. קאָבְי Chald. (Pe'al obs.) i. q. Heb. קאָבְי I to storm, rage. — Aph. קאַדְיִם to press, urge on; part. f. הַּצְּיִדְיִם (Dan. 2, 15) and הַּצְּיִדְיִם (Dan. 3, 22) urgent, severe, of a command or edict.

I i. q. ria to cut, divide, hence fig. intrans. to divide into troops, part. yan dividing off into swarms, of locusts on their march Prov. 30, 27. — Pi. only part. Taking those who divide the booty Judg. 5, 11; but this may well be from yan II, and so mean archers. — Pu. to be divided, allotted, of portions of time Job 21, 21. — On this and its many kindred mimetic roots expressive of cutting, see Gram. § 30, 2.

II (Qal obs.) denom. of ייוע — Pi. to shoot arrows; part. pl. מִיוֹעְצִיִּים archers Judg. 5, 11; but see אָבָוֹיִ I.

עְבְּיִדְ (pl. w. suf. יְדְצְבָּיוֹן) m. 1) a little piece or fragment, fig. a small stone, collect. gravel, grit Lam. 3, 16. 2) i. q. יְדָם arrow, fig. lightning Ps. 77, 18; r. יְצָדָן I.

ןוֹצֵצְן (only c. אָצְיִם, נְצִצְּיִן) m. perh. a division or row; only in

קבר palm-trees) of a city in Judah near the Dead Sea Gen. 14, 7, דּ בְּצִבּין 2 Ch. 20, 2.

denom. from מְצִינְתּה (which see) to blow the trumpet; but only in part. בְּצִינְתִּים (K'thibh) trumpeters 1 Ch. 15,24, where the Q'ri has מְתַּצִּיִרִם as part. Pi. of תְּצָרִרם

f. trumpet Hos. 5, 8; see

(obs.) akin to הְדֵּרָה, to fence around, inclose; hence הְצָּרְהְּיָה, and הְּצָּרִיה I. — Perh. akin to χόρτος, L. hortus, G. garten, E. garden, W. gardh.

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to אוֹדְי, I, to sing, to sound forth bright and clear, hence perh. מְצִבְּי,; then fig. (like יְּבֶּלְי) to be bright or green, to bloom, hence תַּצֵר II. — Pi. תִּבֹּר blow the trumpet, prob. in part. בּיִבְּצִּר trumpeters, only in Q'ri of 1 Ch. 15, 24, as some read.

בְּעֵרִית (כ. דְעֵרָת, pl. בְּעֵרָת, הְעֵרָת c. דְעָרָת, הִעְרָת, r. דְעָרָת, com. inclosed place; hence 1) court, yard 2 Sam. 17, 18; esp. that around the tabernacle Ex. 27, 12; also those within or around the temple, בְּעַרָּתְּלָּתְּ לְּתְּעֵרְ בְּעַרָּתְּלָּתְ בְּעַרָּתְּלָּתְ the inner court Ez. 40, 22, בְּעַרָתְּלָתְּלָּתְּ the outer court Ez. 10, 5. 2) a village, forming an enclosure Gen. 25, 16, Josh. 13, 23. Hence

קּדֶר אֵדְר אַדְּר pr. n. (village of Addar) of a place in Judah Num. 34, 4; called also simply אָדָר Josh. 15, 3.

pr. n. (village of luck) of a place in Judah Josh. 15, 27.

of a place in Simeon Josh. 19, 5; also called

마다 기보지 (village of horses) 1 Ch. 4, 31.

pr.n. (fountain-village) of a place in the north of Palestine

Ez. 47, 17; written also תַצָר בֶּרָנָן Num. 34, 9.

pr. n. (jackal-village) of a place in Simeon Josh. 15, 28.

pr. n. (middle village) of a place on the borders of the Hauran Ez. 47, 16.

ָּתֶּצְרֵר, see תֶּצְרָרָ.

pr. n. (villages) of a station of the Israelites in the wilderness Num. 11, 35.

ייייי pr. n. m. (perh. blooming) 2 Sam. 23, 35 but Q'ri תְּצָרִיּי.

pr.n.n.(village of death) of a settler in Arabia Felix Gen. 10, 26; cf. the region مَعْرَبُونَ Hadramawt.

Pח I, see חים.

קק וו (r. קפָה; only in pl. c. קפָה prob. for קפָר, like בָּיבֶּה for קפָר m. a decree Is. 10, 1; resolve Judg. 5, 15.

קר, w. suf. אין, w. suf. אין, אין, also אין, Lev. 10, 13, pl. ביין, c. יין, also אין, Lev. 10, 13, pl. ביין, c. יין, also אין, Lev. 10, 13, pl. ביין, c. יין, also אין, ביין, also ביין, bence prescribed, appointed, e. g. a task Ex. 5, 14; allowance of food Prov. 30, 8; boundary Job 26, 10, ביין without bound Is. 5, 14; set time Job 14, 13. 2) statute Ps. 81, 5; also collect. body of laws Ex. 15, 25; decree of God Ps. 2, 7; portion fixed by law Ex. 29, 28; a custom settled by law Judg. 11, 39.

(Qal obs.) i. q. ppn, to cut into, engrave, delineate. — Pu. to be engraved, carved 1 K. 6, 35; to

be delineated Ez. 8, 10. — Hith. to set bounds (cf. פּל מוֹם, e. g. Job 13, 27 מוֹם, בּל מִים בְּלַי מִים מִים upon (for) the roots (soles) of my feet dost thou set limits, i. e. dost mark for my feet how far they may go.

statute, law, noon remoderation of the passover Ex. 12, 43, laws of the heavens i. e. of nature Job 38, 33, of God Lev. 3, 17; pl. customs Mic. 6, 16, cf. 1 K. 3, 14.

**XETPT** pr. n. m. (bent), Ezr. 2, 51; from

be bent or crooked.

[אַרַר] (inf. w. suf. יְאַרָּה, יִּבְּקּה, יִבְּקּה, יִבְּקּה, imper. w. suf. app) to cut into, to hew, in a rock Is. 22, 16; to carve in or inscribe, w. 37 Is. 30, 8; to trace, portray, w. 52 Is. 49, 16; to ordain laws Prov. 8, 27; to decree Is. 10, 1. Part. PEn ruler Judg. 5, 9. - Po. ppin (fut. ppin) to decree Prov. 8, 15: part. אָבְיּחִים a lawgiver Deut. 33, 21; a judge, ruler Judg. 5, 14; sceptre (i. q. שֶׁבֶשֵׁ) as the badge of magisterial power Gen. 49, 10. - Pu. part. הַחָּקָם prop. what is ordained i. e. a law Prov. 31, 5. -Hoph. אָתָחָ (fut. יְחָקוּ for יְתָּקוּ, Gram. § 67, Rem. 8) to be engraved, w. 2 Job 19, 23. - Prob. mimet. akin to חְקָּק, אַפְק, Arab. كَوْ, Sans. ksi (break), & w, G. hacken, E. hack, W. hacco.

on the borders of Asher and Naphtali Josh. 19, 34; ppan in 1 Ch. 6, 60.

וב וו. ובין (fut. בִּיִוּלָר ) prop. to dig;

hence to search, examine Job 13, 9, cf. 28, 27; to explore by mining Job 28, 3; to search out, by inquiry Deut. 13, 15; to make a survey of a land, w. acc. Judg. 18, 2; to examine, of food, to taste Prov. 23, 30; to test the mind 1 Sam. 20, 12.—

Niph. This to be searched out Jer. 31, 37; to be ascertained 1 K. 7, 47.— Pi. to search or seek out Ecc. 12, 9.

תור (תור בין הורים, הורים; r. תורים; m. a'noble, free-born 1 K. 21, 8; בין בים Ecc. 10, 17 son of nobles.

אה Is. 11, 8 hole; see אה.

to ease the bowels; hence מְּלֶנֶא a privy.

Jer. 50, 21, קרב (imper. בּחָרָב Jer. 50, 21,

fut. בחרב, בחרב Jer. 26, 9) perh. akin to 575, 1) to dry up, of water through heat Gen. 8, 13, of the ground Gen. 8, 13, of the sky, devoid of clouds and vapours Jer. 2, 12. 2) fig. to be desolate, waste, of a parchedup region Is. 34, 10, of sanctuaries Am. 7, 9; to be desolated, of a people Is, 60, 12; trans. to lay waste Jer. 50, 21. - Niph. כחרב to be laid waste Ez. 26, 19. — Pu. בחה to be dried Judg. 16, 7. - Hiph. קחריב to dry up, of water Is. 50, 2; to make desolate, of places Judg. 16, 24, of a people 2 K. 19, 17. - Hoph. החרב to be desolated Ez. 26, 2.

Chald. i. q. Heb בְּחָרָ. — Hoph. (3 pers. f. רְחָרֶב to be laid uaste Ezr. 4, 15; cf. בְּחָרָב.

בּתְבָּה adj. m., חֲרֵבָּה f. (pl. w. art. בְּתַבְּהֹי Ez. 36, 35) dry Lev. 7, 10; desolate, waste Jer. 33, 10; r. בַּתָרָב.

תְּרְבוֹת (w. suf. תִּרְבּוֹת, pl. תִּרְבּוֹת, c. תִּרְבּוֹת r. בְּחַרְבּוֹת f. 1) a sharp or cutting tool Josh. 5, 2; a sword Ez. 5, 2; הַּדְּבָּת Deut. 13, 16, בַּתְרָב Josh. 13, 22 to smite or kill w. (mouth of) a sword, cf. נְּמָל בְּתֶרָב Num. 14, 3. 2) r. תְרֵב תֹרְב, dryness or drought Deut. 28, 22.

a lower peak of Mount Sinai Ez. 3, 1.

קרֶ m. dryness Judg. 6, 37; drought Gen. 31, 40; desolation Ez. 29, 10; r. בקרב

תקבות, c. תובות; pl. masteness, desolation Lev. 26, 31; pl. waste places, ruins Ps. 102, 7, also in Job 3, 14 שובות ביות שלה who build ruins for themselves, either restoring ruined palaces and cities, or building new ones doomed to ruin.

וּהֶבֶּהְהְ (for הַבְּהָה; r. הַהְבָּה) f. dryness, הַבְּהָרָבֶּ on the dry land Gen. 7, 22,

קרבונר (only in pl. c. מַרְבוֹנֵר m. drought, heats, only in Ps. 32, 4; r. מַרָבוּנָר.

pr. n. m. (Pers. perh. ass-driver) Est. 1, 10.

(only in fut. pl. יְּדְרָנְגּוּ, in fut. pl. יְדְרָנְגּוּ, to tremble, to haste or flee, only in Ps. 18, 46; see on הָּבֶּר

(prob. from المجالة w. dimin. ending المجالة m. a locust, so called from its motion Lev. 11, 22. Cf. Arab. حَرَجُولُ to leap, gallop, as a horse; a kind of wingless locust.

קובר (fut. יבוריד) 1) to tremble, quake Ex. 19, 18; to be alarmed Ex. 19, 16; to palpitate, w. סל cause Job 37, 1; fig. to be anxious, w. אָל for 2 K. 4, 13. 2) to come trembling, to haste, w. דְיבוריד to rout Judg. 8, 12. — Prob. mimet. akin to דָיב, κραδάω, W. cryd (ague), E. cradle.

קררם (pl. קרים adj. m. trembling, anxious, w. אַל for 1 Sam. 4, 13; fearing, reverent, the object put w. בָּל Ez. 10, 3, w. לֵל Is. 66, 2, w. לָּל Is. 66, 5.

קרן pr.n.(trembling) of a fountain, or of a spot near it, קרן קרוד Judg. 7, 1; gentil. הֵרֹיִר a Harodite 2 Sam. 23, 25.

קרוֹת (c. הקרוֹת, pl. חַרְדוֹת Ez. 26, 16) f. 1) a trembling, terror Gen. 27, 33; care, anxiety 2 K. 4, 13. 2) pr. n. (trembling) of a station in the wilderness Num. 33, 24.

(fut. יְתֵר, apoc. יְתֵרֶה, apoc. יְתֵרֶר)

akin to הדר, to burn, glow, used only of anger; יחרה אפר and my anger shall burn i. e. I will be angry Ex. 22, 23, w. ב Gen. 30, 2, w. אל Num. 24, 10, w. בל Zech. 10, 3 at or against any one. Impers, דרה לו it burned to him i. e. he was hot or angry Gen. 31, 36; w. בברנדו it kindled in his eyes i. e. his eyes flashed anger Gen. 31, 35. -Niph. part. pl. נחרים angry, incensed, w. 2 against Is. 41, 11. - Hiph. וחרה (fut. apoc. לחרה) to let burn, to kindle anger, w. בל against Job 19, 11; to show ardour, zeal Neh. 3, 20; אָחָרָיוּ הַחָרָה הַחָזִיק בַּרוּךְ after him Baruch zealously repaired (the wall), comp. Gram. § 142, 3, b. — Tiph. (fut. רַחַחָּרָה, Gram. § 55, 5) to be emulous, to rival Jer. 22, 15; w. The to contend with Jer. 12, 5. -Hith. (fut. apoc. מְחָחֶה) to make oneself hot or angry, to fret, Ps. 37, 1. --- This r. is prob. akin to The (where see Note); cf. L. uro, ira, areo.

(obs.) perh. akin to הַרָּה, to protect; perh. hence

pr. n. m. (perh. הְּ is a shelter) Neh. 3, 8.

יורר see יוריד.

וֹתְרוֹיִם (only pl. תְּרוֹיִם) i. q. Arab. جُرَزَ Syr. אָבוֹים, string of corals or pearls, pl. necklaces Cant. 1, 11; r. בוֹתִי

קרול (pl. חֵרְלָּכוּם Prov. 24, 31) m. a thorn-bush, bramble or nettle Job 30, 7; see

קרום pr. n. m. (perh. for קרום pr. n. m. (perh. for קרום snub-nosed) Neh. 3, 10.

תְרוֹן (c. הְרוֹן, pl. הַרוֹּן; r. הָרוֹן, m. 1) glow, heat, הַהוֹן אָה heat of anger Num. 25, 4; anger Ps. 2, 5; pl. bursts of anger Ps. 88, 17. 2) perh.

a withered thorny sort of brushwood, hence a dry fagot, only in Ps. 58, 10.

קבית הי. pr. n. (prob. i. q. 'תבור, which see) of a place near Timnath Serah; hence gentil. דריי Horonite Neh. 2, 10.

קורה, pr. n. m. (perh. early born r. הַרִּפְּד II), whence gentil. הַרִּפְּד 1 Ch. 12, 5 K'thibh; see

ערקר (ד. מורץ) m. 1) ditch or fosse, of a fortress Dan. 9, 25; prop. part. one slightly wounded Lev. 22, 22. 2) a decision or judgment, אַבָּבָּין in the valley of decision or punishment Joel 4, 14. 3) gold (ד. מְבִיץ only poetical Ps. 68, 14, cf. χρυσύς.

ערברם, דור (for חַרּדּיף, pl. מְרִדּרִים, w. firm —; r. יְרִדְּרָיף, II) adj. m. 1) active, eager, hence industrious, strenuous Prov. 12, 27. 2) r. יְרִדְיף, I, sharp, pointed, e. g. יְרִדְיף, pointed, e. g. יְרִדְיף, pointed threshing-sledge Is. 41, 15; also simply Is. 28, 27; fig. a pointed sherd or sharp stone Job 41, 22. 3) pr. n. m. (active) 2 K. 21, 19.

וויין (only pl. הרצות) f. a sharp threshing-sledge Am. 1, 3.

(obs.) akin to יְרָהָ i. q. Arab. בֹּי, to bore through e. g. gems or pearls for stringing; hence אָרָהּוֹיִם).

יין (obs.) perh. akin to אָרָהְ (obs.) perh. בּרְהָיָרָה, to protect; hence perh. בּרְהָיָרָה

קרה pr. n. m. (burning, r. קרה pr. 2, 15.

וֹרְחֵרָה for תְּרְהֵיָה in Neh. 3, 8 in some texts.

pr. n. m. (perh. brilliant, reduplicated form of סְּדָהָ 2 K. 22, 14; but חַּסְרָה in 2 Ch. 34, 22.

תְרָרוֹ (r. חָרֶר) m. inflammation, fever, only Deut. 28, 22.

(obs.) to scrape, grave.

— Mimet., akin to אָרָח, חָרָש, אָרָת, אָרָת, אָרָת, אָרָת, Sans.karç (to hollow), γαράττω, L. cardo, carduus, G. kratzen, E. scratch, card, W. carthu, Breton karza, skarza; all suggestive of a scraping sound. Deriv. חַרִּים and

m. 1) a graver, chisel Ex. 32, 4. 2) a stylus, metal pen, prop. a graving or writing instrument; fig. Is. 8, 1 מְּרֶט אֲמִישׁ a man's style, i.e. ordinary style of writing known among the people.

שׁתְּכֵּל (from תֵּבֶּע w. the ending בּי, cf. בּיְבְּי only pl. בְּיִבְּעוֹי, see Gram. § 93, 8, Par. VIII) m. a scribe Gen. 41, 8, prob. one that used the graving or writing instrument, esp. in Egypt, one skilled in cutting or writing hieroglyphics, hence a sacred writer; pl. בּיִבְּיִבְּי the sacred scribes Ex. 8, 3.

בוְרְשׁם Chald. i. q. Heb. scribe Dan. 2, 10; pl. חַרְשָׁבִין Dan. 2, 27.

יורי אַת m. glow, heat; חָרִי אַת heat of anger Ex. 11, 8; r. חָרָה.

מורא see בובר.

אוליים I (prob. r. דוֹהָי m. prop. whiteness, hence white or fine bread, only in Gen. 40, 16 מַבֵּר הֹרָר baskets of white bread, Sept. κανᾶ χονδριτῶν; but perh. from הַרָּר to roast or bake, akin to Chald. הַּרָרָא cake.

II (from הור w. adj. ending —) pr. n. (cave-dweller, τρω ίλο-δύτης) of a troglodyte people in Mount Seir Gen. 14, 6; pl. הרים Horites Deut. 2, 12.

רוֹרֵר, see הוֹרֵר; r. דוֹרָר,

ירים (pl. הרטים) m. i. q. Arab. ה, purse or bag for money 2 K. 5, 23; prop. something carved or hollowed out as a receptacle; r. קורָט.

דרק pr. n. m. (i. q. Arab. בֹּנֶשׁ the autumnal rain, akin to הִירָה autumn) Neh. 7, 24, but יוֹרָה in Ezr. 2, 18; patron. הַרִּיפָּה 1 Ch. 12, 5 in Q'ri.

קריצי (pl. c. תַרִיב, ד. יְחַריּצִי, וּחָרִץ, מּ. יְחַרִיּאָן (pl. c. יְחַרִיצִּי, ד. יְחַרָּיִּאָן slices of curds or new cheese 1 Sam. 17, 18.
2) i. q. יְחַרְיִץ וּחַרְץ וּחַרְץ iron threshing-sledges 2 Sam. 12, 31.

שְׁרֶרְיּה m. 1) a ploughing, O. Eng. earing 1 Sam. 8, 12. 2) ploughing-time Gen. 45, 6; r. שַׁרָה.

adj. m., only חַרִישִׁיה f. in use, silent, still, hence sultry, of the east wind, only Jon. 4, 8; r. דְרָשׁׁדּ

וֹתְרָבְּ I (fut. יְהַהְרֹּ, prob. akin to הָרָת, Chald. הְרַה, to roast, only in Prov. 12, 27 the idle man (אָרָה, roasteth not his game (אַרָה); others prefer to render it catcheth not his game, see הְרָהָ II 2.

וו (obs.) 1) i. q. קרף, to interlace, hence קרף. 2) to catch, seize, perh. in Prov. 12, 27.

Chald. (Pe al obs.) i. q. Heb. יְדָקְ I, to singe, burn. — Ithpa. to be singed, of the hair Dan. 3, 27.

יוֹרָהָ: r. יְתַרְכָּר (only pl. יְתַרְכָּר, r. יְתַרְכָּר II) m. lattices, window-lattices, only in Cant. 2, 9; cf. מַרְבָּרוּ

לְּכִיך (obs.) prob. akin to יְּרָהָ, to burn, to be sharp or stinging; hence prob. יְּרִרּל thorn or nettle; cf. L. urtica from uro.

I (Qal obs.) prob. to shut in, enclose, hence מְּהֶבֶּם a net; also to

consign (to ruin), hence and a curse. - Hiph. ו החרים ו) to set apart for God (opp. דולל II) i. e. to consecrate, devote (to holy purpose) Lev. 27, 28. 2) to devote (to evil or curse), i.e. to lay waste, destroy utterly Deut. 2, 34; comp. L. sacrare in both good and evil sense. - Hoph. החרם to be consecrated Ezr. 10, 8; to be destroyed Ex. 22, 19.

II akin to Arab. خَرَمُ, Syr. , to break off, hence part. pass. תרום (חַרָם) cut off, shortened, of a snubby nose, flat-nosed Lev. 21, 18 (see חרים). - Hiph. החרים to cut asunder, to divide or split Is. 11, 15.

III (obs.) akin to חַרַם, to be high; hence דרמון.

pr. n. (devoted or high) of a place in Naphtali Josh. 19, 38.

תרום , חַרִים = pr. n. m. (= חַרָּם flat-nosed) Ezr. 2, 32; cf. Syr. 🛬 m pug-nose, perh. akin to σιμός, L. simus, simia (ape).

בּקר, בּקר, in Zech. 14, 11 (r. תרבים I; w. suf. חרמי pl. חרבים) m. 1) a net (prop. enclosure) Hab. 1, 15. 2) a curse or destruction (Sept. aváθεμα) Deut. 7, 26, cf. Mal. 3, 24; the object devoted, a devoted thing (Sept. ἀνάθημα) Lev. 27, 21.

pr. n. (desolation) of a royal city of the Canaanites Num. 14, 45; formerly "Dy Judg. 1, 17.

pr. n. m. (mountain peak, ד. בווו Hermon, the mountain of Anti-Libanus Josh. 11, 3; as it has three summits, we find the pl. in Ps. 42, 7 the Hermons (cf. the Alps).

mative ending w-, see under letter v) m. a sickle Deut. 16, 9.

וות (for הַבֶּר; r. הַבָּר) ווי pr. n. m. (perh. noble) 1 Ch. 2, 46. n. (i. q. Arab. مران parched, Syr. منية) of a city of Mesopotamia Gen. 11, 31, Haran.

יהרנר, see

pr. n. (prob. double cave; r. সমা) of a city of Moab Is. 15, 5; hence perh. gentil. דרני Horonite Neh. 2, 10.

בָּדֶר pr. n. m. (perh. from בָּדֶר to snort and Syr. is to pant; hence perh. snorter-panter) 1 Ch. 7, 36.

حَرِثُق I (obs.) i. q. Arab. Syr. ..., to be rough, of the skin. hence to be scabby.

II (obs.) perh. to be tough, sticky, of clay; hence קרסות.

(obs.) prob. akin to YTT, to glow, to shine, of the sun.

חובס m. 1) r. חובס I, the itch Deut. 28, 27. 2) r. חֵרֵס, the sun Job 9, 7; חרָשה Judg. 14, 18, prop. shining, brilliance. - On הרלם in Is. 19, 18, as some texts read, see under 3). 3) pr. n. (place of clay, r. of a city in Mount Ephraim Judg. 2, 9, but סַרַם in Josh. 19, 50.

האכקה f. a pottery, a potter's workshop, only in Jer. 19, 2; r. דרס II. Others take the word to be, sun-risc,

חַרְכַּאַד Jer. 19, 2 Q'ri for הַּבְּּכָּאַד. (obs.) prob. i. q. Syr. in Ethpa. to be cunning; perh. hence חורע.

I (fut. קרה) akin to אַרָּהָ (from r. הרב II, w. for- פרך, זרק (cf. Sans. karp break, Lat. carpo, E.carp) i. q. Arab. בֹרָבׁ, to pull or pluck fruit, whence קוֹדְוֹח autumn: fig. to upbraid, reproach, w. acc. Ps. 69, 10; w. אָם of the cause Job 27, 6; cf. אָרַבּי, אַבָּעָבּ 2) as denom. of קוֹדְין to pass the autumn and winter Is. 18, 6. — Pi. קוֹדְרוֹ (fut. קוֹדְר) 1) to upbraid, scorn, reproach, w. acc. 1 Sam. 17, 26, w. אַ 2 Ch. 32, 17, w. בַּ 2 Sam. 23, 9; to expose, to hazard, as if in scorn Judg. 5, 18. — Niph. קוֹדְנָי to be plucked or gathered (as ripe fruit), of a marriageable woman, to be betrothed Lev. 19, 20.

denom. of אָבְיר, to pass the autumn, to winter, only in Is. 18, 6. Cf. אָדְרָ, denom. of אָבָר, to summer.

pr. n. m. (perh. ripe) 1 Ch. 2, 51.

וות (w. suf. ירִבּין) m. a plucking of fruit (ר.בּיִבוֹן),harvest, autumn also inclusive of winter, e. g. איבון הוחנים summer and autumn, put for the whole year Gen. 8, 22; בירו דירון בירון הוחנים winter-house Am. 3, 15; fig. maturity of life Job 29, 4. — Prob. akin to καρπός, L. carptura, G. herbst, E. crop and harvest.—Hence the denom. verb בּירוֹן II.

אלות (fut. רְחֵרֵץ) akin to Arab.

to cut in, to scratch; part.

slightly wounded Lev. 22, 22;
to cut to a point, to sharpen, of the

tongue of a barking dog Ex. 11, 7; to decide 1 K. 20,40; part. pl. מורצים fixed, determined, of days Job 14, 5; fig. to be sharp to the taste, to be acid, sour; hence מורצים grape-kernels; of the mind, to be eager, on the alert 2 Sam. 5, 24. — Niph. (only part. f. מורצים ביים to be decided, decreed; Is. 10, 23 מורצים destruction and a decreed thing, i. e. decreed ruin (צי διὰ δυοίν, Gram. § 155, 1, a); decreed, i. e. a decree Dan. 9, 26.

וו (fut. הָלֵץ) akin to II (fut. הָלֵץ) akin to jird oneself, to be active, hence אָז II; 2 Sam. 5, 24 אָז then be thou on the alert.

Chald. (obs.) akin to Heb. הְלֵץ, to gird oneself; hence

רְעְלֵץ, Chald. (def. תְּרְצָּא, w. suf. תַּרְבָּא) m. loins Dan. 5, 6; i. q. Heb. הָלָץ, the liquids and being interchanged.

(obs.) i. q. קורָם, to shine, glitter, of the colour of gold; hence prob. אָדְרָם gold, cf. χρυσός.

לוצבות (only in pl. מובצבות) f. a tight cord Is. 58, 6; fig. pangs (cf. בשלה) Ps. 73, 4; cf. Arab. במילי (obind fast, draw tight. — Prob. from און די וו to gird or bind tight, w. the format. ending בי (cf. בבבב), see under letter ב, p. 74.

תרְצֵּלִים (only pl. חַרְצֵּלִים) m. grapekernels, perh. so called for their acrid taste Num. 6, 4; but some understand sour grapes; r. חָרֵי, I.

יתר (fut. פּתְרֹם) mimet. akin to Arab. (בּתְרֹם, to grate or gnash, to grind the teeth, w. acc. מָרָם מַעָּרַם Ps. 35, 16; w. בְּתַּבָּים הָ מָאַרָּם הָּתָּ

וֹתָרָם (3 f. הָלֶהָ for הַּהָם) i. q.

אָרָה, akin to הַרָּה, הַרָּה, חָרָה, מוֹרָה, akin to אָרָה, הַרָּה, הַרָּה, burn, of metal Ez. 24, 11, of persons Is. 24, 6. 2) to be purified or refined by heat; then to be noble, free-born, hence הוֹר. 3) to be dry, parched up Job 30, 30. — Niph. הַרַבָּי also הַרָּי (like הַרָּבּי , ר. בַּיִרָּ הַי , pl. הַרַבְּי (like הַרָּי , בַּיִר בַּי וֹרָה , pl. הַרַבְּי (like הַרָּי , בַּיִר בַּי וֹרָה , pl. הַרַבְּי (like הַרָּי , בַּי בַּי וֹרָה , pl. הַרַבְּי , in pause הַרָּר (like הַרָּי , בַּי בַּי וֹרָב , 15, 5 (Gram. § 67, 5) to be burnt, scorched Jer. 6, 29; to be dried up Ps. 102, 4; to get heated w. anger, w. בְּ against Cant. 1, 6. — Pilp. הַרְּחַר (inf. בַּרְרָּבְּר , lip. הַרְרַבְּר , to kindle strife Prov. 26, 21.

חרר (only pl. הַרֵּרִים) m. sun-burnt place, arid spot Jer. 17, 6; cf. ציָה.

תָרָז akin to יַּדְרשׁ) akin to דְּרָד, קרט (which see), חָרֵת , חַרָת , 1) to cut in, engrave letters on a tablet Jer. 17, 1; to cut into shape, to sculpture wood, stone, metal 1 K. 7, 14; fig. to contrive, devise evil Prov. 6, 14, or good Prov. 14, 22; w. בַל against Prov. 3, 29. 2) to plough (cf. Arab. حرث), of the cattle Job 1, 14, also of the ploughman 1 K. 19, 19, w. 3 of the cattle Deut. 22, 10; w. acc. of field (fig.) Job 4, 8; to cut by cruel scourging, w. פָל Ps. 129, 3. - Niph. נחרש to be ploughed Jer. 26, 18. — Hiph, with to contrive, devise, w. על against 1 Sam. 23, 9.

נתְים I (obs.) to be soft, sticky, cf. בְּיֵם II; hence בּיִם 1.

עם וו (obs.) to be rough, cf. קרָם I; perh. hence קרָם 2.

וריים I (fut. מיותים) 1) perh. prop. to be inert or still, hence — α) as to the ears, to be deaf Mic. 7, 16; β) as to the tongue, to be dumb or silent Ps. 50, 3; w. עם, to be silent (turning away) from Ps. 28, 1, see Gram. § 141. — Hiph.

be deaf 1 Sam. 10, 27. 2) to cause to be still, to silence Job 11, 3; to keep silence, to hold one's peace Gen. 24, 21; w. 3 or 3% in respect to Num. 30, 5, Is. 41, 1; w. 32 from, i. e. not to interrupt but let alone Job 13, 13; w. acc. to conceal Job 41, 4; to be still or quiet Ex. 14, 14; to go away quietly from, w. 32, Jer. 38, 27. — Hith. 2777777 to keep oneself quiet or still Judg. 16, 2.

וו (obs.) akin to הַרֶּי, to glow, shine, glitter; fig. to be green, to grow luxuriant, of a wood.

שׁלְחָלָּתְ (for שֵּלְחָרָ, c. שֵׁלְחָלָּת, w. — firm, pl. בְּישִׁר, c. שַּלְחָל, see Gram. § 93, 4, Rem.) m. artificer or workman, e. g. in wood (בַּיבִיב), a carpenter Is. 44, 13; in stone (לְּבֶּרָוֶל), a mason 2 Sam. 5, 11; in iron (בַּרָיָל), a smith Is. 44, 12: fig. בַּיבְיל שַשְׁרִרת בַּעְשׁרִרת workers of ruin Ez. 21, 36; r. שַׁלְתַּר.

שׁקָשׁים (for שַּׁחַח, pl. מַיְרָשִׁים) adj. m. deaf Ex. 4, 11; r. חָרֵשׁ I.

שרות m. (prob. part. בית I) artificer, in copper (תובה), a coppersmith 1 K. 7,14; a cutting instrument or tool Gen. 4, 22.

עליין (w. הייים וס. העיים ו Sam. 23, 16, pl. מייים; r. עייין II) m. 1) a wood, thicket, forest Is. 17, 9. 2) pr. n. (forest-land) of a wooded mountain in Judah 1 Sam. 23, 15; r. שייין II.

ערָשָׁרם (pl. יְרָשָּׁרם; r שַׂרָהָ) m. a craft or trade; hence pr. n. בּר בַּרְבָּיִרם valley of the crafts, a place near Jerusalem Neh. 11, 35. 2) art, artifice; Is. 3, 3 בּר בַּרְבָּיִר שִׁרִּם בַּרְעָּיִרם (skilled) in magic arts, i. e. a clever magician (cf. שַׁרָבָּי, בַּרֹרְ לַרָּשׁרָם). 3) silence, as adv. silently, secretly Josh 2, 1; r. שַׁרָהָ בַּר

(pl. הַּרְשֵׁרם, c. הַרְשֵׁרם) m. prop. clay, potter's earth (r. הַרָשׁ I), hence

1) pottery, earthen-ware; בְּלֵּה חֵרֶשׁ earthen vessel, piece of crockery Lev. 6, 21; יוֹצֵר מְרֵשׁׁ fashioner of pottery, a potter Jer. 19, 1. 2) potsherd Ps. 22, 16, r. מַנָּת II. 3) pr. n. (pottery) of a city of Moab Is. 16, 11.

אשרים וויין (Chald. perh. deaf) Ezr. 2, 52. 2) w. אָה, pr. n. (perh. hill of craftsmen) of a place in Babylon Ezr. 2, 59.

התרובה f. 1) skilled work, work-manship in wood or other materials Ex. 31, 5. 2) w. הבורם, pr. n. (perh. workshop of the nations) a city in the north of Palestine Judg. 4, 2.

i. q. מַּרַהָּ, Chald. הַּדְרַהָּ akin to χαράττω, to cut in, engrave, inscribe, w. צַ, only in Ex. 32, 16.

וֹתְרֵשׁ (obs.) i. q. קרש II, to shine, glitter; fig. to be green; hence

pr. n. (i. q. שֹׁרֶהׁה a wood, thicket) of a wood in Judah 1 Sam. 22, 5.

בְּעָשׁב (fut. בְּשָׁב, before Maq. בשבה) akin to באַה II, שבה, Syr. ممت, Arab. حسب (to compute), perh. to אַבֶּב, to bind (cf. בְּעָה girdle); hence fig. to combine, to think (cf. בים), חובשה בשה to devise devices. w. אבל. Jer. 49, 20, w. בל against any one Mic. 2,3; חשב רצה to contrive evil Ps. 35,4; to count for or as, w. 3 18am. 1, 13, w. two acc. Is. 53, 4; w. acc. and > Job 19, 11. > m a weaver 2 Ch. 26, 15 (prop. combiner); to impute, w. acc. and 3 of pers. Gen. 15, 6, to invent Am. 6, 5. - Niph. נרשב to be reckoned 2 K. 22, 7; to be reckoned or imputed to any one, w. > Josh. 13, 3; w. אַל 2 Sam. 4, 2, to be esteemed Prov. 17, 28, w. ס or ממו as Job 18, 3, Hos. 8, 12; w. Dy with Ps. 88, 5. — Pi. to compute Lev. 25, 27; w. Γ.Χ., to reckon with 2 K. 12, 16; to think much of Ps. 144, 3; to ponder Ps. 77, 6; to purpose or plan Ps. 73, 16, cf. Prov. 16, 9, w. Σ Dan. 11, 24, w. Σ Nah. 1, 9; fig. of things, to threaten, to be about to (cf. μέλλω) Jon. 1, 4. — Hith. to reckon oneself, w. Ξ among Num. 23, 9.

רשב Chald. i. q. Heb. קשב (only part. pass. pl. וְדְשׁיבִּרן) to regard, count, w. ב as, only in Dan. 4, 32.

בּעוֹב m. girdle, belt Ex. 28, 27; r. בּעוֹב.

יה pr. n. m. (perh. for השב הקנה perh. thought of the judgment) Neh. 8, 4.

pr. n. m. (perh. combination) 1 Ch. 3, 20.

רביין (ר. ביין) m. 1) combination, reasoning; hence judgment, penetration Ecc. 7, 25. 2) pr. n. (perh. alliance) of a Levitical city Josh. 13, 17, common to Reuben Num. 32, 37, and Gad Josh. 21, 37, formerly a chief city of the Ammonites Num. 21, 26.

(only pl. המבשה) m. a contriving, device Ecc. 7, 29; then a contrivance or invention, for war-like purposes, engines or instruments of war 2 Ch. 26, 15.

יה, חשביה, דושביה pr. n. m. (הי regards) 1 Ch. 6, 30, 26, 30.

קליי pr. n. m. (prob. invention) Neh. 10, 26.

pr. n. m. (perh. purpose of אין) Neh. 3, 10.

ווייין (fut. רְּיִייִין) mimet. akin to רְּיִיין (סְיִין) which see, to hush, to be silent Is. 62, 1; to be still, quiet, of waves Ps. 107, 29; w. יְבִי, e. g.

קביבי השְּהַייְה lest thou be still (and refrain) from me (see on שַהַה I) Ps. 28, 1. — Hiph. השְהַה (part. השְהָה to keep silence Ps. 39, 3; to rest or be quiet Is. 57, 11; to silence, to quiet, w. 5 Neh. 8, 11.

בּילוּטוֹן pr. n. m. (thoughtful, r. בּישָׁהַ) ו Ch. 9, 14.

רשון: Chald. (def. תשובא m. darkness Dan. 2, 22, i. q. Heb. השוב

Nទ្ធាយក្ត pr. n. m. (perh. nakedness, cf. r. កុយក្) Ezr. 2, 43.

יושׁרָקִים, see אָהַשׁרּקִים.

akin to בְּבְּיִה, to be needful, part. pl. f. מְשְׁהָן, perh. in Ezr. 6, 9; to have need, part. pl. m. בְּיִבְּיִר, w. and inf. Dan. 3, 16.

רשׁחוּל Chald. (c. רְשִׁחוּל) f. need, necessily, what is wanted Ezr. 7, 20.

רְשְׁרֵוּ Chald. adj. m. needful or necessary, only in Ezr. 6, 9 לְּבָּוֹ מוּחִלְּי and what is needful; from רְבָּוֹ as Chald. רְבָּוֹ angry from רְבָּוֹ; but see

יֹחַמֵּילָרה, see הַתַּמִילָרה.

חושם, חושים see חשים.

הָשָׁרְק, see הְשָׁרִּק.

(fut. akin to pin, pin, to hold Job 16, 5; to withhold, keep back 2 Sam. 18, 16; w. 72 from Gen. 22, 12; to preserve Job 33, 18, cf. Ps. 19, 14; w. 3, to reserve for Job 38, 23. — Niph. acin to be checked, mitigated, of pain Job 16, 6; to be spared, reserved, w. 5 for Job 21, 30.

מוֹלְיבֶׁר (only pl. מְשְׁבֶּרִם) adj. m. dark; as subst. pl. dark places or darkness (Gram. § 108, 2, Rem. 2), only Is. 50, 10; r. מְשָׁרָהַ.

קְּשֶׁקָרם (only pl. בְּשֶׁקָר, see Gram. § 93, 8, Rem. d) adj. m. dark, fig. obscure, mean, only in Prov. 22, 29; r. חַשָּׁרָה.

प्रिम्म (w. suf. प्रम्म); r. नुम्म) m. darkness Gen. 1, 2; fig. of Sheol or Hades Ps. 88, 13; misery Is. 9, 1; ruin Job 18, 18; ignorance Job 37, 19; wickedness Prov. 2, 13, cf. τὸ σχότος Rom. 13, 12.

निष्ण (f. of नुष्ण) f. darkness, only in Mic. 3, 6.

קייבין, once הְשִׁיבֶּר Ps. 139, 12 (c. רְּבְּיִדְ Ps. 18, 12) f. darkness Gen. 15, 12.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to שַּׁלְּהָּ (which see), שְׁבָּהְ, to be relaxed, weak or prostrate. — Niph. (only part. pl. בּילְּבָּיה) to be relaxed or enfeebled, only in Deut. 25, 18.

prop. to blow or stir up, hence tempest; hence to shatter, to shake or beat to pieces Dan. 2, 40.

to be bright; fig. to be affluent.

Ezr. 2, 19.

שׁשֶׁׁדֹ, see שׁשִׁאַח.

קריים pr. n. (perh. affluence) of a place in Judah Josh. 15, 27.

קרבור pr. n. (perh. brightness) of a station of the Israelites in the wilderness Num. 33, 29.

לֹבְשָׁחֵ (prob. from מַחַּה, w. the formative ending לּבְּיָב, as in בְּיַבְּיַב, נוֹ אַבְיַבְיּב, w. הַ וֹסְבָּיב, וֹלְבְיִבְּיִב, w. הַ וֹסְבִּיב, וֹלְבְּיִבְּיִב, w. הַ וֹסְבִּיב, וֹלְבְּיִבְּיִב, m. bright metal, burnished copper, gold-brass Ez. 1, 4 (cf. χαλκολίβανον, prob. for καλκολίπαρον Rev. 1, 15); r. בַּיְהָ.

קְּבְּיִבְּיִי (prob. from שְּׁהְיִי w. the adj. ending ין , cf. יוֹאָרָה; only pl. (הְשִׁבְּיִר adj. m. splendid; fig. wealthy, noble Ps. 68, 32.

رُّنِي (obs.) akin to مَانِ i. q. Arab. مُسَّمَ, to be bright or beautiful.

יה splendour, ornament, only of the brilliant breast-plate of the High Priest Ex. 28, 15; but perh. יולהן is akin to יולהן bosom, hence perh. a corselet.

(fut. hum.) i. q. hop,
1) to strip off foliage of trees Ps.
29, 9, the bark Joel 1, 7; to make bare
Is. 52, 10. 2) to draw off, separate,
hence hum; to take off water at the
top or surface Is. 30, 14; to skim off,
leaving the dregs or lees undisturbed
Hag. 2, 16.

קְּשִׁקְּי (pl. c. הְשִׁמָּר) m. what is divided off, a flock of goats, only in 1 K. 20, 27; r. קְּשָׁרָּ.

ישׁרָ, הְשַׁרָ, prob. akin to אָנוּי, הְשַׁרָ, ppj III, to hold or bind together,

hence fig. to be attached to, to love warmly, w. ב, of amorous feeling Gen. 34, 8, of love to God Ps. 91, 14, of God's love Deut. 7, 7; without ב, Is. 38, 17 בשלה בשלה לשלה לשלה לשלה לשלה hast loved my soul (delivering it) from the pit of ruin (Gram. § 141); w. and inf. to delight or love to do anything 1 K. 9, 19. — Pi. to join, fasten together Ex. 38, 28. — Pu. to be fastened together Ex. 27, 17. Hence

תְשׁוּקִים (only pl. הְשָׁקִים, הְשׁוּקִם m. attachments, connecting rods or poles Ex. 27, 10.

רְשֶׁקְ (w. suf. הַשְׁקִר Is. 21, 4) m. attachment, delight 1 K. 9, 1; r. בְּשָׁרָ

of a wheel i. e. that which connects the rim and the nave, only 1 K. 7, 33; r. pun.

(obs.) i. q. שְּׁבֶּף, Arab. בֹּבֹר, to bind together, to combine; hence

קשר m. only pl. השרים prop. gatherings i. e. of the spokes; hence the nave of a wheel, only in 1 K.7, 33.

קיים (c. רְישָׁהַ f. a gathering of waters, a cloud 2 Sam. 22, 12; the parallel passage (Ps. 18, 12) has רְישָׁהַ.

עניים (obs.) akin to הַּשָּׁבְ, שַּׁשָּׁבָּ, to be dry, withered, hard. Hence

שׁתָּבֶּה, m. i. q. Arab. בֿתְּיָה , dry grass, hay Is. 33, 11; קְּבָּה מִייָם לַּתְּבָּה grass of the flame, i. e. readily burnt up Is. 5, 24.

ר. הקה; w. suf. השְהַחְ Gen. 9, 2) 1) adj. m. (pl. הקהן broken e. g. the bow 1 Sam. 2, 4 (see Gram. § 148, 1); fig. panic-struck Jer. 46, 5.

2) subst. fear, dread Gen. 9, 2, cf. Job 41, 25; r. nnn.

חות pr. n. m. (an object of fright, r. חות Gen. 10, 15; whence patron. און הואר Hittite.

להוד (fut. הבהה) prob. akin to שהוד to haste, hence to snatch up (fire) Prov. 6, 27; w. בל from the hearth Is. 30, 14; w. בל Prov. 25, 22 for coals אַרָּה שָּׁלֵּה thou hurriest (i. e. quickly layest) on his head (Gram. § 141); fig. to snatch or pluck away Ps. 52, 7.

הַחָּחָ, f. terror, only Gen. 35, 5; r. הַחָה.

הארל m. bandage for a wound Ez. 30, 21; r. לְּחָלוּל

חתחת (only pl. מַחְחַתְּהָ) m. terrors, alarms, only in Ecc. 12, 5; r. חתה.

תק (patron. of רח which see)
m. Hittite 1 Sam. 26, 6, pl. מיים
2 K. 7, 6, also רח ביים
3 Gen. 23, 5; f. רחהה Ez. 16, 3, pl. חקרות 1 K. 11, 1,
also רח מיים Gen. 27, 46; a race of
people dwelling in the region of
Hebron Gen. 23, 7.

רְבְּיִרְיִם (r. רְבְּיִהְים (r. רְבְּהָיְם (r. רְבְּיִהְם in their terror from their might, i. e. in the dread of them proceeding from their power Ez. 32, 30. — Also as fem. patronymic, see

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to ryun, החה to cut or sever, fig. to decide. — Niph. החה to be determined, w. אם concerning Dan. 9, 24.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to בְּחַלְּה, to bind, surround; hence to swathe. — Pu. and Hoph. to be swathed, הְחַבֶּה לֹא thou wast verily not swaddled Ez. 16, 4. Deriv. בְּחַבָּה and

hand Job 38, 9.

קרק pr. n. (perh. concealment) of a city in Damascene Syria Ez. 47, 15.

בַּחָתֵל (fut. בַּחָהָב) akin to הָּתָּהָ, בשָׁם, בעָם, Arab. בֿבֿה, to enclose, to wrap or shut up, w. בער around, to hide Job 9, 7 (cf. קנר בפר); esp. to seal, w. acc. Is. 8, 16; w. = of the seal 1 K. 21, 8; w. 2 of the thing in which the seal appears Job 37, 7; fig. to seal up, i. e. to reveal under seal or as a secret to be kept, w. a, Job 33, 16 mm, bycca on their instruction he puts a seal; to complete or finish Dan. 9, 24 Dinish השאים (K'thibh) for to finish the sins, i. e. till they are ended, where the Q'ri is להקם to complete. — Niph. Emms to be scaled Est. 3, 12. — Pi. to shut up Job 24, 16. — Hiph. שחחרם to shut up, to stop Lev. 15, 3. Deriv. בחות חיתם.

to seal up Dan. 6, 18.

בתות m. a seal, scal-ring Ex. 28, 11; see בתות.

Ez. 28, 12; r. Dpp.

אָרְאָהָ f. a seal, seal-ring Gen. 38, 25; r. בּקרָה.

toenclose, combine, join affinity; hence part. m. jun father-in-law (i. e. wife's father; opp. but the husband's father) Ex. 3, 1; f. rund mother-in-law (i. e. wife's mother) Deut. 27, 23. — Hith. to form mutual affinity, by giving and taking daughters in marriage, w. ru Gen. 34, 9, w. z Josh. 23, 12, w. 5 2 Ch. 18, 1. Hence

תְּחָיִים (c. תְּחָהַ, w. suf. תְּחָהַ, pl. מְחָהָים m. bridegroom Is. 62, 5; son-in-law Gen. 19, 12; in general, marriage-relation 2 K. 8, 27; תְּחָהָ a blood-spouse, designation of a newly circumcised infant Ex. 4, 25.

הקרות f. espousals, nuptials Cant. 3, 11; r. תְּקוֹי,

קריין, (fut. קהורי) akin to הייוק, קיין, קיין, to catch, seize, as a beast of prey Job 9, 12. Hence

robbers, only Prov. 23, 28.

(fut. הַחְרָי) perh. akin to הַחָּים, to break through, w. בְּ Ez. 8, 8; to break into a house, w. acc. Job 24, 16; to row Jon. 1, 13; hence הַחָּהַיִּם.

בתות (fut. הַתַּד, in pause הַתַּד, אָרָת, w. ה cohort. החתה) prop. to cut up, to break or crush (see Pi.), hence fig. to be dismayed (cf. L. frangi metu, ἐχπλήττεσθαι) Deut. 31, 8; w. מפנר at the face of Jer. 1, 17; w. מָן at Is. 30, 31. - Niph. מרת (fut. רַחַה) to be alarmed Mal. 2, 5. — Pi. חַחַה to dismay Job 7, 14; to be shattered Jer. 51, 56. — Hiph. החה (fut. רְחִיתוֹן, Hab. 2, 17 for רְתְּקְּרָ, Gram. § 20, 3, Rem.; הַתְּקָרָ Jer. 49, 37 for יווחרוי) to break Is. 9, 3; to terrify Job 31, 34, Jer. 1, 17. - Prob. mimet. akin to Arab. (which see), L.cudo, cædes, فرات .خُتْ W. câd, Gael. catha (battle), E. quash, squash, G. quetschen.

777 m. 1) dismay Job 16, 21. 2) pr. n. m. (terror) 1 Ch. 4, 13.

Teth, the ninth letter in the Heb. Alphabet, hence used as the numeral for 9; whence  $\mathfrak{V}$  (i. e. 9+6) for  $\mathfrak{I}$  15 (see Gram. § 5, Rem. 3). Its name  $\mathfrak{I}$  (whence  $\mathfrak{S}$   $\mathfrak{I}$   $\mathfrak{I}$   $\mathfrak{I}$  prob. means a rolling, r.  $\mathfrak{V}$  hence perh. serpent, which is rudely pictured in the common form and in the Phenician  $\mathfrak{S}$ ,  $\mathfrak{S}$ ,  $\mathfrak{S}$ . Its sound (indicated by  $\mathfrak{I}$  or  $\mathfrak{I}$ ) is a hard  $\mathfrak{I}$  articulated at the back of the mouth, Gram. § 6, 2, 3.

 $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}$  קירַץ  $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}$  קירַט , אָבָע  $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}$  אינָט , קינָם  $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}$  עונע  $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}$  עונע  $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}$  עונע  $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}$  עונע  $\mathbf{I} = \mathbf{I}$ 

שׁל seems to be a format. pref. in (בּי תְּתָרוֹ (בְּי מָבְּרוֹ (a variety of Hiph.), prop. to cause to be hot; see Gram. § 55, 5.

אַבּט, see אַדע.

Chald. i. q. Heb. טים, to be bright, good, hence to be happy, to rejoice, w. בין Dan. 6, 24.

אטאט, see אזט.

ට්ට Chald. (i. q. Heb. ා්ව) adj. m. good Dan. 2, 32; pleasing Ezr. 5, 17.

pr. n. m. (God is good) Is. 7, 6; another in Ezr. 4, 7.

לבים, (obs.) perh. akin to יוס, to be good, pleasant; hence בים,

לְּבֹבֶּלְ (only pl. מְבַּדּלְּרֵם m. head-dress, turban, only ii. Ez. 23, 15 (Sept. τιάραι βαπταί, Vulg. tiaræ tinctæ), called so prob. because dipped in rich dye.

ת בוּהר m. a summit, mountain, Judg. 9, 37 descending בֵּיבֶם טַבּוּר רָאָבֶיך from the height of the land (cf. בְּיבָיב יָהְיִרִים in ▼. 36), cf. Ez. 38, 12; r. קבַר = טַבַר II.

מוֹת (imper. מְּבֶּׁי (Gen. 43, 16) akin to מְבָּי, 1) to slaughter cattle Ex. 21, 37, esp. for food (not for sacred use as expressed by מְבֵּין) 1 Sam. 25, 11. 2) to kill men, to massacre Ps. 37, 14; hence

ানুট্ৰ (w. suf. লানুট্ৰ) m. 1) a slaughter, killing of cattle Is. 53, 7; of men, butchering Is. 34, 2. 2) fig. slaughtered beast, i.e. butcher's meat, for a feast or meal Prov. 9, 2. 3) pr. n. m. of a son of Nahor Gen. 22, 24.

m. prop. slayer, butcher, hence 1) a cook 1 Sam. 9, 23. 2) executioner, then life-guard of a king, acting also as executioner of his death sentences, בים של Gen. 37, 36 (later בים בים 2 K. 25, 8) captain of the body-guard.

n. Chald. executioner, hence body-guard Dan. 2, 14.

ਜ਼ਰ੍ਹ f. a cook 1 Sam. 8, 13; r. ਸਤੂਹ

하다그런 (r. ㅋ크라) f. 1) a slaughtering of cattle Ps. 44, 23. 2) flesh of a butchered beast, meat 1 Sam. 25, 11.

מבְּחַת pr. n. (slaughter) of a

place in Syria 1 Ch. 18, 8; for which we find Tipi in 2 Sam. 8, 8.

(fut. ὑΞτ) akin to ϶τΞ, το, Arab. ἐκο, λοταβ. ἐκο, λο

pr. n. m. (אַבְּלְרָהוּ has plunged i. e. consecrated) 1 Ch. 26, 11.

(fut. יְּבֶבֶּע) akin to בָּבָּעׁ (which see), 1) to sink, press into, then to impress in a yielding or plastic substance, hence רַבָּבָּע a signet. 2) intrans. to sink, go deep, e. g. in mire, a pit, w. בְּ Ps. 9, 16; 1 Sam. 17, 49 בַּנְבְּעִרוֹן and the stone sank (or went deep) in his forehead. — Pu. to be sunk, over-whelmed Ex. 15, 4. — Hoph. צַבְּעִרוֹן to be sunk, immerged Jer. 38, 22; to be laid deep, settled Prov. 8, 25; hence

תְּבְּיִם (w. suf. יְהַיְבְּיַם, pl. הִיבְּיַם, c. הִיבְּיִם) f. a signet, seal-ring Gen. 41, 42 (see בְּיִם); then a ring of any sort Ex. 25, 12; 35, 22.

מְבְּעֹם pr. n. m. (signets or impressions) Ezr. 2, 43.

רבר (obs.) akin to בָּבָּד, רבּד, Chald. בְּבָּר, to swell or heave up, project (as a hill); hence בַּבּּדּר.

קב רבון pr. n. m. (for שַבְרַבּוֹן

good is Rimmon) of a Syrian, father of Benhadad 1 K. 15, 18.

m. name of the tenth Heb. month, from the January to the February new-moon Est. 2, 16. --- Probakin to Sans. tapas (winter), Copt.  $\tilde{\tau}_{1}^{2}$ ; hence winter-month.

רְּבְּיֵבְ pr. n. (perh. pleasantness, r. בְּבְיִי of a place in Ephraim Judg. 7, 22.

אלורים (c. ישְׁהוֹרִים, רְּיִבְּיִרָּיִם, pl. ישְׁהוֹרִים, adj. m., f. ישְׁהוֹרִים (r. ישָׁה, bright, clean, pure, a) physically, opp. to filthy Zech. 3, 5; β) artificially, unalloyed, of gold Ex. 25, 11; γ) ritually, opp. to אַשָּׁי, Lev. 10, 10; δ) morally Ps. 51, 12 ישׁרוּר בּיבִּי מְשׁרוּר Also perh. as subst. for ישׁרְיּי purity Prov. 22, 11.

אבר, to shine, to be bright, hence to be or become clean, pure, a) physically 2 K. 5, 12; β) ritually Lev. 13, 6; γ) morally Ps. 51, 9. — Pi. אבר, to make clear or clean, the heavens Job 37, 21; to purify, silver Mal. 3, 3, a land Ez. 39, 12; of persons, ritually Num. 8, 6, morally Ps. 51, 4. — Pu. to be cleansed Ez. 22, 24. — Hith. אבר אולים אולים וויים אולים וויים וויים מור ליים וויים וויים אולים וויים וויי

עָהָרוֹי (w. suf. הַחָרָם Lev. 12, 4, בְּהָרוֹי Ps. 89, 45) ו) brightness Ex. 24, 10; Ps. 89, 45 הַשְׁהָבוֹי בְּשָׁהְרוֹ thou hast caused to cease from his splendour, i. e. hast diminished it: this form is prob. for בְּשָׁהָרוֹי (מַשְׁהָרוֹי purification Lev. 12, 4.

(ritual) Lev. 13, 35; רְבָּי שְׁתְּי, cleansing (ritual) Lev. 13, 35; רְבָּי שְׁתָּי, blood of purification, of a woman after child-birth Lev. 12, 4. 2) purity (moral) 2 Ch. 30, 19; ר. הַבְּיַב.

(Qal obs.) prob. to be miry, dirty, akin to Arab. שָּׁבָּשׁׁ mire; hence in Pilp. אַטְאָם to sweep away dirt (cf. וְשַׁיִּדְ to clear away ashes, from וְשַׁיִּדְ, only in Is. 14, 23 אַבְּאָמָדְהָ בְּמָטְאָבָיִהְ מַמּוֹלְ אַנְיִים מָּמִי מַא and I will sweep her (Babylon) away w. the besom of destruction, cf. 2 K. 21, 13. Hence ביים and אַבְאַבְיִבָּי.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb.

Tip, to twine or bind together, of the
bowels when hungry or perh. tightly
girded and braced (as among American Indians) for better enduring the
want of food; hence to fast. Deriv.

ליבור (perf. 3 pl. ירשר Cant. 4, 10; fut. ירשר יישר prob. akin to ירשר prob. akin to ירשר II, יוף, 1) to be bright, goodly, pleasant Num. 24, 5. 2) to be cheerful, happy, w. בל, 1 Sam. 25, 36. 3) to be good or well, to please, used impers. or as adj. w. ל, 1 Ps. 119, 71 ביום לו is right or well for me, i. e. it goes well w. me; Job 10, 3 ביום לספה it please thee?; w. לא, 1 Sam. 20, 12; w. בשרבר Num. 24, 1; w. לא in later style Est. 1, 19. — Hiph. ביים סר ביים, see its forms and meanings under ביים. Hence

adj.m., πτίτυ f. 1) good (καλός), in the widest sense (opp. to Στ) as indicated by the root, e. g. of land or soil, fertile Ex. 3, 8, of cattle in good condition, fat Gen. 41, 26, Lev. 27, 10, of trees, fruitful 2 K. 3, 19 (cf. Luke 6, 43), of fruits, fresh, sound Jer. 24, 2, of gold, fine Gen. 2, 12, and so of other things as the context may require or suggest, e. g. as affecting the senses, fair to the eye Gen. 6, 2, pleasant to the ear Ps. 45, 2, sweet to the smell Is. 39,

2, nice to the taste Gen. 2, 9. Used of persons, good morally Prov. 12, 2, kind 1 Sam. 25, 15, cheerful 1 K. 8, 36, happy Is. 3, 10; used of things, great or ample Gen. 30, 20, right or true Jer. 6, 16. 2) as subst. (see שוב and מיבה good, דט אמאסע, the right morally, virtue Prov. 11, 27 (cf. Gen. 2, 9), a good or benefit Job 2, 10, welfare or prosperity Ps. 25, 13. - Perh. as adv. well, καλῶς, 3) pr. n. (perh. in Ruth 3, 13. fertile) of a region beyond Jordan Judg. 11, 3, prob. Τούβιον in 1 Mac. 5, 13.

ארכר הוה pr. n. m. 2 Ch. 17, 8.

Ps. 199, 66 DID DID goodness, of a thing, Ps. 199, 66 DID DID goodness of discernment, i. e. good sense; often of God, benignity Jer. 31, 14. 2) beauty, splendour Hos. 10, 11, Ex. 33, 19. 3) joyousness, w. Di Is. 65, 14. 4) good luck, prosperity Prov. 11, 10. 5) collect. good things, blessings Deut. 6, 11. 6) the best or choice Gen. 45, 18.

מובר (which see for the meanings), often used as subst. like מובר 2, good, a blessing Ps. 86, 17; a benefit Ex. 18, 9; welfare Job 9, 25; Ps. 16, 2 מובר בל בלר my happiness is not above thee, i. e. thou art my highest good; goodness, Neh. 6, 19 אוֹני ווּר וּבּי  וּבּי  וּבּי וּבּי וּבּי וּבּי וּבּי וּבּי וּבּי וּבּיי וּבּי וּבּיי וּבּי וּבּיי וּבּיי וּבּי וּבּיי וּביי וּבּיי וּבּיי וּבּיי וּבּיי וּבּיי וּבּיי וּבּיי וּבּייי וּבּיי  וּבּייי וּבּייי וּבּייי וּבּייי וּבייי וּבייי וּבּיי וּבּייי וּבייי וּבּיי וּבייי וּבייי וּבּייי וּבּיי וּבייי וּבּיי וּבּי וּ

קרה מובירה pr. n. m. (good is יה ) of several men, α) Neh. 2, 10; β) Ezr. 2, 60; γ) Zech. 6, 10. Sept. Τωβίας.

i. q. Chald. אָנָיָם, Arab. i. q. Chald. אָנָיָם, Arab. i. q. Chald. אָנָיָם, Arab. i. q. Chald. אָנָיָם, Arab.

ווי (3 perf. אים for אים Is. 44, sa if from אים, to daub, smear

over, e. g. a wall w. mortar, to plaster Lev. 14, 42; to besmear (eyes) Is. 44, 18; part. pl. w. two acc. Ez. 13, 10 ben in the part behold them daubing it over (with) lime or white-wash.

— Niph. (inf. nish) to be plastered Lev. 14, 43. — Perh. akin to τέγγω, L. tingo, G. tünchen, E. tinge. Deriv. The, ting.

אווא (obs.) perh. to be sticky, slimy; hence perh. פים which see. Perh. also to coil; hence perh. פים (serpent) name of the letter ב

השנים (only in pl. השנים) f. bands, fillets Ex. 13, 16, esp. prayer-fillets (הְשְׁבְּיִהְ) Deut. 6, 8 or Jewish phylacteries (φυλακτήρια, Mat. 23, 5), i. e. parchment-strips inscribed w. passages of the law, and at prayers worn as amulets on the forehead and the left wrist of the worshipper.

The r. is prob. בשנים (comp. בשנים from בשנים).

(Qal obs.) akin to לְּטַלְ, fo lift, to cast; hence — Hiph. בְּטִיל to throw or hurl, e. g. a spear 1 Sam. 18, 11, a person Jer. 16, 13, a storm Jon. 1, 4. — Hoph. בְּטֵיל (fut. בְּטֵיל, once בְּטֵיל Job 41, 1) to be cast, as a lot Prov. 16, 33; to be cast out Jer. 22, 28; to be cast down, prostrated Ps. 37, 24. — Pilp. בְּטֵלְטֵּל to hurl down Is. 22, 17; hence בְּטֵלְטֵּל בַּיִל Prob. akin to בְּטֵל, הַלְתָּל בָּעָל, Sans. tul, L. tollo, τλάω, W. dala, toulu.

(obs.) akin to סין I, to be soft, sticky; hence יִדּין.

(obs.) perh. akin to সূচ্চ্ II, to bind, collect; hence চহুল্ল :

ווו (obs.) perh. akin to יבָּיָב,

to wait or watch for, to expect; hence perh. פַרוֹם, פַרוֹם.

וו (obs.) akin to הור II, to go round, surround; hence בינהר, בינהר, בינהר, בינהר.

III (obs.) akin to אדו III, THE III, to arrange, set in a row or order; hence אבט 2.

שהר (pl. טירי , c. טירים ) m. 1) a wall or enclosure Ez. 46, 23; r. שהר II. 2) a row Ex. 28, 17; a course or range 1 K. 7, 12; r. ונר

Chald. (def. טרָרָא) m. i. q. Heb. צדר, rock, mountain Dan. 2, 35; perh. akin to טַבּוּר.

to fly, to dart or dash upon the prey, like the eagle Job 9, 26. — Hence Syr. Local, ταῶς, L. pavo (τ = p), G. pfau, E. pea-cock; perh. the bird's name is Sanscrit.

רְיָםְ Chald. (see r. אִיְם; cf. רְיָם from אִיִם) f. a fasting; hence adv. fastingly, without food, only in Dan. 6, 19.

שונט see שורת.

ארובי Chald. (obs.) i. q. אַדְיִד,

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to הַּיִּה, to drive or thrust; hence to shoot. — Pil'el הְיִה to shoot, part. בְּיִה shooters of the bow, i. e. archers, only in Gen. 21, 16; see Gram. § 75, Rem. 18.

(only in pl. nine) f. the reins, as the learned Jews say, tracing the word to r. nap, because the kidneys are covered w. fat Ps. 51, 8, Job 38, 36.

ווֹחְיִים m. a mill, hand-mill, only lam. 5, 13, i. q. Syr. וְבָּׁבּיּיִי, r. זְּרָיִבָּי, r. זְרָיִבָּי,

ישרור, see ישרור, see בחור,

التين see التيالية.

רְשִׁרֵּין (fut. רְשִׁרֵּין) prob. akin to Chald. אּרְיָט אָרִין (which see) to pound, crush Ex. 32, 20, fig. to oppress Is. 3, 15; esp. to grind w. hand-mill Num. 11, 8, fig. in Job 31, 10 אַבּוּרָר אִּעָהִין bet my wife be another's concubine, i. e. be sexually embraced by him (so the Sept., Vulg. and Targum), cf. a like use of μύλλω, L. molo (whence mulier). Part. f. pl. בּיוּבוֹרִין Ecc. 12, 3 the grinders, i. e. the molar teeth. Deriv. יְיִוֹיוֹטְ and

said of the teeth Ecc. 12, 4.

וֹתְבֶּה, (obs.) prob. akin to הַּתְּה, to burn, to inflame, esp. of the fundament; hence

ים (only in pl. מְדְרָים) m. prop. inflammations (of the anus) i. e. piles, emerods (only in Q'ri for the K'thibh מָּבֶּלִּים swellings) Deut. 28, 27.

חַרָּט m. plaster (on a wall) Ez. 13, 12; r. הווים.

שְׁבְּיט m. clay Is. 41, 25; mud, mire Ps. 18, 43; 69, 15. ..... The r. is בידט, or איט, redupl. איטאט.

רְיִנְא Chald. (def. טִינָא) m. clay Dan. 2, 41; r. הון = טוון.

שרות (r. פררות II; pl. מירות) f. a wall, around a place Ez. 46, 23; an enclosure, e. g. a castle in Cant. 8, 9; an encampment or pastoral village for cattle and their keepers Gen. 25, 16, Ps. 69, 26.

שָׁלֵּר (in pause שָׁלָּ, w. suf. יָבֶּלָּר; r. בְּלֵּר I) m. dew Gen. 27, 28.

Chald. i. q. Heb. dew Dan. 4, 12.

about (in tatters), to be torn; then perh. to be mended in pieces or patches; only in part. pass. אילי spotted (as if in patches or pieces) Gen. 30, 32, Ez. 16, 16. — Pu. part. patched, Josh. 9, 5 חילי בעלות מעליות בין sout-ed sandals.

יִטְלָּרָאָרם, see יִטְלָּאָרם.

(obs.) akin to πτυ, to be fresh, young; perh. akin to θάλλω, τέρην, L. tener, W. tyner, E. tender. Hence του and

עלה (כ. מְלֵה) m. prop. what is young, hence a lamb 1 Sam. 7, 9. Cf. Syr. לבילן boy, ובילן girl.

שלמל, see ישלמל; whence

מַלְמֵלֶהוּ f. a hurling down Is. 22, 17.

קָלְּיִרם (only in pl. שְלָּאִרם לָּרְיּם לַּרְּרָם (only in pl. שְלָּאִרם לָּרָם (oram. § 93, 6, Rem. 6) m. i. q. שְלָּכָּוּ (r. הָּשָׁרָם lambs, in Is. 40, 11, and prob. as pr. n. of a place (prob. for שֵלֶבּים) in 1 Sam. 15, 4; cf. בַּילָם (סִרָּה שָׁלָּאִרם)

I (obs.) akin to τις, Arab. to bedew, distribution in to distribution, Arab. to distribution to stalkaw, L. stillo, to fall gently or in drops; hence τις.

II (Qal obs.) i. q. אַלָּצָּ II, to over-shadow, to cover. — Pi. אַנָּי to cover over, w. beams or rafters (cf. קרח, II) Neh. 3, 15.

Chald. i. q. Heb. לְבֶׁלָ II.

— Aph. אַטְלֵל to seek or find the shade
Dan. 4, 9.

الكُمْ (obs.) akin to Syr. مُكْرِد, to oppress; hence التأكير, perh. also

pr. n. (oppression or lambs) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 24, which may perh. (w. a corruption in the name) be the same as that in 1 Sam. 15, 4 called אַלָּאָרָם, which see.

າ້າລາ້ຽ pr. n. m. (oppressed) Ezr. 2, 42.

אָסָט (fut. אַסָטָי, inf. הַאָּדָטָ inf. אָרָטָיָ Lev. 15, 32) prob. akin to Aram. נמע, to plunge; then to be soiled or sullied, polluted (opp. to טחר to be bright), esp. used of ritual uncleanness of persons and animals Lev. 11, 1-31, also of things Lev. 15, 4 - 26. Fig. to be unholy (morally), w. 3 of cause or manner Ps. 106, 39. - Niph. נטמא (2 pl. בממחם) Lev. 11, 43, Gram. § 74. Rem. 4) to defile oneself, to become unholy, w. 3 of that wherein Ez. 20, 7, w. 3 as to what Ez. 20, 31: on נטברני in Job 18, 3 see under אָבָיָה. — Pi. אָבָיָ 1) to make unclean, to profane Lev. 15, 31; to defile, violate a woman Gen. 34, 5. 2) to declare unclean Ez. 20, 26; to unconsecrate or disqualify a priest Lev. 13, 3. - Pu. to be made unclean, to be defiled Ez. 4, 14. — Hith. (fut. אַשָּטָּד, Gram. § 54, 2, b) to make oneself unclean Lev. 21, 1, Hos. 9, 4. — Hothpa. only in Deut. 24, 4 to be defiled, see Gram. § 54, 3. Hence

মান্ত্ৰ adj. m. (pl. চাম্চ্ৰ), f. নাম্চ্ৰ, unclean ritually Lev. 5, 2; unholy (morally) Job 14, 4; Ez. 22, 5 মেন্ত্ৰ চট্ৰো the unclean of name, i. e. of unholy repute.

קראָבוּ f. only in Mic. 2, 10, same as

নিম্মান (r. মন্ত্ৰ) f. uncleanness (ritual) Lev. 5, 3, impurity (moral) Ez. 39, 24; fig. an unclean thing Judg. 13, 7.

i. q. אָפֶה, prob. in Job 18, 3 יְּבֶּדְ ii. q. אָפֶה, prob. in Job 18, 3 ייִבְּי יִבְּי we are become unclean (i. e. contemned) in your eyes, but many prefer to render it we are stolid, taking אָפָה as akin to בּבָּי, Chald. בּיִנ to shut up (the mouth).

רְשִׁבְּי, (fut. יְשִׁבִּי,) prob. akin to יְשִׁבְּי, to hide, conceal Josh. 2, 6, Job 3, 16; esp. under ground, to bury Gen. 35, 4; fig. to lay up, keep Job 20, 26 יִישְׁבָּיְרָ בְּעַבְּיִין בְּעַבְּיִין בְּעַבְּיִין בְּעַבְּיִין בּעַבְּיִין בּעַבְּיִין בּעַבְּיִין בּעַבְּיִין בּעַבְּיִין בּעַבְּיִין בּעַבְּיִין בּעַבְּיִין מוּלְיִבְּיִין מוּלְיִבְּיִין מוּלִיבְיִין was intended. Used ironically in Prov. 19, 24 the sluggard hides (i. e. dips) his hand in the dish. In Job 40, 13 יְבְּעַבְּיִן in the hidden means prob. in darkness. — Niph. to hide oneself Is. 2, 10. — Hiph. to secrete 2 K. 7, 8. Hence

אָנָק (obs.) prob. akin to אָנָג, II, to enclose, contain; hence

אָבֶּי (w. suf. טְיַבְּאָרָ) m. a basket Deut. 26, 4.

קבים, Syr. (Qal obs.) prob. akin to pin, Syr. (Qal obs.) prob. akin to Pi. to sully, defile, only in Cant. 5, 3.

(Qal obs.) i. q. רְאָהָ, Syr. בּעְּלָ, perh. akin to רְאָהָ, to wander.

Hiph. רְאָהָי to cause to wander, to lead astray, only in Ez. 13, 10.

ליביב (fut. רְּטְבֶּם) to taste Job 12, 11; to relish 2 Sam. 19, 36. Fig. to understand Ps. 34, 9; to perceive Prov. 31, 18: comp. L. sapere (whence F. savoir), also E. taste (intellectual as well as physical). Chald. i. q. Heb. בּשְׁטֵּי used only in Pa. בְּשֵׁי to cause to taste, to feed Dan. 4, 22.

DYD m. 1) taste, of food Ex. 16, 31; flavour Job 6, 6. 2) fig. discernment, good sense 1 Sam. 25, 33, Prov. 11, 22. 3) a decision or decree Jon. 3, 7.

DDD Chald. m. i. q. Heb. מַצָּם 3, a decree Ezr. 6, 14; but mostly in form of

II to load, only in Gen. 45, 17 טַּעָנוּ burden ye; akin to שָּעָגוּ.

קבי, perh. akin to מום II (cf. בְּעָתר – מָתַר – מַתַר – מָתַר – מַתַר – מַתְר – מַתְ

to spread; hence Fig. — Pi. Fig. 1) to spread wide, to stretch out, e. g. the heavens Is. 48, 13. 2) fig. to cause to stretch, to make to grow, to nurse, perh. in Lam. 2, 22, where others perh. rightly take it for a denom. of Fig. 1, and so meaning to bear upon the palms, to dandle or fondle in the arms. Hence

רבים (pl. רְּיִהְיִם) m. 1) the spread hand, palm, esp. as a measure of 4 fingers, hand-breadth 1 K. 7, 26; Ps. 39, 6 thou hast set my days רְיִהְיִם hand-breadths, i. e. very short; hence prob. רְּבָּים as denom.; see רְּבָּים a term in architecture, a corbel 1 K. 7, 9.

កម្មាំ m. i. q. កម្មាំ 1, hand-breadth Ex. 25, 25; r. កម្មាំ.

dandlings, caressings of infants in the arms, only in Lam. 2, 20; see Gram. § 108, 2, Rem. 2.

לבים (fut. לשבי) perh. akin to לשבי to besmear, to lay on, hence to charge, impute Job 13, 4, w. לא ס of the pers. Ps. 119, 69; w. לא ס of thing Job 14, 17 המשל על בעל בעל מון and thou imputest over (i. e. more than) my guilt.

I to mince, of gait, only in Is. 3, 16 הַלְכָּנְה מִלְכָּנְה וֹלִיהְ וְיִשְׁלוֹתְ מַלְכָּנְה in Is. 3, 16 הַלְכָּנְה מִלְכָּנְה מִלְכִּנְה manely the coquettish women in their affected manner; prop. to toddle, trip along,

hence 55 (which see). — Prob. a mimetic r. akin to G. tappen, trippeln, E. tap, trip, pitapat.

ק בולם II (obs.)i. q. מולם, which see.

בּבְר Chald. (obs.) akin to Heb. פָב ווו צָּבַר, to project, to be pointed or sharp; hence

רבריך Chald. (pl. מבריך) m. i. q. Heb. צפריך, prop. a point, hence nail of a man Dan. 4, 30; claw or hoof of an animal Dan. 7, 19.

to be greasy or fat, hence fig. to be dull, stupid (cf. דְּשִׁבֶּין Is. 6, 10), only in Ps. 119, 70; comp. the like use of παγύς, L. pinguis.

កិទ្ធិស្ថិ pr. n. f. (prob. drop = ការុង), r. កុង្សា 1 K. 4, 11.

to push or drive on, hence to persist, Prov. 27, 15 The accontinual dropping from the roof.—

Prob. mimetic, akin to Arab. 3,5, Syr. 2,4, Sans. trad (to press), L. trudo, E. thrust.

Chald. i. q. Heb. 770, to thrust out, drive forth Dan. 4, 22.

נילה (which see) to be fresh; hence פרים.

only in K'thibh of Ruth 3, 14 for טרום not yet.

ליבות (Qal obs.) i. q. Chald. דְּבְּרָתְּה to labour, to tire; only Hiph. דְּבָּרִתְּה to cause to tire, only in Job 37, 11 with rain he (God) burdens (or fatigues) the cloud. Hence

תְּחָבֶּי (w. suf. מְבְּבְּבֶּע m. an encumbrance Deut. 1, 12; a burden Is. 1, 14.

יסרה (r. טָרָה) m. only in fem.

קרְהָּד, fresh, of a wound Is. 1, 6, of a jaw-bone Judg. 15, 15.

to wait for, to expect; hence perh. comes

עַרָם (r. שוּר I, or טָיַטָ; cf. בֶּרֶם) m. prop. expectation, prospect, בַּטַרֶם I'E Is 28, 4 in prospect of harvest, i. e. before it came; used elsewhere as adv. prospectively, i. e. not yet, before, hence always w. fut. or inf. (except in 1 Sam. 3, 7, Ps. 90, 2, Prov. 8, 25, where the perf. occurs), Gen. 2, 5; Zeph. 2, 2, w. inf. הלדת where also we have בטרם לא יבוא before there shall not come (for before or lest there shall come), as in the Ger. ehe er nicht kommt (see Gram. § 152, 2); Hag. 2, 15 מַנַרָם שוֹּם אָבֶן from not yet to lay a stone, i. e. before the laying of a stone (comp. ים in Is. 46, 10).

קייר (fut. קייר, קייר, קייר Gen. 49, 27) 1) to pluck or tear off, from a tree or plant (cf. δρέπω). 2) to rend, tear in pieces, as wild beasts Deut. 33, 20, as enemies or warriors Gen. 49, 27; fig. of God Ps. 50, 22, Hos. 6, 1.

— Niph. to be torn in pieces Jer. 5,

6. — Pu. קרָב, to be mangled, torn in pieces Gen. 37, 33. — Hiph. to cause to tear up food (i. e. to give to eat), to feed (cf. τρέφω) Prov. 30, 8. Hence τρομ.

ל (obs.) perh. akin to Arab. לכני to be fresh, hence perh. to sprout forth, to luxuriate; hence perh. אָבָרָה 1. --- Perh. akin to θρύπτω, G. treiben, E. thrive.

বিট্ adj. m. fresh (r. চাড়), of a leaf, only in Gen. 8, 11, where it may mean newly plucked off, r. চাড়.

תְּבֶּלְ m. 1) r. בְּדְלֵּהְ fresh leaf (cf. בָּלָּהְ Ez. 17, 9. 2) r. בְּדְרָב, prey of wild beasts Job 4, 11; Ps. 76, 5 בַּרְרֵב mountains of prey, i. e. whence the enemy makes prowling inroads; food Prov. 31, 15.

רַבְּקְבְּיִנְ (r. קְּיַבְּטְ f. collect. what is torn, cattle torn by wild beasts Gen. 31, 39; booty Nah. 2, 13.

Ezr. 4, 9, Sept. Ταρφαλαΐοι, a people from whom colonists were sent to Samaria; perh. same as the Ταπουροί dwelling on the east of Elymais.

Yôdh, the tenth letter in the Heb. alphabet, hence used also for the numeral 10. The name דָּרָ = דְּוֹדְ ) means a hand, which is rudely figured, with out-stretched fingers, in the oldest characters, e. g. , , , (see Table

of Ancient Alphabets); whence the Greek Ἰωτα. Its force is that of y, a semi-consonant readily changing into the vowel î (Gram. § 7, 2), which is sounded not as in Eng. but as in Keltic and German or French, as in pique.

" interchanges - 1 w. its kindred

feeble-letters א, ח, and esp. ו (see under each, also Gram. § 69) e. g. יָלָּר = רָלָּר אָפָּר = רָלָּר אָפָּר = רָלָּר אָפָּר = רָלָּר אָפָר = רָיָב ר יָנָד ה יָנָד ה יָנָד ה יָנָד ה יִנְד ה יָנָד ה יַנָּד ה יִנָּד ה יַנָּד ה יַנָּד ה יִנְּד ה יַנָּד ה יִנָּד ה יַנָּד ה יִנְּד ה יִנְּד ה יִנְּד ה יִנְי ה יַנִּד ה יִנְּד ה יִנְד ה יִנְד ה יִנְּד ה יִנְד ה יִנְי ה יִי וּיִי ה יִנְי ה יִנְי ה יִנְי ה יִנְי ה יִנְי ה יִיי ה יִיי ה יִיי ה יִי יִי בּי יִי בְּי ה יִיי ה יִיי ה יִיי ה יִי בּי ה יִיי ה יִי בְּיִי ה יִיי ה יִי בְּיִי ה יִיי ה יִיי ה יִי בְּיִי ה יִיי ה יִיי ה יִי בּיי ה יִיי ה יִי בְּיִי ה יִי ה יִי הְיִי ה יִיי ה ייי ה יִיי ה ייי ה יִיי ה יִיי ה יִיי ה ייי ה יי

appears also as a formative ending in — and —, in adj. forms (see Gram. § 86, 2, 5) e. g. קרלר, רגלר; prob. akin to Sans. -yas, Gr. -tos, -aios, L. -ius, -eus, E. -y (airy).

אָרָה akin to אָרָה, אָיָה, אָרָה, אָרָה, זאָר, to long for, w. אָ, Ps. 119, 131.

i. q. της, to be becoming, suitable, w. 3 of person, only in Jer. 10, 7; cf. Syr. Δμε becoming to, πρέπον τινί.

יאר, see אור,

יָה , אוֹנְרָרה pr. n. m. (הָּדְּנַרְרּה gives ear) Jer. 35, 3, 2 K. 25, 23; for which רְוַנְרָה Jer. 40, 8; רְוַנְרָה Jer. 42, 1.

דיר, pr. n. m. (he, i. e. God, gives light) Judg. 10, 3 (in N. T. Ἰάειρος Mark 5, 22); patron. יְאָרָדּר 2 Sam. 20, 26.

וֹת (Qal obs.) i. q. אָרָל, to be wry; hence fig. to be dull, foolish.

— Niph. איז to be foolish, to dote
Is. 19, 13; to act the fool Num. 12, 11.

בּלְר (Qal obs.) akin to אַלָּד II, prob. Syr. Jo, to will, wish. — Hiph. fut. apoc. איר to will, to

venture or set about (Sept. ἄρχομαι), w. h and inf., Gen. 18, 27; to consent Judg. 17, 11; to be content or pleased Josh. 7, 7. — Sanscr. val, βούλομαι, L. volo, G. wollen, Engl. will, W. ewyllu; cf. Syr.

III (obs.) i. q. אול II, to be in front, to begin; hence אָנים, בּוֹל, בּוֹלָאָל

prop. to gleam, glitter, as the surface of a stream in the sun-light; hence to flow, run fast: perh. hence

הייה אין די הייה pr. n. m. (הייה heals, r. הייה) Zech. 6, 10; also Josiah king of Judah 642—611 B.C. 2 K. 23, 23.

יְאָרְרָי pr. n. m. (perh. for יְאָרְרָּי i. e. פּי spies out, r. ותור I) 1 Ch. 6, 6; but אָרְיִי in v. 26. לד, (obs.) i. q. מוֹם, hence perh. מוֹם Ez. 43, 11, for מוֹם.

(Qal obs.) i. q. Arab.

to shout (in battle), to shout afar or aloud; hence τίτι — Pi. τίτι το call aloud, cry out Judg. 5, 28. ....

Mimet. akin to μχ II, μχ II, Syr.

τιμπρεt-call, ἴαμβος, θρίαμβος (=τρι + ἴαμβος), L. triumphus, E. hubbub, whoop, hip-hip! W. wbain, ivoub.

רְבֶּלְה (w. suf. בְּלְה, once הְבָּלְה, once בְּלְה, once בְּלָה, once בְּלָה, once בְּלָה, once בּלְה, once בּלְה, once בּלְה, once protect fine moves r. בְּלָן, if hence produce of the land Lev. 26, 4; fig. wealth Job 20, 28.

להות pr. n. (trodden, perh. threshing-floor, r. ביה or סים) of a city Judg. 19, 10, afterwards Jerusalem, gentil. n. קבה *Jebusite* Gen. 10, 16, also for Jerusalem in עיר היבה up. Judg. 19, 11 and without ייי in Josh. 15, 8, Zech. 9, 7.

pr. n. m. (he, i. e. God, chooses) 2 Sam. 5, 15.

pr. n. m. (he, i. e. God, understands) Josh. 11, 1.

לְבִּישׁ ז) pr. n. m. (perh. he shames, r. בּישׁ ) 2 K. 15, 10. 2) pr. n. (dry) of a city in Gilead, fully יְבֵישׁ בִּלְבִּי Jabesh Gilead 1 Sam. 11, 1, also יְבֵישׁ בָּלָבִי Judg. 21, 8; r. בַּבָּישׁ בָּלָבִי

וֹתְבֶל (Qal obs.) prob. akin to בְּלֵל ,בֵּלּל ,בִּלּל ,בִּלַל ,בִּלּל ,בִּלּל ,בִּלּל ,בִּלּל ,בִּלּל ,בִּלּל ,בִּלּל ,בִּלַל ,בִּלֹּל ,בִּלֹּל ,בִּלֹּל ,בִּלֹּל ,בִּלֹּל ,בַּלֹּל , בַּלֹּל ,בַּלֹּל , בַּלֹּל , בַּלֹּל , בַּלֹּל , בַּלְּל , בַּבֹּל , Chald. וֹחִיבִּיל (cf. , בְּבֵרִא , בִּבִּרִא , בַּבִּרָא ), to cause to flow or move on, as in a procession, to conduct Jer. 31, 9; to bring forward or present, gifts Ps. 68, 30.

- Hoph. Sam to be led or brought Is. 53, 7; to be escorted, in pomp and state Ps. 45, 15; to be brought forward or presented, of gifts Is. 18, 7.

II (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to בבל (which see), לבל to sound aloud or shout, esp. in joy and triumph; hence דּרָבל רְּרֹבָל

רבל Chald. i. q. Heb. יְבֵל I. —
Aph. יְבֵל to bring Ezr. 5, 14.

לְבֶל מִים 1) m. a stream; רְבְלֵּי מֵים streams of water Is. 44, 4. 2) pr. n. m. (stream) Gen. 4, 20; r. בַּל זוֹ.

יובל, see יבל.

רְבְּלֶעְם pr. n. (perh. stream or confluence of people) of a city in Manasseh Josh. 17, 11; for which בָּלֶבָם in 1 Ch. 6, 55.

הַבְּלֶח f. a running sore, ulcer, only in Lev. 22, 22; prop. adj. f. of obs. יְבָּל r. בָּבָי I.

(cf. בְּלֵב akin to אָבָּל , to long for, hence perh. to become attached, perh. hence

בְּכֵיי (w. suf. בְּכִיי ) m. broth r-in-law, husband's brother Deut. 25, 5 (cf. δαήρ, L. levir). Hence the denom. verb

brother-in-law, to perform the levirate, i. e. to marry the widow of one's deceased brother Gen. 38, 8.

רְבְּמְתוֹ (w. suf. רְבִּמְתוֹ ; the fem. of רְבָּמוֹ f. a sister-in-law, a brother's wife Deut. 25, 7; also a husband's brother's wife Ruth 1, 15.

(obs.) prob. akin to בַּלָּן, to

understand; hence הוּבְנָה in K'thibh of Job 26, 12, where the Q'ri has הוביקה.

pr. n. (perh. God understands) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 11; of a city in Naphtali Josh. 19, 33.

רְבְּיֵרְרְ pr. n. (he, i. e. God, causes to build) of a city in Philistia 2 Ch. 26, 6; still called by the Arabs يبنا Yebna.

רְבְּיְרָה, רְבְּיְרָה, pr.n.m. (הְיָנְהָה)
1 Ch. 9, 8.

(obs.) prob. akin to נילם (which see), to tread down, trample; hence perh. בּבּבּר

עבן (obs.) akin to זב, Arab. to shine, to be splendid; hence הַבָּי.

(obs.) akin to Paz, Ppz, Arab. 3., to pour or gush forth, hence

pin pr.n. (gushing out) of a stream near Mount Gilead, flowing into the Jordan Gen. 32, 23; now called وادى زنا Wady Zerqa.

יברכור pr. n. m. (הָדָ blesses)
Is. 8, 2.

לבשר (fut. יבשר, דבש, pl. יבשר, pl. יבשר, pl. יבשר, w. prep. יבשר Is. 27, 11, inf. c. fem. form יבשר Gen. 8, 7) to dry up, of vegetation Is. 15, 6, of the ground Gen. 8, 14, of bread Josh. 9, 5, of bones Ez. 37, 11, of a paralysed arm, to wither 1 K. 13, 4, cf. Mark 3, 1; to be drained, to become dry, of water Job 14, 11; fig. to fail, of strength Ps. 22, 16. — Pi. ביבשרו to make dry Job 15, 30, also Nah. 1, 4 where

(Gram. § 69, 3, Rem. 6). — Hiph. Trinto make dry, to wither, of vegetation Is. 42, 15; to dry up, of water Josh. 2, 10. Intrans. to become dry, of vegetation Joel 1, 10; fig. of joy, to cease Joel 1, 12.

(Qal obs.) i. q. צוֹם (which see), used only in — Hiph. היבים to put to shame 2 Sam. 19, 6. Intrans. to feel ashamed Jer. 2, 26; to be put to shame Jer. 48, 1; to cause shame or act shamefully Hos. 2, 7.

עלב" adj. m., השבין f. 1) dry Job 13, 25. 2) pr. n. (dry) of a city i. q. שיבי, 3) pr. n. m. (dry) 2 K. 15, 10; see שיבין.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb.

기뱃크, f. prop. the dry, hence dry ground Ex. 14, 16; the dry land, as opp. to the sea Gen. 1, 9; r. 교고.

רְבְּעָּוֹם pr. n. m. (fragrant, r. בְּעָּה)
1 Ch. 7, 2.

רְשֶׁבְּיֵרְ f. i. q. הְשָׁבִי, the dry land Ps. 95, 5, Ex. 4, 9.

רשׁבְּשׁיִי Chald. (def. אַהְשֶּׁבִי) the dry land; fig. the world Dan. 2, 10.

pr. n. m. (he, i. e. God, redeems) Num. 13, 7.

(only part. pl. רֹנְבֵרֶם) i. q. (which see) to cut up, to plough Jer. 52, 16, Q'ri of 2 K. 25, 12; hence

Jer. 39, 10.

pr. n. (high, r. נְּבָה) of a place in Gad Num. 32, 35.

ו (Qal obs.) akin to יָנַעָּד, to be pressed or pained. — Niph. רְנָאָד,

for הַּבְּיֵּה, only in part. m. הַבְּיִּה (pl. c. בַּבְּיִּה), f. הַבְּיִה afflicted, grieved (pl. בּבְּיִה בַבְּיִבְיה Lam. 1, 4), בּבְּיִה הַבִּייִה (those afflicted (far away) from the sacred assembly (see Gram. § 141) Zeph. 3, 18. — Pi. to put to grief (הַבְּיִה = הַבְּיִה הַבְּיה § 69, 3, Rem. 6) Lam. 3, 33. — Hiph. הַבְּיִה to afflict, cause to be grieved Is 51, 23.

II (Qal obs.) i. q. πζη II, Syr. ο to expel (cf. ἄγω); to separate or remove. — Hiph. πζη to take away or remove, only in 2 Sam. 20, 13.

וֹנְלְי, r. רְגוֹנְם (w. suf. רְגוֹנְם, r. יְגוֹנְם I) m. affiction, sorrow Gen. 42, 38.

מלון adj. m. fearful Jer. 22, 25; r. בֹּרִי.

קר. n. (tarrying-place, r. אין, pr. n. (tarrying-place, r. אין) of a place in Judah Josh. 15, 21.

ביל adj. m. wearied, only in Job 3, 17; r. בנע .

רביב" (ר. מביב") m. labour, toil Gen. 31, 42; a work done w. labour Job 10, 3; gain, earnings of labour Is. 45, 14; pain or labour of producing offspring) Job 39, 16.

לקלי, (only c. רְּצָּבֶּח) f. weariness, only Ecc. 12, 12.

קבל pr. n. m. (an exile, r. בָּלָּדְּ Num. 34, 22.

(obs.) perh. akin to Arab. , to press or crush; hence prob. ب; see חبة.

to pain; to labour, toil Is. 49, 4; w. I of the work Josh. 24, 13, also w. acc. Is. 47, 15; w. I for Hab. 2, 13; to be weary Is. 40, 31; w. I of the cause Ps. 6, 7, Is. 43, 22. — Pi.

to weary Josh. 7, 3. — Hiph. דוֹנְרִיצָ to cause to be weary, w. acc. of pers. and בְ of means Is. 43, 23. Hence

m. labour, wages (earned by toil) Job 20, 18.

יָבֶּרֶעַ i. q. יְבֶּרֶעַ 3, adj. m. weary, exhausted Deut. 25, 18; fig. of words, weak, flagging Ecc. 1, 8; r. בָּבָּרַ

Chald. (i. q. Syr. ; m. a heap, stone-heap Gen. 31, 47.

לְבֶּרְתָּ, רְבִּרְתָּה (only in יְבֹּרְתָּה, הָיִבְּרְתָּה ) akin to יְבֹּרְתָּה (ii, i. q. Arab. בִּּרָּה ; to fear, to be afraid of w. acc. Job 3, 25, w. בְּבִּרְר Deut. 9, 19; hence בְּפַבְּר.

רַר (c. יַדָר, w. suf. יָדָר for לְּדֶׁכֶּם Gram. § 27, 3, Rem. 2, a; dual יִדֵים, c. יְדֵיִם; pl. הָדִיח, c. הַדְיִם) f. 1) prop. the out-stretching member (r. וו TIII which see), hence the hand Ex. 21, 24. The dual is gen. used for the two natural hands Zech. 13, 6, rarely for the plur. e.g. Job 4, 3; but the pl. ירוֹת only for artificial or imaginary hands, e. g. tenons Ex. 26, 17, axles 1 K. 7, 32. 2) fig. power, force Gen. 16, 12; help Deut. 32, 36; a slap or stroke Ex. 9, 3. 3) fig. the side of a thing, e.g. the brink of a stream Ex. 2, 5; hence w. prep. ליד at the side of, near 1 Sam. 19, 3, also w. like sense בָּעֶד 1 Sam. 4, 18, אל־רֶד 2 Sam. 14, 30, בל־רַד 2 Sam. 15, 2, צל־רַד Num. 34, 3; hence also שיים both sides, on each hand, e. g. רָחַב יְדֵיָם wide on both hands i. e. in all directions Ps. 104, 25. 4) fig. space or place Deut. 23, 13, רְדָיָם places or parts Josh. 8, 20; hence, part, portion Dan. 12, 7; pl. דוֹח parts or times (adverbially) Gen. 43, 34, Dan. 1, 20. 5) fig. a monumental pillar 2 Sam. 18, 18; way-mark Ez. 21, 24. - Many idio-

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matic expressions are formed w. 77 which must be explained to suit the context, e. g. the hand is against (2) somebody i. e. does him harm Gen. 16, 12, also with (2) somebody i. e. to assist 2 Ch. 30, 12; the hand of God is (i. e. rests) on (בל אל) somebody 1 K. 18, 46, Ez. 1, 3; to turn (דשרב) the hand against (בל) somebody Am. 1, 8; to give the hand (נְחָדְ רָד) i. e. to pledge by striking hands 2 K. 10, 15, also in the act of submission Jer. 50, 15, also w. กกุด ו Ch. 29, 34; יד לְרָד hand to hand, i. e. from generation to generation, ever, but w. negative, never Prov. 11, 21; ברד by means of Num. 15, 23, with 1 Sam. 14, 34, near Job 15, 23, בַּרָדֶם at their side 1 8am. 21, 14; מרָד after the hand i. e. ability or manner of 1 K. 10, 13; בין ידים between the hands, i. e. on the breast Zech. 13, 6 (cf. בין ערנים = on the forehead). — Other forms will be seen under the various verbs w. which יָב is used, e. g. מֶלֶח ,נַתֶּך.

רְהָן, W. suf. רְּהָהָם; dual רְּהָהָם; f. i. q. Heb. דְּהָהָם; dual בְּיֵר f. i. q. Heb. דְּהָהָם; to place in the power of Dan. 7, 25; בְּיֵר from the power of Dan. 6, 28.

Chald. (Pe al obs.) i. q. Heb. דָּהְ: I, to utter; then fig. 1) to confess. 2) to praise. — Aph. אַדְהָּא Dan. 2, 23, also contract. ביות Dan. 6, 11) to praise, celebrate.

דְּבְּלְהְיּ. pr. n. (perh. povertystricken, r. קּאַל of a city in Zebulon Josh. 19, 15.

יְרְבָּלֵי pr. n. m. (honeyed) 1 Ch. 4, 3.

I (obs.) i. q. 🖚, Arab.

ני, to love warmly; hence יְדִידּר,

II i. q. דָּדָּה II, to cast or throw lots, only in 3 pl. perf. דָּדָּה Joel 4, 3, Nah. 3, 10, Obad. 11. Cf. דְּדָּה II.

I (Qal obs.) prob. akin to והדר I (which see), to sound forth, speak out. - Hiph. חודה (fut. חודה), also יהוֹדָה Neh. 11, 17, Gram. § 53, Rem. 7) 1) to confess Prov. 28, 13; w. א respecting Ps. 32, 5, 2) to praise, i. e. to mention aloud Gen. 39, 35, also w. 5 Ps. 92, 2. 3) to sing, of a choir singing together, hence חקיה – Hith. הקינה ו) to confess, respecting or against oneself Dan. 9, 4; w. acc. of charge Lev. 5, 5; w. איש Neh. 1, 6. 2) to praise, w. א of pers. 2 Ch. 30, 22. - Mimet. akin to Sans. îd (sing), vad (speak), àsiòw, ἄδω, αὐδή, ψδή, W. gwêd (tell).

ון (imper. יְרָה) akin to יְרָה, prob. to יְרָה, הְיָהָ II, יְרָה II, יְרָה (which see) to throw or cast Jer. אָנָה (inf. יִרָּה Zech. 2, 4) to throw, cast e. g. stones Lam. 3, 53 יְרָהָה for יְרָהָה (Gram. § 69, Rem. 6).

III (obs.) to stretch forth, extend; hence 7.

ברד Lam. 3, 53, for דְּרָהּ fut. Pi. of נְּרָהּ I, cf. Gram. § 69, Rem. 6. Cf. דָרָה II.

דר pr. n. m. (loving, for דרוֹ, r. I) 1 Ch. 27, 21.

pr. n. m. (judge) Neh. 3, 7.

יהרב pr. n. m. (much known or knowing) Neh. 10, 22.

קרה pr. n. m. (r. יְדָה I, praising or confessing, from obs. subst. ייִדיק 1 Ch. 9, 16; also יִדִידוּן 1 Ch. 35, 15, and יְדִירוּה Neh. 11, 17 K'thibh.

ा pr. n. m. (= जि loving) Ezr. 10, 43 Q'ri.

ביין" (c. יידי) adj. m., ויידין f. (pl. יידין) lovely, pleasant Ps. 84, 2; as subst. one beloved, a friend Is. 5, 1; pl. m. beloved ones Ps. 60, 7; pl. f. loves or delights Ps. 45 (title); r. דֵרָד. I.

pr. n. f. (beloved) 2 K. 22, 1.

only fig. a beloved object Jer. 12, 7.

a name of Solomon, given by the prophet Nathan 2 Sam. 12, 25.

र प्राप्त pr. n. m. (perh. he thanks न:) 1 Ch. 4, 37.

pr. n. m. (known of God)
1 Ch. 7, 6.

יִדרתהן, see יִיִרתהן.

ָרֶדְּכָּם, see יָדְרָבָּם.

pr. n. m. (prob. tearful) Gen. 22, 22.

לה fut. Qal of לְּבֶּל Gram. § 67, Rem. 3.

127 1 Sam. 2, 9 for 127 fut. Niph. of ppg Gram. § 67, Rem. 11.

I (fut. יַרַע, once יַרַע Ps. 138, 6 Gram. § 70, Rem.; inf. abs. בָּיֹדַ, c. רַשָּׁהַ, רַעָּהַ; imp. צַּהַ, once רַשָּׁה Prov. 24, 14) perh. akin to יְבֶר I to fix or settle (by the eye or mind, cf. L. cerno); hence 1) to know, by seeing Ex. 2, 4, by feeling Gen. 19, 33, by hearing Lev. 5, 1; hence to understand Gen. 8, 11, w. 3 of the means Ex. 7, 17; to be aware Jer. 50, 24; to respect, opp. to buy, Job 9, 21; to be acquainted with Ps. 36, 11, Deut. 9, 24, part. act. ירֵק pl. w. suf. my acquaintances Job 19, 13, part. pass. בדוע known Is. 53, 3 בדוע הליה known (i. e.the acquaintance) of

disease as one much afflicted; to have sexual intimacy, of the man Gen. 4, 17, of the woman Gen. 19, 8; to know of or about, w. 2 Gen. 19, 33, w. לכל Job 37, 16; to be knowing or skilled as to any thing Gen. 25, 27; to discern, w. בַּרן and לֻ Jon. 4, 11; to know how, w. inf. Jer. 1, 6, also w. fin. verb Job 32, 22 (see Gram. § 142); absol. to know or have knowledge Job 8, 9; hence יִדְעָּרם i. q. חַכָּמִים Job 34, 2. – Niph. נודע (fut. רוֹדֵע, דוֹדֵע) to be perceived, known Gen. 41, 21; to know oneself Jer. 31, 19; to be or become known, w. 📮 of the means Ex. 33, 16, w. 🦫 Is. 19, 21, w. 5x Ez. 20, 9 of pers. to whom. Impers. it is known 1 Sam. 6, 3. — Pi. to cause to know, to teach w. two acc. Job 38, 12. — Pu. only in part. מְדָרָע well known, w. suf. קרְבֶּר my acquaintance Ps. 31, 12; בְּרָבְּעָר (K'thibh) something well known or notorious Is. 12, 5. — Po'el. to shew or appoint, only in 1 Sam. 21, 3 (see Gram. § 55, 1). -Hiph. הוריע (imp. הוריע) to cause to know, w. two acc. Jer. 16, 21; w. 5 of pers. and acc. of thing Ex. 18, 20; to teach i. e. to chastise, to give a severe lesson by punishment Judg. 8, 16, but see יַדֶע II. — Hoph. הוֹדַע (for החבע, Gram. § 69, Rem. 7) to be made known, w. אל Lev. 4, 23; part. f. מּוּדְעַח (Q'ri) Is. 12, 5 (see Pu.). — Hith. דְּחְלֵּהֶל (Gram. § 69, 2) to make oneself known, w. אל to Gen. 45, 1; of God, to reveal himself Num. 12, 6. --- Prob. akin to Sans. vid (know), είδω, L. video, G. wissen, E. wit, Irish eidir, W. gwydh (knowledge).

II (Qal obs.) perh. akin to גָּרֶע , בְּרֶע , to cut; hence perh. to lacerate, only in Hiph. in Judg. 8, 16 בּיֹרֶע בְּרֵם and he caused to lacer-

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ate therewith the men of Succoth, but see Hiph, of דָרָע I.

ביר Chald. (fut. יְרָדֵע Dan. 2, 9) i. q. Heb. יְרֶדְע, to perceive, understand Dan. 2, 8; to know Dan. 5, 22; part. pass. יְרִדְע known Ezr. 4, 12. — Aph. וורִדע (fut. יְרָדוֹדְע, part. יְרִדְע to make known, w. b of pers. Dan. 2, 15; to cause to know, w. two acc. Dan. 2, 23.

pr. n. m. (intelligent) 1 Ch. 2, 28.

רדיר: pr. n. m. (היי knows) 1 Ch. 9, 10.

יְדְלֵּיִר (pl. יְדְלֵּיִר) m. prop. a knowing one, hence a wizard (= G. Weiser, E. wise one; cf. Arab. בול, prop. intelligent, then magician)
Lev. 19, 31; fig. a wizard spirit Lev. 20, 27; r. יִנִי I w. adj. ending יִיבּי.

דה", the poetic, shortened form of החיף, (rather of הְדְּהֶיָה, see Gram. § 17) having the same meaning Ex. 15, 2; sometimes in union w. בְּדְהָיָה Is. 26, 4 or אֲבָּהְרַם Ps. 68, 19. In prop. names it is changed into דְּרָהְיִּ, בְּיִהְיִּם, בּיִּהְרָם.

(fut. obs. to be supplied from דְּבֵּי, imp. בֹּיִן Prov. 30, 15, w. בְּיבָּי, imp. בֹּין Prov. 30, 15, w. בְּיבָּי, chort. בְּיבָי, f. בִּיבָּי, pl. בִּיבָּי, see Gram. § 69, Rem. 2) of same sense as בְּיבָי, akin to Arab. בַּיבָּי, Syr. בַּיבַי, Chald. בִּיבָי, to give; in Ps. 55, 23 we have perf. w. suf. בְּיבָי בְּיבָּי בִּיבְי בִּיבְי what he hath given to thee i. e. thy lot (cf. בַּיבִי Josh. 15, 19), see Gram. § 121, 4; but cf. בַּיִר. Elsewhere only in imper. give! yield up! Gen. 29, 21; set! place! Deut. 1, 13; used for rousing come on! Gen. 11, 3. — On בּיבִי see under

Chald. (imp. בת Dan. 5, 17; part. act. בתר Dan. 2, 21; part. pass. בתר used as a perf. tense-form she was delivered up Dan. 7, 11; בתר they were given Ezr. 5, 14) i. q. Heb. בתר; used only in perf., the inf. and fut. being taken from the inf. and fut. being taken from to give Dan. 2, 21; w. \$ 2, 23; w. בתר Dan. 2, 38; to yield up, as the body for burning Dan. 3, 28; to set or lay a foundation Ezr. 5, 16.—

Ithpe. בתר to be given Dan. 4, 13; to be given up, w. בתר Dan. 7, 25.

ת. a gift; fig. lot, condition, perh. in Ps. 55, 23; but see under

(Qal obs.) denom. from הקרות or החוד , akin to Arab. (סל to become a Jew. — Hith. הירות to make oneself a Jew, to turn Jew, only in Est. 8, 17.

pr. n. (for דְּהֹר praise) of a town in Dan. Josh. 19, 45.

יי, pr. n. m. (leader, r. ייָדָּה) 1 Ch. 2, 47.

קרול ; short forms of יריי or or יריי, only used in prop. names; see פּרָי.

י pr. n. m. (living one, r. אָדְיָה) a king of Israel, B.C. 884—656 1 K. 19, 16; also a prophet 1 K. 16, 1.

ארק" Ecc. 11, 3 fut. apoc. Qal of חוָת, for און w. א paragogic, Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, e.

pr. n. m. (m, keeps) a king of Judah, B.C. 611, 2 K. 23, 31: also a king of Israel, B.C. 856—849 2 K. 10, 35.

יהואָלי pr. n. m. (prob. הַּיְ supports, r. אַני II) a king of Judah, B.C.

877—838 2 K. 12, 1: also a king of lsrael, B.C. 840—825 2 K. 13, 10. Cf. ជម្លាំ.

אָבֶר fut. Aph. of אָבָר

לוהדית Chald. i. q. Heb. הַרְּהְיָת Judea, land of Judah Dan. 2, 25; also the people (cf. Arab. كَهُورُدُ , كَهُورُدُ the Jews; hence denom. דְּתְּדְיֵבֶּיּדְ, see בַּיִּתְּדִּיִּבָּיִי

ור הונים Neh. 11, 17 for הונים fut. Hiph. of הידה, Gram. § 53, Rem. 7.

ין (פוליים properties of the kingfem. רוליים, a citizen of the kingdom of Judah, a Judean 2 K. 16, 6; after the captivity a member of any tribe, a Jew, a Hebrew Neh. 1, 2, fem. a Jewess 1 Ch. 4, 18.

ין ארי pr. n. m. (Jew) Jer. 36, 14. יו דרי אין Chald. (only pl. יו דרי מול def. מין מול Jew Dan. 3, 8.

1) adj. f. used as adv. (Sept. Townsier:) in Jewish, i. e. in the Jewish tongue 2 K. 18, 26. 2) pr. n. f. (praised) Judith Gen. 26, 34.

ירון pr. n. of the only true and eternal God among the Hebrews Ex. 6, 3. This name (often shortened into ירוב, שירוב, הייר, אין היירוב, היירו

of nin to be, either in Qal or in If in Qal, it means He Hiph'il. is, i. e. the Supreme Being, the Eternal, as may appear from Ex. 3, 14, where God names himself אהרה אשר אהרה αnd simply אשר אהרה (cf. δ ων καί ό ήν καί ό έργόμενος in Apoc. 1, 4), and it should be pointed יהיה yehwe; but if in Hiph., it means He causes to be, i. e. the Great First Cause (cf. ἐν αὐτῷ γὰρ ζῶμεν καὶ χινούμεθα χαὶ ἐσμέν Acts 17, 28) and should be pointed אַדְתָּיָה yăhwè (see Gram. § 17 at end). But when the Jews felt the name to be appr,τον i. e. too sacred to be uttered, they read אַרֹנֵר (Sept. ὁ Κύριος, Lord) instead; hence its vowels are put to in the Q'ri or Massoretic text. --Hence with prefixes this name is written מֵיָרחֹוָה, לֵירחוֹוָה, בַּרחוֹוָה, as if there stood בַּארֹנֶד, etc. (see Gram. § 102 at end). But when אֵדֹנֶד precedes דהוָה, the Massorites avoid repeating אָרֹנָי, give to יחוה the vowels of אֵרֹנָי and write ארני יחודה Lord God, as in is notably found in line יהודה Is. 50, 4. — יהודה 18 on the newly discovered Moabite Stone, set up 900 years B. C. by Mesha, king of Moab 2 K. 3, 4; see מַרשָׁעַם.

רְּוֹנְכֶּר pr. n. m. (הְּ is giver) 1 Ch. 26, 4.

רְּוֹלְוֹלֶלְיִי pr. n. m. (הְּיִ is gracious) 2 Ch. 17, 15.

pr. n. m. (Jehovah is omniscient) 2 K. 11, 4.

קרקר pr. n. m. (הְּי establishes) a king of Judah, B. C. 600, 2 K. 24, 6; also קנְרָהוֹא Jer. 22, 24.

pr. n. m. (הְּדֶּלֶרֶם pr. n. m. (הְּיָ sets up) king of Judah, B. C. 611—600, 2 K. 23, 34.

יה דורריב pr. n. m. (קדרב pleads) ז Ch. 9, 10.

רְהוֹרַכֶּל pr. n. m. (perh. for הְהוֹרַכֶּל,

migthy is יְהוּיְקֵרם for יוֹקִרם, cf. יְהוּיְקָרם for יְהוּיָקִרם Jer. 37, 3, but יְהַבּל in Jer. 38, 1.

בְּוֹלֶנְדֶב pr. n. m. (בְּיָנִב pr. n. m. (בְּיָנ is bountiful) 2 K. 10, 15.

ירוֹנְקּלְן pr. n. m. (הַּהָּלְּנְתְּלְּ is giver) 1 Sam. 14, 6; also רֹינָתָן 1 Ch. 2, 32.

רוֹכוֹי pr. n. m. (he increases)
Ps. 81, 6; see הוֹכוֹי.

יוועקון pr. n. m. (הי adorns) 1 Ch. 8, 36.

רוועקן pr. n. f. (הי, is delightsome, r. (עְיֵנֶן Ch. 25, 1.

Pרוֹצֶּרֶק pr. n. m. (הְיָּ is righteous) Hag. 1, 1; also רֹצִיִק Ezr. 3, 2.

קרקר pr. n. m. (הְּיָ is high) a king of Judah, B. C. 891 — 884, 2 K. 8, 16; also a king of Israel, B. C. 896—884, 2 K. 3, 1.

ירוֹשֶׁבְעַ pr. n. f. (הְּיָ is the oath, cf. צֵּלִּישֶׁבַע 2 K. 11, 2: for which in 2 Ch. 22, 11.

יְרוֹשׁׁבַּע, יְרוֹשׁׁבַע pr. n. m. (הֹיָ is help) Ex. 17, 9, Zech. 3, 1.

בּעָּיֶלְיִי, pr. n. m. (הַּיְ is judge) a king of Judah, B. C. 914 — 839, 1 K. 22, 41; also בּיִּעִים 1 Ch. 15, 24.

וֹתְי, fut. apoc. of הַּיָּה, Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, e.

יְרֵלְילֹרְ Is. 52, 5 Hiph. of יָרֶלִילֹרְ for יִרְלִילֹרְ.

מקרי (ר. יְּדְיּר adj. m. elated, arrogant Hab. 2, 5; but this may perh. be akin to Syr. io, Aph. iol to injure or molest (cf. E. harry), and so mean aggressive.

רוקה Chald. fut. of דָּוּוּ.

לה בול Is. 13, 20 for אָבְּיל fut. Pi. of אָבָּיל, Gram. § 68, Rem. 2.

יְהָשֶּׁלְאֵבְ pr. n. m. (he praises God)
2 Ch. 29, 12.

m. name of a precious stone, so called perh. for its hardness (r. בּיבֹּיי I), or rather for its brilliance (r. בּיבִּיי II) a diamond or adamant Ex. 28, 18.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. وَهُمَ , to tread or trample down; hence

to molest, hence fig. to be arrogant or aggressive; hence

יָהָתָלּה, see הָהָתָלּה.

בּאָלוֹי pr. n. m. (בּיְי is father) 2 Sam. 2, 24.

רֹאָּרוֹ pr. n. m. (הְּיָ is brother) 2 K. 18, 18.

יר אָרָן pr. n. m. (הָּי keeps hold) i. q. יְהוֹאָּחָד, wh. see.

קראל pr. n. m. (הְּיָ is might or God) a prophet Joel 1, 1.

ער אין דר. n. m. (prob. אין supports) 2 K. 12, 20, also אַרָהיאָט, which see.

בב (obs.) perh. akin to יָבֶב II, to shout aloud; hence

pr. n. m. (loud-shouting) Gen. 46, 13.

רְבָּב pr. n. m. (battle-shout, r. בָּבְי of a son of Joktan Gen. 10, 29; also of a Canaanite king Josh. 11, 1.

אבין היבל (pl. יבלים; r. לבין II, akin to יבלים which see) a blast, a loud sound, a shout or signal; hence לבין ביינון ביינון ביינון לביינון 
year of Jubilee i. e. of loud and joyous sound, namely the fiftieth year, which was announced to the people through the blowing of the signal horn or trumpet Lev. 25, 13; also without בָּבָל, Lev. 25, 28 בְּבָּה in the Jubilee.

This mimet. word (see בַּבָּל, II) is akin to L. jubilum, G. jubel, E. peal.

ירְבֶּל pr. n. m. (perh. jubilant, r. יבֵּל II) Gen. 4, 21.

רְבֶּל m. i. q. יְבֶּל, river, stream, only in Jer. 17, 8; r. בָּבָּן I.

יוֹנְבֶּד pr. n. m. (הְיָּ presented) 2 Ch. 31, 13, i. q. יְהוֹיְבָר.

יוֹדֶלֶר pr. n. m. (בְּיִי is mindful) 2 K. 12, 22.

אר יוֹדָל pr. n. m. (perh. קי lives, אין short for היה 1 Ch. 8, 16.

ירֹדְלֶן pr. n. m. (הן is gracious) 1Ch. 5, 35 i. q. דהותנן, hence ໄພάννης. הן, see העיר.

קר, pr. n. m. (הְּיָבְעוֹהְ knows) Neh. 3, 6. יוֹיְבָין pr. n. m. (הְּיָ establishes) Ez. 1, 2, i. q. יְדִוֹיְכִין.

ירְקְכְים pr. n. m. (הְדָּבָנִים) Neh. 12, 10.

יריבייב pr. n. m. (הְירִיבּ pleads) Neh.

יוֹכְבֶּי pr.n.f. (prob. הַ is glorious) the mother of Moses Ex. 6, 20.

ירְכַל pr. n. m. (potent) Jer. 38, 1. ראָכלי Ez. 42, 5 perh. for יאכלי fut. Qal of אַכּל

קבר Gen. 16, 11 for רולבדון part. fem. of ילב, see Gram. § 94, Rem. 1.

קיבים (pl. יְבִים Gram. § 96, c. יְבִים, poet. יְבִים, dual יְבִים יִּדְּים, r. יְבִים m. rarely f. Jer. 17, 18, day, either the period between sunrise and sunset, opp. to the night Gen. 1, 14; or the 24 hours inclusive of night (cf. יעץ- אַיִּוֹם אַבָּים 2 Cor. 11, 25) Gen. 7, 24.

day or season (cf. ή ήμέρα 1 Cor. 3, 13), thus e.g. it stands for a festival day Hos. 7, 5, a birth-day Job 3, 1, day of calamity Obad. 12, day of battle Is. 9, 3. As an adv. (= ביותם by day Ps. 88, 2; so also דֹם דֹם (Gen. 39, 10), בֶּכֶל־יוֹם וְיוֹם (Est. 2, יום ביום (Prov. 21, 26), כל־ היום הום (1 Ch. 12, 22), לרום ברום (2 Ch. 24, 11), day by day, daily, ברום ברום as day by day, i. e. daily 1 Sam. 18, 10. With the article (קילום Gram. § 109, Rem., § 150, 2), it means to-day Gen. 4, 14; at this or that day, hence Din immediately Prov. 12, 16, lately Judg. 13, 10; but also, in the day-time Gen. 31, 40; בַּיִּים according to to-day, now Is. 58, 4; מביום הואה as this day i. e. as things are now Gen. 50, 20; also about that time Gen. 39, 11; מְיוֹם from the time, since Deut. 9, 24. The pl. בַּכִּרם (rarely in Chaldee form ימין Dan. 12, 13) is used to express days Gen. 24, 55 or some days in Gen. 27, 44; or time Is. 39, 6 or some time Gen. 40, 4; also a year, e. g. זַבַרוֹ הַיָּמִים the yearly sacrifice 1 Sam. 2, 19; מימים ימיקה from year to year Ex. 13, 10. --- الله (Syr. محكل , Arab. is from יוּם or יָּמָה I to be warm or bright; perh. akin to ημαρ, ημέρα.

רוֹמִין, Chald. (def. איֹמָיז, pl. יוֹמִין, c. יוֹמָיז, def. יִמְיז, i. q. Heb. day Ezr. 6, 15.

(obs.) prob. akin to יְּמָם I, קָּמָם II, to be warm or bright; hence יִּנְם

Gram. § 100, 3) adv. by day Ex. 13, 21; daily Ez. 30, 16; all the day Ps. 13, 3.

(obs.) prob. to boil or bubble

up, to ferment; hence perh. בָּדֶן and (cf. קְמֵר from קְמֵר I, 2).

וריין בין (איני בין בין בין 1) pr. n. of a people and land, Javan, Ionia or Greece Gen. 10, 2; איני king of Greece i. e. Alexander the great Dan. 8, 21. Patron. רְּיִנִיי sons of the Ionians (cf. ulec 'Aֹצְמֹנֹשׁי), the Greeks Joel 4, 6. 2) pr. n. of a city in Arabia, now Yawân in Yemen Ez. 27, 19.—This noun is perh. akin to דְּיִנִי (which see) wine, and may denote vine-land, as Greece was famed for its wines and the worship of Bacchus.

הור m. prop. bubbling or oozing, hence mire or mud Ps. 40, 3; אָרָה mire of depth i. e. a bog or quagmire Ps. 69, 3; r. בְיָרָ.

יְתֹּנְרֶב see יוֹנָדֶב.

לְּכָרוֹ (pl. רְיֹנְרִם) f. 1) a dove Gen. 8, 8; קבר רֹנְרָהוֹ young doves Lev. 5, 7; my dove, a term of endearment addressed to a female Cant. 2, 14. The r. is prob. רְנָהוֹ II to coo or mourn. 2) pr. n. m. (dove) of a prophet 2 K. 14, 25.

רְּנָנִים patron. of דָנָה, only in pl. יְנָנִים Ionians; see in דָנָרִם.

pp (prop. part. of pp) m. 1) a sucking child Is. 11, 8. 2) a young twig, as it were the suckling of the tree, a shoot Is. 53, 2; cf. μόσχος.

רוֹנְקְחָ f. twig, shoot, branch Ps. 80, 12; r. בין.

יְרחוֹנָתָן, see רוֹנַתָּן.

רובית ייסו pr. n. m. (prob. He, i. e. God, gives increase) one of Jacob's sons and a patriarch Gen. 30, 24; בית ייסו (Josh. 17, 17), בין ייסו (Num. 26, 28), also הייסו alone (Gen. 49, 22) = Ephraim and Manasseh, the tribes descended from Joseph; in Am. 5, 6 בית ייסו is the ten tribes; in Ps. 80, 2 בייסו is the whole nation of Israel.

קברה pr. n. m. (הַּדְ gives increase) Ezr. 8, 10.

יוֹכֵאלָהו pr. n. m. (perh. for יוֹכֵאלָהוּ, let him help) 1 Ch. 12, 7.

רוֹעֵר pr. n. m. (הְיָ is witness)
Neh. 11, 7.

יוֹעוֹר pr. n. m. (הָּדְי is help) 1 Ch. 2, 6.

ינצץ see יוֹצֶץ.

יוֹעָלוֹ pr. n. m. (אַדְּ hastens, cf. r. מוֹאָ I) 1 Ch. 7, 8.

יוצדס, see ביתוצדס.

רבי (part. of יבי II) m. a fashioner or framer in general, then 1) a potter is. 41, 25; מְלֵר רוֹצֵר a potter's vessel i. e. earthenware Ps. 2, 9; a fashioner in stone or wood, a statuary is. 44, 9. 2) maker, creator, of God Jer. 10, 16. 3) i. q. אָרָאָר, a treasure, perh. in Zech. 11, 13.

יוֹקִים pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 4, 22, see

יוֹר 2 K. 13, 17 fut. apoc. Hiph. for דְּלֵר, r. דְּלֵר,

ארק" (or יוֹרֶה Prov. 11, 25 is watered, prob. fut. Hoph. for יוֹרָה; r. הַּיָה; r. הַיָּה.

, רוֹרֶה pr. n. m. (perh. = רוֹרֶה) Ezr. 2, 18, but הִירָם in Neh. 7, 24.

יהוד (part. Qal of יהוד) m. watering Hos. 6, 3; hence the autumnal or early rain, falling heavily in Palestine, from middle of Oct. till January, and preparing the ground for the seed Deut. 11, 14; opp. to שַּלְשָׁי Jer. 5, 24.

דרי pr. n. m. (perh. for רוֹרֶה an archer) 1 Ch. 5, 13.

יוֹרֶם 2 K. 8, 16, see רוֹרֶם.

דְּעָוֹב אָיִר pr. n. m. (kindness is returned) 1 Ch. 3, 20.

קר, n. m. (הָי causes to dwell, r. יוֹשׁבְרָה) ו Ch. 4, 35.

"אַרְשָׁרִיּי Jer. 22, 23 K'thibh for רְּשֶׁרָי part. fem. Qal of שָּׁרָי, w. י parag. (Gram. § 90, 3, a).

רושור pr. n. m. (perh. די presents, cf. יים) i. q. יים וויים 1 Ch. 4, 34.

יוֹשֵׁוֹיְדְיּה pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 11, 46; see יוֹשֵׁוֹיִ

ກະໜ້າ 1 Ch. 11, 43, see ນະໜ້າກາ.

רֹתְוֹם pr. n. m. (הְּיָ is perfect) a king of Judah, B. C. 759 — 743, 2 K. 15, 5.

תְּחָר , אֹחָר (prop. part. of תְּחָר I)
m. the remainder, the rest 1 Sam. 15,
15; gain, profit Ecc. 6, 8. As adv.
more, further Ecc. 2, 15; w. שָּׁר more
than Ecc. 12, 12; also besides Est. 6,
6; שְׁׁ בּּיִר שׁׁׁ besides that Ecc. 12, 9.
Hence

וֹיָ, זְּיָ fut. apoc. Qal of אָנָד, Gram. § 76, 2, b.

רבו Chald. (obs.) prop. akin to בּוֹלָי, to flow away, to escape; hence Shaph'el (Gram. § 55, 6) מֵיוֵנ (= Syr. בּוֹלָיב, cf. אַבּוֹיַנ (Shaph. of אַבְיֹן to cause to escape, to deliver Dan. 6, 28; see

i. q. Arab. رُزَى, to gather together, assemble: hence

רְאֵלֵי pr. n. m. (God's assembly)
1 Ch. 12. 3.

רְיִּדְיָ pr. n. m. (perh. for הָּיָ הִיּדְ, assembles, r. הְיָם II) Ezr. 10, 25.

7777 pr. n. m. (perh. roaming, r. 171 II) 1 Ch. 27, 31.

דְלֵיאָה pr. n. m. (perh. deliverance, r. אַנוֹן וֹלֵיאָה Ch. 8, 18.

דְיֵבְרָהְ, רְזַכְּרָה pr. n. m. (prob. for יְאַנְיְרִה קּה, הְיַ gives ear) Jer. 42, 1; 40, 8.

לְבְּלֵּךְ Gen. 11, 6 for זְּמֵיְדְ fut. Qal of מְזָיִן, Gram. § 67, Rem. 11.

]\_\_\_\_, see ]= I.

y (obs.) perh. akin to باتر , but same as Arab. وَغُعُ, to flow, run, as water; hence

רָרֵ m. sweat, only in Ez. 44, 18; cf. רוַנָּה.

רוֹיִין pr. n. m. (he shines forth)
1 Ch. 27, 8; r. דְּרָת

רְּדְרְדְרְיִי pr. n. m. (הְיָ shines forth)
1 Ch. 7, 3.

(fut. בְּחַר ) i. q. אָחַר, to be united, w. בְּחַר Gen. 49, 6, w. אַחַר Is. 14, 20. — Pi. דְחַר to make into one, unite Ps. 86, 11. — The fundamental notion lies in אָחַר one, as דְחַר shows.

The m. oneness, union, community
1 Ch. 12, 7; hence as adv. together,
unitedly, of action Ps. 2, 2, of place
2 Sam. 10, 15, of time Is. 45, 8;
alike, equally Ps. 49, 3; all, all as
one, w. pronouns or nouns Ps. 62,

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10; w. פָבִיב, wholly round about Job 10, 8; r. דָּחָר.

להוד Job 3, 6 fut. apoc. Qal of תורה, Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, d.

שליין, יוֹדְיָרָן, לַדְּוֹדֶּין, Jer. 46, 12 (Gram. § 121, 6, Rem. 4) adv. prop. his or its unions, i. e. together Is. 40, 5; together, of action Ps. 34, 4, of place Gen. 13, 6, of time Is. 1, 31; a-like, of manner 1 Sam. 30, 24; all together, of many Is. 10, 8; r. בְּיֵרֵי.

קרור pr. n. m. (prob. for רְּוְהוֹין, union) 1 Ch. 5, 14.

יְרְדְרָאֵל pr. n. m. (God gladdens, r. חָרָה) 1 Ch. 5, 24.

יַרְוֹדְירֹן Jer. 49, 3, see יַּדְוֹדְירֹן.

דְּרְוֹאֵל pr. n. m. (God quickens or declares, r. חָיָה I) 2 Ch. 29, 14 (K'thibh).

יה pr. n. m. (God beholds, r. תְּיִה, וֹ Ch. 12, 4.

רְּדְּיִרְיִי pr. n. m. (הָּדְ sees) Ezr. 10, 15.

יה pr. n. m. (God strengthens, for proper); Gram. § 27, 3, Rem. 2, a) Ezekiel, the prophet Ez. 1, 3.

קיה (יְדִוֹןְסְרָּה , יְדִוּוְסְרָּה pr. n. m. (הָּי strengthens) Hos. 1, 1, Is. 1, 1; see also חַוֹּקרָה.

יְהְוֹרֶה pr. n. m. (prob. may he cause to return, cf. Chald. חַוֹיַר 1 Ch. 9, 12.

וֹתְי fut. apoc. Qal of תְּיָה I, Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, c.

יְרְרָאֵל pr. n. m. (God lives) 1 Ch. 15, 18, but יְהִיהוּ in v. 24; patron. יְהִיּבְּלִי 1 Ch. 26, 21.

לְתְרָה (pl. יְתִרָּה) adj. m., יְתִירָה) f. one alone, an onely one, having no associate, of an only son Am. 8, 10,

w. קב Gen. 22, 2; of an only daughter (בְּּוֹרִים) Judg. 11, 34; lonely, desolate Ps. 68, 7; forlorn, wretched, as suffering from loneliness Ps. 25, 16; fig. רְיִדִירָה poet. for life, as peerless or unique, not to be equalled or replaced Ps. 22, 21.

יְּדְוֹיֶהְ pr. n. m. (דְּיִרְאֵל lives, r. יְדִוּיְהָן I) 1 Ch. 15, 24, i. q. יִדִוּיאֵל.

ברל adj. m. waiting, hoping Lam. 3, 26; r. ברל.

אוריים Hab. 2, 17 for החקן 3 masc. sing. fut. Hiph. of רווי, w. suf. 3 pl. fem. און in pause for און (Gram. § 20, 3, Rem.).

וותלל Num. 30, 3 fut. Hiph. of תולל II, Gram. § 67, Rem. 8.

יְהְלְאֵלֵּאְ pr. n. m. (he hopes in God) Gen. 46, 14; patron. יִדְלָאָלָּאָר Num. 26, 26.

קר זוכל for זוכל 3 pl. perf. Pi. of אחד, Gram. § 20, 2, c.

akin to בּאַה, לבּטְה, to be warm, heated; fig. to be in (sexual) heat, to rut, fut. pl. מְּחַבְּיִנְיִ (for מְּחַבְּיִן (for מִּחַבְּיִנְ, Gram. § 47, Rem. 3). — Pi. to be in heat, of a flock Gen. 30, 41; to conceive, Ps. 51, 7 in sin my

mother יְחַמְתְנִי conceived me, see Gram. § 64, Rem. 3.

יַרְוֹכוּרְ Gen. 30, 39, see יָרָוֹכוּרָ.

יַחָם see יֵרְבִּנְרָה,

רָחֵב Ps. 51, 7, see בַּחֲבְיּתְנִיל.

m. i. q. Arab. בביני, a species of deer or stag, of a reddish colour, prob. a buck Deut. 14, 5; r.

pr. n. m. (perh. a relative or connexion, r. אַקָּהָ I) 1 Ch. 7, 2.

וְּהָ, fut. apoc. of הְּיָהְ I, Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, d.

קרוקן Gen. 43, 29 for זְּרָקָּן 3 p. fut. Qal of דְרָבָּן I, w. suf. ק

adj. m. barefooted, unshod

2 Sam. 15, 30,

pr. n. m. (God distributes, r. הְּצָרֶאָל (הְעָּה ) Gen. 46, 24, 1 Ch. 7, 13, patron. הַאָצִּלָּר Num. 26, 48.

קר אָרָקּל, fut. Hoph. of ppp, Gram. § 67, Rem. 11.

קר (fut. יייור ) i. q. אָחָר to delay, only in 2 Sam. 20, 5 (K'thibh).

— Hiph. הוֹחִיר (fut. apoc. יוֹיְהֵי to tarry, only in 2 Sam. 20, 5 (Q'ri).

קרה fut. apoc. Qal of קרה, Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, d.

(obs.) perh. akin to יְּחָרָ, to unite. — Hith. הְּחְרֵהֵשׁ, see under

יבוד (perh. akin to רֵחוֹי m. race or family, שַּׁבְּי הַּיְּחָשׁ the family register Neh. 7, 5. — Hence denom. Hith. החרוש to unite oneself w. the family or race, i. e. to be enrolled in

the genealogical tables (cf. Luke 2, 3 ἀπογράφεσθαι) 1 Ch. 5, 1; but the infin. שריים serves also as subst. register, genealogical table 1 Ch. 7, 5; in the manner of a register 2 Ch. 12, 15.

רות fut. Qal of חות, also fut. Niph. of חות.

pr. n. m. (perh. for nunion) 1 Ch. 4, 2.

קרות Job 21, 13 fut. Qal of יְרָוּתוּל; but in Jer. 10, 2 fut. Niph. of החָה.

ប៊្វ fut. apoc. Hiph. of កម្មុរ, Gram. § 76, 2, b.

ביטְבר ,יִטָב ,יִיטַב (only fut. בִּיטַב, יִיטַב, Nah. 2, 8) i. q. טוב, which serves as perf. of יָטַב (Gram. § 77), to be good, w. אם to be better Nah. 3, 8. Impers. to be good, well, w. b to of pers. Gen. 12, 13; to be or seem good to somebody, w. בְּבֶרנֵר Lev. 10, 19, w. בְּבֶרנֵר Est. 5, 14, w. ? Ps. 69, 32; to be of good cheer, merry, w. לב Judg. 19, 6. — אווף ביטיב, (fut. רָטָיב, once לרטיב Job 24, 21) to do well Deut. 5, 25; w. suf. היטַבה לראות thou hast done well for to see, i. e. thou hast well seen (Gram. § 142, Rem. 1), Jer. 1, 12; hence infin. absol. used as adv. well (Gram. § 131, 2) Deut. 9, 21; to improve, make good Jer. 2, 33; to do good Is. 1, 17; to benefit, w. 5 of pers. Gen. 12, 16, w. עם Gen. 32, 10, w. אָה Jer. 18, 10; to be good Mic. 2, 7; to gladden, make cheerful Judg. 19, 22.

Chald. (fut. רֵיטֶב) i. q. Heb. יָטֶב to seem good, w. אָטָ of pers. to whom Ezr. 7, 18.

קריי, pr. n. (perh. pleasantness) of a place 2 K. 21, 19; r. בְּיָבָר.

pr. n. (perh. pleasantness)

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ot a station of the Israelites in the wilderness, where they had good water Num. 33, 33.

τις οτ τις pr. n. (prob. extended, r. πις) a Levitical city in Judah Josh. 21, 16; 15, 55, now called Yutta, south of Hebron; prob. the πόλις 'Ιούδα, where John the Baptist was born Luke 1, 39.

רְרֵלֵע Ps. 138, 6 for יֵרֶע fut. Qal of יָרֶע, Gram. § 70, Rem.

ליייי for ייטיב fut. Hiph. of ייטיד, Gram. § 70, Rem.

רָבֶליל fut. Hiph. of דָבֶליל, Gram. § 70, Rem.

ליד, (ר. ידון) m. wine Gen. 14, 18, ידון הידון the house of wine, banquet hall Cant. 2, 4; fully הבית הדירן Est. 7, 8. — Akin are Arab. ביל, Ethiop. wain, Armen. gini, olvoc, L. vinum. G. wein, E. wine, W. gwîn, Gael. fion.

Ez. 31, 7 fut. apoc. Qal of

1 Sam. 4, 13 in K'thibh, but most likely only an error for , which the Q'ri gives.

קָּבָּה fut. apoc. Hiph. of נָבָה, Gram. § 76, 2, b.

רָבְּרְנְיִי Ps. 50, 23, see Gram. § 58, 4.

קבוננים Job 31, 15 for רְבוֹנְנֵים he fashioned us, fut. Pil. of בין w. suf. and epenth. c, w. the i changed to i.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to to be straight, even, direct. —

Niph. נוכח (fut. יוכה) to set one another right, to argue together Is. 1, 18, w. DJ Job 23, 7; to be convicted or set right, Gen. 20, 16 איניכות victed or set right, Gen. 20, 16 (for הבחם 2 perf. fem.) thou art reproved, or as part. fem. it is set right, i. e. all is settled. - Hiph. דוכית to set right, decide Is. 11, 3; to adjudge, w. > of pers. to whom Gen. 24, 14; w. 72, to arbitrate Job 9, 33; to prove right, to justify Job 13, 15; to set right, admonish Lev. 19, 17, w. > of pers. Prov. 9, 7; to chasten, punish Ps. 141, 5. -Hoph. That to be chastened Job 33, 19. -- Hith. קחובה to argue, w. עם Mic. 6, 2. --- Perh. רְבָח , וְכָח , הַבָּח , הַבָּח , הַבָּח are akin to Arab. وگم to tread or trample violently; hence perh. 1) to be strong; 2) to make level or even, hence to be right.

קרלי, pr. n. f. (הָי is able, r. יְּכִיל 2 Ch. 26, 3 (K'thibh).

לְבְּרֶרְ 1) pr. n. m. (He, i. e. God, establishes, r. בוּלְ 1) Gen. 46, 10; patron. יֻבִּרִילָּ Num. 26, 12. 2) pr. n. of a column in front of Solomon's temple 1 K. 7, 21.

בלקהי, once ברה Gen. 30, 8; inf. להברה, in pause ברה Gen. 30, 8; inf. להברה, כ. הלביה, fut. לביד prob. for לביד prob. for לביד prop. for לביד hence mistaken for fut. Hoph., Gram. § 78, Rem. 1) akin to Arab. לביד הלביד, Chald. לביד הלביד הלביד, Chald. לביד הלביד הל

Dan. 2, 10 as in Heb.) i. q. Heb. בלל, to be able, w. and infin. Dan. 2, 47; to prevail over, overcome, w. b of pers. Dan. 7, 21.

בָל Chald. fut. of יְבֵל Dan. 3, 29. יְבֶל דְּהָר , יְכָלְיָהְדּ pr. n. f. (הִי is able) 2 Ch. 26, 3, 2 K. 15, 2; see

קרידה, יכניה, pr. n. m. (היי establishes) Jer. 27, 20; 24, 1.

רְבְּלֶּהְבֶּי Ex. 15, 5 for יְבְּלֶּהְבָּי fut. Pi. of יְבְּלֶּהְ w. suf. יים (see Gram. § 58, 3, Rem. 1 and § 75, Rem. 13).

וֹבְּלֵּ Is. 24, 12 for יְּבֶּׁת fut. Hoph. of יְּבָּה, Gram. § 67, Rem. 8.

לְבְּחָה Deut. 1, 44 בְּחָה or הְבָּחְה fut. Hiph. of הְבָּח, Gram. § 67, 8, Bem. 8.

לְנֵת (fut. בָּלֵד; inf. בָּלָד, c. הָנֶת, w. suf. הְנָתָה, once זַ 1 Sam. 4, 19; perf. w. suf. ילדתר Ps. 2, 7) i. q. Arab. ولد, perh. akin to דָרָד, prop. to lay or let down (i. e. from the womb); hence to bring forth, to bear, of mothers Gen. 4, 1, of shebeasts Gen. 30, 39; to lay eggs, of hens Jer. 17, 11. Part. fem. רוֹלֶרָה also רולרח, she who bears, i. e. a mother Is. 21, 3, cf. Prov. 17, 25. Also to beget, as a father (cf. τίχτω, γεννάω, L. pario, of both parents) Gen. 4, 18; דילדים parents (ol τεχόν-TEG) Zech. 13, 3; to create, produce Job 38, 29. — Niph. נולדו (pl. נולדו (pl. נולדו 1 Ch. 3, 5; inf. w. suf. דולרו) to be born Ps. 22, 32; w. The before the subject (see Gram. § 143, 1, a) Gen. 4, 18. - Pi. יפלד to help to bear, to deliver, as a midwife Ex. 1, 16; part. f. מְתַּבְּרָה a midwife Gen. 35, 17. — Pu. רְּבֶּר Judg. 18, 29, Gram. § 52, Rem. 4) to be born Ps. 87, 4; to

be created Ps. 90, 2. - Hiph. הוליד to cause to bear Is. 66, 9; to cause to have a child 1 Ch. 2, 18; to fertilise, as the rain Is. 55, 10; to beget Gen. 5, 4; to create Job 38, 28; to bring forth Is. 59, 4. — Hoph, prop. to be begotten, hence to be born, only in inf. constr. יום הפרה birth-day Gen. 40, 20; cf. in Ez. 16, 4 ברום קות אוֹתָהָ (Gram. § 71 and § 143, 1, a) in the day of thy being born. — Hith. התילד prob. denom. of הולדות family-history, hence to declare one's birth, to be enrolled on the family register Num. 1, 18; cf. לחלחש denom. of יחלחש. Hence

לְלְדִי (pl. רְלְדִי , רִלְדִי , רִלְדִי , רִלְדִי , רַלְדִי , רַלְדִי , רַלְדִי , רַלְדִי , א. (pl. רְלָדִי , a male child Ex. 1, 17; a lad or boy Gen. 4, 23; pl. i. q. בְּנִי בְּלֵּר Ex. 21, 4, the young of animals Is. 11, 7; בְּרַרִים , בַּרַרִים , strangers Is. 2, 6, cf. บโבר 'Αχαιῶν.

לְּדָּהוֹ, a girl, maiden Gen. 34, 4; pl. יְלָדוֹח Zech. 8, 5.

רְלֵדְרְאָ (r. לְלֵדְרְאָ f. childhood, youth Ecc. 11, 9; collect. youth, young men Ps. 110, 3.

רָלֵּד (r. יְלֵּד ) m. one born Ex. 1, 22, i. q. part. יָלִּדד born.

רְלְרֹן pr. n. m. (tarrying over night, r. ל זון בון 1 Ch. 4, 17.

קליד (כ. דְלִיד, c. pl. דְלֵיד, m. one born; רְלִיד בַּירוֹ one born in the house, i. e. home-born slave (Sept. olxoγε-νής) Gen. 14, 14; also descendant Num. 13, 22; r. בָּרָר.

לְרְּדְּרְּ Prov. 4, 21 fut. Hiph. of לָּרְּדָּהְ Gram. § 72, Rem. 9.

בְּרְכּוֹלְ Ex. 16, 2 K'thibh, fut. Hiph. of און בון II, Gram. § 72, Rem. 9.

ילה, imper. לָּהָ, w. הַ, cohort. לָּהָה, inf. לָּבָה; but the perf. and most of the parts of this verb

belong to לְּיִלְיהְ which see) to go, to walk. — Hiph. דְילִיהְ and דִּילִיהְ to conduct, lead Deut. 8, 2; to carry off, take away a babe Ex. 2, 9; fig. to cause to flow off, of water Ez. 32, 14. See Gram. § 69, Rem. 8. ——Akin to Arab. كُلُّ to haste.

(Qal obs.) mimet. akin to לְצָל, Arab. בְּלֶל, Syr. בֹּלְוֹ, ἐλολύζω, Lat. ululo, ejulo, Engl. yell, howl, wail, W. wylo, Gael. uallam. — Hiph.
בּילֵיל (fut. דְיִלְיל Is. 52, 5, דִיִּרִיל Is.
15, 2, דְיַלְיל Mic. 1, 8) to wail Jer.
47, 2; w. בַּיל Jer. 48, 31, w. בְּיל Is.
16, 7 of the cause; fig. said of trees
Zech. 11, 2, also of the gate, perh.
as a place of wailing Is. 14, 31; to yell, as savage victors Is. 52, 5.
Hence

הבלים m. a howling, of wild beasts, only in Deut. 32, 10 הבלים מול and in a waste, the howling of a desert, i. e. a wilderness full of howling beasts.

רֶלֶלֶה (c. רְלֶבֶה) f. wailing Is. 15, 8; r. רֶלֶלָה.

I prob. akin to לָּיִב , לֶּלָּדִה II, to speak rashly, only in Prov. 20, 25.

TI (obs.) perh. akin to דָּלֵי, to lick up, swallow down; hence perh. אַרָּלָּי, אַרִּלְּיִה, worm, but בּיבָּי II may well mean to roll or wriggle, being prob. akin to לְּבָּב (torsit), Sans. vail (turn), εἰλέω (whence ἔλμινς, L. vermis, G. wurm, E. worm, G. aal, E. eel), L. volvo, G. wallen, E. wallow, welter, W. chwylo.

رُفُ (obs.) i. q. Arab. وَلَفَى, akin to اللهِ to cling to; hence

f. a sort of itching scab or tetter Lev. 21, 20.

(which see), to lick or eat off; hence

physic m. a kind of locust Nah. 3, 16, prop. the devourer, because of its voracity.

שׁרָבְּיל m. a pouch or scrip, used by shepherds 1 Sam. 17, 40; r. בּלְבָּיל

[יב (r. בְיַם I; c. בַּיַ, often בַי Gen. 14, 3, w. דים loc. רְבָּים, pl. יבָּים) m. prop. a humming, roaring, hence the sea Gen. 32, 13; then, in general, a large river, e.g. the Nile Is. 18, 2, the Euphrates Is. 27, 1; pl. the branches of the Nile, forming its Delta Ez. 32, 2. Also a reservoir, חשרושרו the copper reservoir, the temple laver 2 K. 25, 13. - Fig. the west, because the Mediterranean sea is to the west of Palestine, רבת כם the west wind (prop. sea-wind) Ex. 10, 19, פאַר־ים the western side or district Ex. 27, 12, מַרָּם westward Gen. 28, 14; מַרָּם מַּ from or on the west Josh. 11, 2; סיים ל on the west of Josh. 8, 9. For ש. the pr. names of particular seas or lakes, see under כלח, כנרח. הים .מצבים ,סוף ,ציבה ,פּלשתים להברול the great sea, i. e. the Mediterranean Num. 34, 6, also called הים האחרון the hinder sea Deut. 11, 24; הַּקְרְמִנִי the former or eastern sea, i. e. the Dead Sea Zech. 14, 8.

רֶּק Chald. (def. רְּמָא i. q. Heb. רָּק, the sea Dan. 7, 2.

D. (only in pl. רֵבִּים) m. warm springs, only in Gen. 36, 24; r. הַּיָּדָ. Warm springs are still to be found in that district, south-east of the Dead Sea.

Na, (obs.) perh. akin to E3,

הְבֶּי, to be bright, warm; hence אַבְיהַ.

(obs.) i. q. קימַם, akin to נְּמֵם, קְּמָם, to be hot, hence to be bright, warm; hence קמִרם, pl. of מֹדֹים.

יבייל pr. n. m. (perh. God's day i. e. Sabbath) Gen. 46, 10.

רום see יומות.

Gen. 7, 23 fut. apoc. Qal of run, where some texts have run fut. Niph. as in Ps. 109, 13, Gram. § 75, Rem. 8.

רום see היום.

יריים pr. n. f. (prob. dove, r. ביין II) Job 42, 14.

דְבָּרִין (כּ. יְבִין; ר. יְבִין; וּ. יִבִּין וּ, i. q. יְבִין; וּ. יְבִין; וּ. יִבְין וּ. m. prop. what supports or defends (cf. בַּעְוּטִיש), hence the right hand Gen. 48, 14; the right side, e. g. יַבְיין hand of his right side, his right hand Gen. 48, 17, יַבִין יִבִין יִבִין יִבִין יִבִין יִבִין יִבִין יִבִין וּבְיין יִבִין וּבְיין יִבִין וּבְיין וּבְיין וּבְיין וּבְיין וּבִין וּבְיין וּבִין וּבְיין וּבִין יִבִין וּבִין וּבִּין וּבִין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִין וּבְּיִין וְבִּין וְבִּיִין וּבִּין וּבְּיִין וְבִּיִין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבְּיִין וּבְּיִין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבְּיִין וּבְּיִין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִּיִין וּבּיין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבִיין וּבִיין וּבִיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבּיין וּבִיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבִיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבִּין וּבִּין וּבּיין וּבִּין וּבּיִין וּבִּין וּבִייִין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּייִין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבִּיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּייִין וּבּייִין וּבּייִין וּבּייִין וּבּיין וּבּייִין וּבּייִין וּבּיין וּיִין וּבִיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּייִין וּבִּיין וּבִּייִין וּבִּיין וּבִייִין וּבִּיין וּבִּיין וּבִייִין וּבִּיין וּבִּייִין וּיִיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּיין וּבּייִין וּיִייִין וּיִיין וּיִיין וּבּייִין וּבּייִין וּבּייִין וּיִייִייִין וּבּיין וּבּייִיין ו

יְרֵיּרְיִ (from. יְמֵּדְן) prop. adj. m. right, opp. to left 2 Ch. 3, 17 (K'thibh). Most frequently in the patron. of בָּנְיִבֶּין, viz. בְּנִיבִין Benjaminite, see

יבלה , יבלה pr. n. m. (he fills up) 2 Ch. 18, 7, 1 K. 22, 8.

קבלל Job 8, 21 for אָבֶּילָ, Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, b.

pr. n. m. (he causes to reign, r. קְבָּילֵבֶּן Ch. 4, 34.

I (obs.) mimet. akin to בַּקְּיק, דְּלָּח, to hum or make a noise, to roar, to rage; hence בּי, the sea, akin to בְּקִיהׁן

ון (obs.) to be pure, clean; hence יְמִיקּח.

קְּבְּיְרָ, pr. n. m. (prob. good-luck, r. יְבְיִים) Gen. 46, 17.

קְּלֶּלָּרָ adj. m., יְּמָנְרָת f., right, opp. to left Lev. 8, 23, cf. יְמָרֵנָי.

רְבְּלֶּלֶע pr. n. m. (he will withhold, r. סְנֵב 1 Ch. 7, 35.

II (Qal obs.) perh. akin to now II, to be high, only in — Hith. to make oneself high, to boast or glory, prob. in Is. 61, 6 in their glory ye shall boast yourselves.

וֹבֶּרֶ Is. 24, 9 fut. Qal of קָרָב II; Gram. § 67, Rem. 3.

יבְּרֶרְ, pr. n. m. (rebellious, r. נְּרָרְ, I) וֹ Ch. 7, 36.

רְּלְרְלְּדְּיִ Ps. 139, 20 for אָמֶרְנְּקָּ, Gram. § 68, 2, Rem.

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(Qal obs.) i. q. wwp, to feel, touch. - Hiph. הרמים (K'thibh) to allow to touch or feel, only in Judg. 16, 26.

VND Ecc. 12, 5 fut. Hiph. for רָנָאֵץ, r. נָאֵץ, Gram. § 73, Rem. 4.

לברע Chald. for דַּלָּדֶע fut. Pe. of רָרַע.

וֹ (fut. רִיכָּח, part. f. רִיכָּח) akin to his, to be violent or cruel, to oppress, of a city Zeph. 3, 1, of a sword Jer. 46, 16; w. suf., כרנם בחד let us oppress them altogether Ps. 74, 8. - Hiph, הונה (fut. רוֹנָה) to treat w. violence Ex. 22, 20; w. jp of place, to drive out by violence Ez. 46, 18.

II (obs.) perh. mimet. akin to אַנה I, to mourn, to coo; hence לונה dove.

pr. n. (rest, r. נוּהָן) of a place on the borders of Ephraim and Manasseh 2 K. 15, 29; w. 7- loc. ינוחה Josh. 16, 6.

[ 마리크 pr. n. (slumber, r. 다리) a place in Judah (Q'ri) Josh. 15, 53, where K'thibh has ינים.

ריי Ps. 141, 5 fut. Hiph. of אָלָּרָ, Gram. § 74, Rem. 4.

fut. Hiph. of r. 1793.

רוֹנֶקָת, f., i. q. רוֹנֶקָת, sucker, shoot, only Ez. 17, 4; r. רַנק.

[P] (fut. ירינס) perh. akin to נקה II, to suck Job 3, 12; w. נַקָּה to suck the breasts Joel 2, 16. -Hiph. הֵינִים, once הַנִּים Lam. 4, 3, to suckle Gen. 21, 7 part. f. pl. הוכלים פרניקות milch camels Gen. 32, 16, sing. מינקת wet-nurse Ex. 2, 7, w. suf. מַנְקְחוֹ 2 K. 11, 2, pl. Is. 49, 23.

קלשור, once קושור, (Is. 34, 11) m. some unclean bird Lev. 11, 17; according to some, from put twilight, evening, and hence evening-bird, owl; but better according to others from שמים to blow, hence perh. a bittern or heron, named for the sound or noise it makes; cf. תנבימת.

Do fut. Hiph. of Do, Gram. § 67, Rem. 8.

**□□** fut. Qal of □□□, Gram. § 67, Rem. 3.

ליסוד, ל.w. ל (inf. יסיד is. 51, 16. ליפוד 2 Ch. 31, 7; w. suf. יסדר Job 38, 4) prob. akin to Co, prop. to set, fig. to found, i. e. to set something in its permanent place Ezr. 3, 12; to set down, of a heap 2 Ch. 31, 7; to appoint, assign Ps. 104, 8; to lay down laws Ps. 119, 152. - Niph. ניסד (fut. דיסד) to be settled, of inhabitants in a land Ex. 9, 18; to sit down together for consultation, hence to take counsel together Ps. 2, 2; to be founded, of a building Is. 44, 28. -- Pi. סד to found Is. 28, 16, cf. Zech. 4,9; w. acc. of material (Gram. § 134, 2) 1 K. 5, 3; to appoint 1 Ch. 9, 22; to prescribe or enjoin, w. בל Est. 1, 8. - Pu. to be founded Cant. 5, 15; w. acc. of material 1 K. 7, 10. — Hoph. דיסד to be established; inf. used as subst. foundation Ezr. 3, 11; part. מוּפָּד (Dagh. euphon.), e.g. מוסר מוסד a founded foundation, i. e. firmly founded Is. 28, 16. Hence and orr

707 m. foundation, hence beginning, only Ezr. 7, 9.

יסדים (pl. יסדים Mic. 1, 6, יכוד Lam. 4, 11) m. foundation, of an altar Ex. 29, 12, of a building Job 4, 19, cf. Hab. 3, 13; fig. princes, regarded as the basis of society (cf. מְּבְּחִים, her princes Ez. 30, 4.

לקור f. foundation, only in Ps. 87, 1; r. יבי.

רסר: (r. יָסר) m. corrector, reprover Job 40, 2, parallel to מוכרה.

m. only in pl. w. suf. רְרב from יְרִיב from קרב m, only in pl. w. suf. יְסוּרִי my turners away i. e. those departing from me, only K'thibh of Jer. 17, 13, where Q'ri יְסוֹרִי יִ

ירסון (only fut. ירסון) i. q. קרס, to pour; intrans. to be poured, only Ex. 30, 32, perh. for קרקין.

רְּבְּיִר pr. n. f. (perh. He, i. e. God, looks, r. בְּיִבְּיוֹ II) Gen. 11, 29.

יר לְּבֶּבְּרָהְ pr. n. m. (הַיְ upholds, r. בְּבֶּבְּרָהְ 2 Ch. 31, 13.

Qal only in perf., perh. also imp. אבס Is. 29, 1 perh. part. קוֹסָר for poin Is. 38, 5; but the fut. has the Hiph. form רוֹסית, apoc. דוֹסָק, ירסק:) i. q. אַל, to add, w. אַל to Ez. 23, 14, w. ל Is. 26, 15, w. לבל Lev. 5, 16; to increase, w. acc. Job 42, 10; w. inf. to add to do anything i. e. to do again (on this adverbial idiom, see Gram. § 142) Gen. 4, 2, also to do further or longer Gen. 4, 12; also w. Tis to do the more Gen. 37, 5. - Niph. to be added, w. ביסוג upon Num. 36, 3; to add or join oneself Ex. 1, 10; to be increased, e. g. in riches Prov. 11, 24. Part. pl. nippis additions, i. e. new evils Is. 15, 9. - Hiph. היסיף (fut. רוֹסָרה, apoc. לְּמָה, part. מוֹסָרה, part. מוֹסָרה) of the same force and usage as Qal. — جناص in Is. 29, 14 and 38, 5 may be fut, as is sometimes the case after being unterstood as subject (comp. Is. 28, 16 חנני יפַד lo! I am he who lays). The forms האסה, הסאר,

are only varieties of চ্নেন্ন, having arisen from the identity of চূচু and চূচুং (which see).

Chald (Pe'al obs.) i.q. Heb. רְּבָּיִי. — Hoph. (after the Heb.) רְּבָּיִה to be added, only Dan. 4, 33.

[fut.1 pers. אֶסָרֵם, w.suf. אֶסָרֵם, w.suf. Hos. 10, 10) akin to Tox, prop. to bind, to tame: hence to correct, chartise, part. 70 Prov. 9, 7, cf. Ps. 94, 10. - Niph. יוֹסר to be corrected, to take warning Jer. 6, 8, w. 2 of the warning Lev. 26, 23. - Pi. יפר (fut. יַּרֶּפֶר; inf. יסור Ps. 118, 18, דסרה Lev. 26, 18) to punish or chastise Deut. 22, 18; to admonish Ps. 16, 7; to instruct Is. 28, 26; w. פָּר, to dissuade from Is. 8, 11. - Hiph. היטיר (cf. הישיר), w. suf. אַרְסִרְרָם I will correct them, only in Hos. 7, 12. - Nithparel נקל = ניפר (see Gram. §. 55, 9) to take warning to oneself, to be warned, only in Ez. 23, 48.

לְּכֶּים (only pl. יְּכֶּים) m. a shovel, for removing the ashes of the altar Ex. 27, 3; r. יְבָּוּח.

לְבֶּרֶץ 1) pr. n. m. (perh. he shines, r. יְבָרֶץ) 1 Ch. 4, 9. 2) pr. n. (perh. conspicuous) of a place in Judah 1 Ch. 2, 55.

I (fut. רַבְּדֹּי akin to דְּבָּדְ II, Arab. בּבֹּ, Syr. בְּבֹּר, also to בָּבֹּל, to define, fix, of place Jer. 47, 7, of time 2 Sam. 20, 5, of punishment Mic. 6, 9; metaph. to fix on, betroth (a woman) Ex. 21, 8. — Hiph. דוֹנְיֵד to set a time and place for a trial, to summon or arraign Job 9, 19. — Hoph. דוֹנְיִד only part. pl. fixed Jer. 24, 1; set, of the face Ez. 21, 21.

II (Qal obs.) perh. akin to TEN II, to bring together, assemble.

יַצַּמְרָנָה

– Niph. אינה to meet w. one another, w. א Ex. 25, 22; to come together, w. א to Num. 10, 4; to agree together Am. 3, 3, w. אינה against Num. 14, 35.

רְלְדֵּרֹ , יְלְדָרֹ , יְלְדָרֹ , יְלְדָרֹ , יְלְדָרֹ , יְלְדָרֹ , pr.n.m.(perh. punctual, r. יָנָר i) 2 Ch. 9, 29, Q'ri and K'thibh.

i. q. Arab. وَعَى, to collect, to snatch up; hence to take out, to remove, only in Is. 28, 17; hence عَبْمُ a shovel. — Prob. akin to المجابة, Aram.

יְעוֹבֶל pr. n. m. (removed by God) 1 Ch. 9, 6; also יְצִראֵל in Q'ri, v. 35.

ערץ pr. n. m. (prob. counsellor, r. דערץ i) 1 Ch. 8, 10.

לְעוֹר (only pl. יְעוֹרָם) m. wood, forest, only in Ez. 34, 25 (K'thibh); see זְצֵר.

ילהר pr. n. m. (perh. forester) 1 Ch. 20, 5 K'thibh.

יְעוֹשׁ pr. n. m. (gatherer) Gen. 36, 18 K'thibh, but Q'ri יִּדִּישׁ.

I (Qal obs.) i. q. זוַבָּ, to be strong or firm, hence bold or shameless. — Niph. (part. אַלָּיוֹ) to be emboldened, fierce, only in Is. 33, 19, where some take it as akin to אַלֹּיִי in Ps. 114, 1.

II (obs.) akin to זָבֶד, דָבֶץ, i. q. Arab. בָּבֹי, to decide, order, command; hence

pr. n. m. (prob. God's command) 1 Ch. 15, 18; also צְּוִיאֵל 1 Ch. 15, 20.

יבורה pr. n. m. (command of דְּבוֹרָהְרָּהְ 1 Ch. 24, 26.

קלור , also יְלֵוֹר pr. n. (perh. auxiliary, r. קיור) of a city in Gad, on the border of Ammon 1 Ch. 6, 66, 2 Sam. 24, 5. יָם רָצִוֹר sea of Yazer,

perh. a noted pool or reservoir near there Jer. 48, 32.

i. q. הָשָׁדָ I, קּרָה I, to clothe, only perf. w. suf. יְדָשֵׁיִר Is. 61, 10.

Chald. i. q. Heb. רְצֵץ, to counsel; part. יְצֵע (= רְצֵץ Heb.) a counsellor; pl. w. suf. אַרְצָט his advisers Ezr. 7, 14. — Ithpa. אַרְצָט to consult together Dan. 6, 8. Hence

יְעוּאֵל see יְלִיאֵל.

קירי pr. n. m. (perh. forester, cf. כְּבֶּר 1 Ch. 20, 5 (Q'ri), but יְבֶּר in K'thibh.

יְעִרשׁ, see יְעִרשׁ.

רְלְּכֶּךְ pr. n. m. (prob. troubling, r. נְבָרַן 1 Ch. 5, 13.

(Qal obs.) i. q. Arab. je5, akin to ri>2, to go up, ascend or reach the height; hence to be eminent, helpful. — Hiph. to profit or help Jer. 2, 8; to assist, w. > of pers. Is. 30, 5, of thing Job 30, 13; to be profited Job 21, 15; hence

רבלים (c. רבלים) f. 1) a female chamois, wild she-goat, יבלים בון a graceful chamois, pet name for a dear wife Prov. 5, 19. 2) pr. n. m. (female chamois) Ezr. 2, 56; but אלבים in Neh. 7, 58.

pr. n. m. (perh. climber)
Gen. 36, 5.

לבלור לה. 8, 22 for בְּלֶבְלְרָהָה Gram. § 47, Rem. 3. (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to תְּנָה , נְנָה to call or cry, to screech; hence בְיֵנָה , רְיֵנֵה ,

רָבֶּיִר (r. רְבָּיִר, only pl. רְבָּיִרם) m. but epicene, the ostrich, so named for its cry, only Lam. 4, 3 (Q'ri); but elsewhere

לביל, f. רֹשָׁלֵי, f. רֹשָׁלֵי, f. the female ostrich, always מון הַשְּׁלִי הַשְּׁלְּ הַשְּׁלִּ הַ וְּשִׁלְּ הַ וְּשִׁלְּ הַ וְּשִׁלְּ הַ וְּשִׁלְּ הַ וְּשִׁלְּ הַ וְשִׁלְּ הַ וְשִׁלְּ הַלְּ הַ מְּשִׁלְ הַ בְּעִרוּן, the ostrich Deut. 14,15; בְּיִנְיוֹ בְּעִרוּן, (pl.) daughters of the ostrich, ostriches Is. 13, 21; see r. בְּיִרָּ, ---- Cf. στρουθίον (= L. struthio) from στρύζω (= L. strido), akin to G. strauss, W. estrys, Irish struth, E. ostrich.

pr. n. m. (perh. responsive)
1 Ch. 5, 12.

לברד Is. 15, 5 for יְבֶרְבֶרוּ Pilp. of ur שיר HI to raise up a cry.

ו (fut. ידעה, also ידעה, to be uearied, exhausted, w. travel Is. 40, 31, through thirst Is. 44, 12. — Hoph. האים, only part. האים wearied out Dan. 9, 21. Hence

מולק (pl. יבשרם) adj. m. wearied, faint Is. 40, 29, worn out, exhausted, of a people Is. 50, 4.

בּרְעָהָ (w. pref. בִּרְעָה) m. an ex-

hausting or swift course, only in Dan. 9, 21; r. קקה.

רצץ) akin to פָּצָּרו I, פָּצָרו (fut. יִרשַץ) עדץ I, prop. to fasten or fix; hence 1) to set firmly, as the eye, w. > upon some one Ps. 32, 8; to resolve firmly, w. צל 2 Sam. 17, 21 or אל Jer. 49, 20 against any one. 2) to advise Judg. 19, 30; to admonish Ps. 16, 7. Part. רוֹפֵץ counsellor Is. 9, 5; pl. רוֹבצרם counsellors, statesmen Job 3, 14. - Niph. רוַפַץ (fut. רוַפַץ) to advise one another, to take counsel together, w. יַּהְוֹהָי Ps. 71, 10; w. עם 1 Ch. 13, 1 or ra Is. 40, 14, or > 2 K. 6, 8 with; to counsel oneself, to be advised 1 K. 12, 28, cf. Prov. 13, 10. - Hith. i. q. Niph. to consult one another, to plot together, w. אב against Ps. 83, 4.

pr. n. m. (heel-catcher, supplanter, r. ¬p̄z I) Ίαχώβ, Jacob, the father of the Israelites Gen. 25, 26; hence for the people of Israel Is. 27, 6; for the ten tribes Hos. 12, 3, and after their captivity, for the kingdom of Judah Nah. 2, 3.

רבקבים pr. n. m. (perh. Jacobward) 1 Ch. 4, 36.

רְעָקוֹ pr. n. m. (perh. perverse, r. נְקַן) 1 Ch. 1, 42.

(obs.) perh. akin to עָרָה III, to sprout or flourish; hence יַבֶּעַר

לְעֵר Hag. 1, 14 fut. apoc. Hiph. of ער III.

אביי (r. פֿרָי) m. 1) a luxuriant spot, covered w. trees, a brake or thicket Is. 21, 13; a wood or forest Deut. 19, 5, cf. Ps, 96, 12. 2) fig. wild honey (prob. for פּרָט פּרָט פּרָל הַרָּצוֹי forest honey, the μέλι ἄγριον of Mat. 3, 4), often stored up by wild bees in cavities of trees and rocks and ground,

only in Cant. 5, 1. 3) perh. pr. n. in Ps. 132, 6 for קרים דערים.

קר pr. n. m. (bare, r. קרָה I) 1 Ch. 9, 42.

רבר (fem. of יברה, pl. יברה, pl. יברה, f. forest Ps. 29, 9. 2) i. q. יברה 2, wild honey, only in 1 Sam. 14, 27 יברה prob. the wild sort of honey, the const. st. being here used for simple apposition (see Gram. § 116, 5, cf. Ewald's Ausführl. Lehrbuch, § 287, 1, a), but Sept., Syr. and Vulg. make it the comb or cake of honey.

pr. n. m. (perh. woods of weavers) 2 Sam. 21, 19.

pr. n. m. (perh. קרשורה rauses to rest, r. ערש 1 Ch. 8, 27.

ירשור, ירשור pr. n. m. (perh. for ירשור, makes, r. העשר, Ezr. 10, 37 Pri, but ישיין in K'thibh.

רלטיאל pr. n. m. (God makes) 1 Ch. 11, 47.

רְדְּרָבְי pr. n. m. (הָיִ redeems, r. פַּנְהוֹ 1 Ch. 8, 25.

רבה (c. רבה) adj. m., רבה (c. רבה), pl. רבה, c. רבה, f. beautiful (ממאס, cant.1,8; w. רבה beautiful of aspect 1 Sam. 17, 42; w. רבה beautiful of figure Gen. 29, 17; of a country Ps. 48, 3; of a voice Ez. 33, 32; of the works of God Ecc. 3, 11.

מלְהָה adj. f. (redupl. from r. יְּמָּה very beautiful, only in Jer. 46, 20; given in many texts as one word.

ie, Nie Ezr. 3, 7, pr. n. (beauty) of a sea-port in Dan, loππη, Joppa Josh. 19, 46; now ὑ Yâfâ.

(Qal obs.) mimet. akin to map, ripp (which see), to puff, blow.

— Hith. דיין to sigh or pant, only in Jer. 4, 31. Hence

הבר (כ.הַבְּי) adj.m. panting, eager, perh. in Hab. 2, 3, but see under היפּם; סִינְי מִשְּׁר and breathing out violence Ps. 27, 12, cf. ἐμπνέων ἀπειλῆς καὶ φόνου Acts 9, 1.

ה. m. renown, only Ez. 28, 7; r. יְּמָה, whence also

m. beauty or glory of a king Is. 33, 17; loveliness of a woman Ps. 45, 12.

place in Zebulon, now Yâfa near Nazareth Josh. 19, 12. 2) pr. n. n. of king of Lachish Josh. 10, 3.

DEF pr. n. m. (He, i. e. God, delivers) 1 Ch. 7, 32; patron.

רבבין pr. n. m. (perh. he shall be turned, r. קניה) the father of Caleb Num. 13, 6.

(which see), to shine, hence to appear.

— Hiph. אוויסייב to cause to shine
Job 37, 15; to shine, to give light
Job 3, 4, cf. 10, 22; to shine forth,
to appear, of God Deut. 33, 2; fig.
w. אָב, to favour Job 10, 3.

f. splendour, beauty, only Ez. 28, 7. 17.

ንድ. Ps. 105, 24 fut. apoc. Hiph. of ከጋይ, Gram. § 75, Rem. 16.

FET Gen. 9, 27 fut. apoc. Hiph. of mpg, Gram. § 75, Rem. 16.

(obs.) perh. to sever, to single out, cf. nrp; hence perh. nrin.

קבר Job31,37fut.apoc.Qalofr. התָּבָּ הַבְּיִר pr. n. m. (extension, r. הַּבְּיָר מֹבְּינוֹ, Japheth, a son of Noah Gen.

'lάφεθ, Japheth, a son of Noah Gen. 5, 32 and ancestor of wide-spread races, chiefly westward and northward Gen. 10, 2—5.

마마 1) pr. n. m. (he, i. e. God, opens, r. 마마 Judg. 11, 12. 2) pr. n. a place in Judah Josh. 15, 43.

pr. n. (God opens) of a valley in Zebulon Josh. 19, 14, and in Asher (v. 27).

Y (fut. xx, imp. xx; inf. abs. XX7, c. TXX; part. f. once XX7 for לצאה Ecc. 10, 5, and ריצה Deut. 28, 57 for right Ps. 144, 14) akin to Aram. بنظ, ابتدا, to go or come out Gen. 24, 11; w. 70 of place whence Job 3, 11, also w. acc. Gen. 44, 4 (cf. ἐξελθεῖν χώραν, L. egredi urbem); w. ≥ by or at Jer. 17, 19; to go out to, w. 5x Ex. 33, 7, w. 5 Num. 31, 27, w. 2 1 Sam. 28, 1, w. acc. Gen. 27, 3; to march out, of warriors 1 Sam. 23, 15, cf. Am. 5, 3; to come forth, of the child at birth Gen. 25, 25; fig. to be descended or *begotten* Gen. 35, 11, cf. Gen. 10, 14; to get out, escape, w. אם Prov. 12, 13, also w. acc. Ecc. 7, 18; to spring forth, of plants 1 K. 5, 13, cf. Dan. 8, 9, of water Deut. 8, 7; to rise, of the sun Gen. 19, 23; to be exported 1 K. 10, 29; to be expended, of money 2 K. 12, 13; to stick out or project Neh. 3, 25; to extend or reach along, of a boundary Josh. 15, 3; to close or end, of a year Ex. 23, 16. - Hiph. היציא (part. Nario, once Nario Ps. 135, 7) to lead forth, w. 72 Ex. 13, 14; to bring forth vegetation Gen. 1, 12, cf. Ps. 104, 14; to produce, as an artisan Is. 54, 16; to make rise, of the stars Is. 40, 26; to separate, w. 72 Jer. 15, 19; to send forth or publish a report Num. 14, 37; to draw out Ex. 4, 6; to exact money 2 K. 15, 20. — Hoph. Nario to be led forth Gen. 38, 25; to be brought out or made to flow forth Ez. 47, 8.

Out or come to an end. — Shaph. שׁרְצֵּי and שֵׁיבֵּע (in Targum) to bring to an end, finish; intrans. שִׁיבִי to be finished Ezr. 6, 15, usually but erroneously put under אַיַּצִי ; cf. Gram. § 55, 6.

Ecc. 10, 5 for אָאָד fem. part. Qal of r. אַיָּא, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, c.

עבר (Qal obs.) akin to אַבָּי and perh. בּשֶר, to set, establish. — Hith. בּבָּר to set oneself, take a stand 1 Sam. 17, 16; to stand up for, w. בַּל Ch. 11, 13, w. בּל Ps. 94, 16; w. בּל to present oneself before Ex.8, 16; to with-stand or oppose Deut. 9, 2,

Chald. (Pe'al obs.) to be set or firm, sure. — Pa. to make sure or speak w. certainty Dan. 7, 19, where NIXI is prob. inf. for NIXI.

רָצִר (Qal obs.) akin to רָצִר (בְּצֵר הָצֵר II, to set or place. — Hiph. רְצִר (Gram. § 71) to set, place a person Gen. 43, 9, a thing Deut. 28, 56; fig. to establish Am. 5, 15; to appoint or leave Gen. 33, 15. — Hoph. רְצֵּג to be left Ex. 10, 24.

m. 1) prop. what shines (r. בְּקִרּק mil Num. 18, 12. Hence בְּיִר the sons of oil, i. e. anointed ones e. g. kings and priests Zech. 4,

14. 2) pr. n. m. (shining) Ex. 6, 18; patron. יצורר *Izharite* Num. 3, 27.

רָצְרָּע, (w. suf. רְצִרּע, pl. c. יְצָרּע, r. יְצָרְע, m. prop. what is spread out; 1) a bed Ps. 63, 7; bridal-bed Gen. 49, 4. 2) a floor or story (cf. Scottish flat) 1 K. 6, 5.

print pr. n. m. (he sports) the son of Abraham and Sarah, Ίσαάκ, Isaac Gen. 21, 3; also (in later and softer form, Gram. § 2, 4, Rem.) print Ps. 105, 9. The name stands for all Israel in Am. 7, 9.

pr. n. m. (splendid, r. נְצָׁדֶר ) 1 Ch. 4, 7 K'thibh, but in Q'ri i. q. צָּדֵר .

לְצְׁבֶּעְ Chald. fut. Ithp. of אָבֶיב; comp. Gram. § 54, 2, a.

Josh. 9, 4 fut. Hith. of or or or its III.

אריי, (pl. c. יציאי) adj. m., come out or descended (as offspring), only in 2 Ch. 32, 21.

בּאבר Chald. adj. m. established, fixed Dan. 6, 13; certain, sure Dan. 2, 45. מְרַבְּעִר adv. of a truth, certainly Dan. 2, 8.

לְצִרֶּלְ f. a floor or story 1 K. 6, 5 Q'ri.

(Qal obs.) i. q. לְצֵג, Arab. יִצְּג, to set or spread. — Hiph. יִצָּג, (Gram. § 71) to spread out, as a bed Ps. 139, 8. — Hoph. אָשָר to be spread out, w. יִשָּר under Is. 14, 11.

 out, only in Q'ri of 2 K. 4, 5. — Hoph. to be poured out Lev. 21, 10; to be cast, of metals I K. 7, 23; part. pap molten work 1 K. 7, 16; hence page.

אני (inf. רְּבֶּאַ) perh. akin to pay III, אַבְּי, to be firm, compressed; part. pass. pay, hardened Job 41, 16; to condense or harden Job 38, 38. — Hoph. only in part. pay made firm or strong Job 11, 15.

יַצָּג'; only in Hiph. רְצִּג' (Gram. § 71) to set, place 2 Sam. 15, 24; w. לְמַנֵי Josh. 7, 23.

רָצְיִ 1 K. 22,35 fut. apoc. of רְצִי I. וּעֲרָן f. a casting of metal, only 1 K. 7, 24; r. בְצִין I.

ግቦችን 2 K. 4, 40 3 pl. fut. of pṣṛ I.

رَبْتَوْل , رَجُّل II (fut. apoc. رُبْتُول , الْجُلْتِ Gen. 2, 7, also Tram. § 71; part. יוצר, used also prob. for איצר in Zech. 11, 13) akin to קצר, גוור, prop. to cut: hence to form or fashion, as a wood-carver Is 44, 9, as a smith Is. 54, 17, as a potter Is. 64, 7; to create, of God Gen. 2, 19, w. acc. of material Gen. 2, 7; to produce or arrange Ps. 74, 17; to devise or design 2 K. 19, 25, w. by against Ps. 94, 30. Part. רוצר a potter Is. 29, 16; a statuary Is. 44, 9; a creator Is. 43, 1. Zech. 11, 13 יוֹצֵר is prob. rightly taken by many (both ancient and modern) for אוצר treasurer or אוצר freasury (see Maureri Comment. in loc.). — Niph. This to be formed Is. 43, 10. — Pu. This to be predestined, of days Ps. 139, 16. — Hoph. This to be fashioned Is. 54, 17. Hence

(w. suf. יצרוֹ) m. 1) prop. a shaping, hence thought, as a fashioning in the mind Is. 26, 3; fully stitution of men Ps. 103, 14; a device, pattern in pottery Is. 29, 16; an image Hab. 2, 18. 3) pr. n. m. (form) Gen. 46, 24, patron.

prop. part. (cally pl. בצרים) prop. part. pass. formed or fashioned; hence pl. parts formed, the body or frame, as made up of the several members, only in Job 17, 7; r. בַּצר II.

ראָר Gen. 2, 14, fut. of אָרָ II.

ן אָרַר fut. apoc. of יצָר I or אָרָד I; Gram. § 78.

Ex. 32, 4 fut. apoc. of צוּר II. בייר pr.n.m. (fashioner, r. בְּרַרְיִר Ch. 25, 11.

(fut. 下野 Gram. § 71, pl. 可知 for 下野, Gram. § 20, 2, c) akin to 下野, FAX I, to burn, blaze, w. 克 그러 그리라 가장 I, to burn, blazes in the thickets of the wood Is. 9, 17; to burned, w. 亞克 Is. 33, 12. — Niph. to be consumed by fire Jer. 2, 15; to burn, w. 克 at or against, of anger 2 K. 22, 13. — Hiph. 「「對 (once in K'thibh 「「對 2 Sam. 14, 30; fut. apoc. 下歌 Lam. 4, 11) to set fire to anything (五 亞 河) Jer. 17, 27, w. 为 Jer. 11, 16; to burn in the fire (亞 亞 Josh. 8, 8; also (without 亞 ) to burn Jer. 51, 36.

יצר Is. 33, 12 fut. Qal of יצר which see. مار (obs.) akin to جراح, Arab. نُ نُ to dig, excavate; hence

בְּרָכִים (w. suf. הְּקְבִּים Deut. 15, 14, pl. הְקבִים c. יְקבִים m. prop. excavation (sometimes in the ground or rock); hence 1) that into which the must or new wine flows from the winepress, the wine-vat (ὑπολήνιον, L. lacus) Prov. 3, 10. 2) the wine-press itself, in which the grapes were trodden 2 K. 6, 27.

pr. n. (God gathers) of a place in South Judah Neh. 11, 25; but קבָּצָאֵל in Josh. 15, 21; r. יְבַבָּאֵל

(fut. יקיד Is. 10, 16, דיקיד Deut. 32, 32; inf. יקיד akin to מור אות אוויין וויין akin to אויין וויין וויין akin to אויין וויין ווויין וויין ווויין וויין וויין ווייין ווייין ווייין ווייין ווייין וויין וויין וויין ווייין וויין ו

רברי Chald. (only part. f. def. יְקַרְהְאֹ and יְקִרְהְאֹ i. q. Heb. יְקַר to burn, blaze Dan. 3, 6.

אָרָקְי. Chald. (c. יְקְדַתּה) f. a burning Dan. 7, 11.

fut. of קדר to bow.

יייי pr. n. (prob. people's burning) of a city in the mountains of Judah Josh. 15, 56.

(obs.) prob. akin to المجارة (a. Arab. قرقي, to revere or obey; hence pr. n. m. (pious) Prov. 31, 1.

(obs.) akin to τρς, perh. ἀχούω, G. achten i. q. Arab. ὁίο

obey; hence ייין (only c. רְּקְּהָרָה, w.

Dagh. euphon. Gram.  $\S$  20, 2, b) f.

obedience Gen. 49, 10 (but see רַקְּרָה,); מְיִקְרָּחְיהָ a mother's obedience, due to her Prov. 30, 17.

יְקְרָה m. a burning Is. 10, 16; r. בַּקר.

שוֹף, m. what is rejected or loathed, a vomiting, perh. in Job 8, 14; r. ביף.

יה m. what exists, hence a living being Gen. 7, 4; r. ביף or סף.

שוף, (also שיף Ps. 91, 3; pl. יקושרם Jer. 5,26) m. a layer of snares, a fowler Hos. 9, 8; r. שיף.

pr. n. m. (prob. God's reverence, r. און ביי 1 Ch. 4 18.

Пр. fut. of пр.; Gram. § 66, Rem. 2.

רְבְּיָן fut. Hoph. of רְבָּיָ; Gram. § 66, Rem. 2.

TOP, pr. n. m. (made small) the father of several races in Arabia Gen. 10, 25.

pr. n. m. (he, i. e. God, raises)
1 Ch. 8, 19.

קרף adj. m. dear, precious Jer. 31, 20; r. דְּבָר.

רְּקְרָ Chald. (def. אַרְרָּא) adj. m. precious; hence weighty, difficult Dan. 2, 11; eminent, noble, of a grandee Ezr. 4, 10; r. דְּקָר.

(obs.) prob. akin to Eap, to stand, exist; perh. hence Eap, and

마 pr. n. m. (perh. existence of 파) 1 Ch. 2, 41.

יְםְלְצְם pr. n. (perh. people's existence) of a Levitical city in Ephraim 1 K. 4, 12; but בְצֵלָם in Josh. 21, 22.

pr. n. (the people's possession, for בְּלְנָה, r. קְלָנָה I) of place in Zebulon Josh. 12, 22.

I (fut. דְבָי) i. q. דְבָי, to move away or tear oneself away; then to be dislocated, of a limb Gen. 32, 26; fig. to be alienated, of the soul, w. אָבָי Ez. 23, 18.

II (Qal obs.) prob. akin to spp I, γπρ III, γπρ, to transfix or pierce. — Hiph. σρπ to impale or crucify (ἀνασκολοπίζειν) Num. 25, 4. — Hoph. πρα to be impaled 2 Sam. 21, 13.

לְּקְץְ 1 K. 3, 15 for יִּקֶץ fut. Qal of יָקֵץ.

רבר Ps. 49, 9) i. q. Arab. רבר Ps. 49, 9) i. q. Arab. רבר Ps. 49, 9) i. q. Arab. רבר Ps. 49, 9) i. q. Arab. רבר Ps. 49, 9; which I sam. 26, 21, which I was worth on their estimate. — Hiph to make precious or scarce Is. 13, 12; to withhold which I prov. 25, 17. Hence

(prop. weighty, opp. to light) of disposition Prov. 17, 27 (Qri), where K'thibh has דְּבָּכִיסוֹ; costly, precious 1 K. 10, 2; highly prized, of God's favour Ps. 36, 8; dear, beloved Ps. 45, 10. Subst. splendour Job 31, 26, cf. 37, 20.

P. (c. P. Est. 1, 4) m. preciousness Prov. 20, 15; value, price Zech. 11, 13; honour Ps. 49, 13; magnificence Est. 1, 4.

Dan. 2, 6; honour Dan. 2, 37.

הקרית: (only pl. יְקְרוֹת: f. splendid one, a star, perh. in Zech. 14. 6, but see יְּמָשְּׁהְ and Maureri Comment. in loc.

קרה 1 Sam. 28, 10 for קרה fut. Qal of קרה I w. suf.

Parad. B (perf. 1 pers. השביף Jer. 50, 24) i. q. שבין, שיף, to lay snares, w. א Ps. 141, 9. Part. שביי a fowler Ps. 124, 7. The fut. היישור in Is. 29, 21 is prob. from שיף. — Niph. שביי to be snared Is. 8, 15, w. ב (of snare) Prov. 6, 2; fig. to be ensnared Deut. 7, 25. — Pu. to be utterly snared (part. בישור for בישור, Gram. § 52, Rem. 6) Ecc. 9, 12.

י הְלֵים fut. apoc. Qal of הְּשֶׁבְּ שׁבְּיְ, fut. apoc. Hiph. of הְשָׁבָּ, וֹלְשׁרָּן Is. 29, 21 prob. 3 pl. fut. Qal of שׁבְּיִ

pr. n.m. (fowler) Gen. 25, 2.

ווא (obs.) perh. akin to יְּכִי to bind or snare; perh. hence

pr. n. (perh. God's binding) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 38; also in Petrea 2 K. 14, 7.

לְרָא Gen. 1, 4, see רַרָּא

(2 pers. pl. רְרֵאהָם, once הַרָּאָהָם, for. אַרָּרָא, רְרָאָהָם, josh. 4, 24; fut. אָרָרָא, יִרָּא, imp. אַרְיָּ, inf. אַרִיּן Josh. 22, 25, יִרָּא, b once יִרָּא for אַרֹּא 1 Sam. 18, 29) perh. akin to רָּאָד to look at or eye w. uneasiness or shyness (cf. יִּרָּשָׁ Is. 41, 10, ὑφοράω, L. suspicor) 1) to fear, to be afraid Gen. 3, 10; to dread w. acc. Num. 14, 9; w. יְּרָ אַרָּאָר אָרָא וּעָרָאָר אַרָּאָר אַרָּאָר אַרָּאָר אַרָּאָר אַרָּאָר אָרָא אָרָיי אָרָא אָרָא אָרָא אָרָיי אָרָא אָרָא אָרָא אָרָיי אָרָא אָרָיי אָרָא אָרָיי אָרָא אָרָיי אָרָא אָרָיי אָרָא אָרָא אָרָא אָרָא אָרָא אָרָא אָרָא אָרָא אָרָא אָרָיי אָרָיי

inf. and בוֹלְ Gen. 19, 30; w. בוֹלְ Ex. 3, 6; to fear lest, w. בוֹלָ Gen. 31, 31. 2) to fear or reverence, parents etc. Lev. 19, 3; God Ex. 14, 31, w. בוֹלְיבֹי Ecc. 8, 12. — Niph. בוֹלְיבֹי fut. אַיִּבְי to be feared Ps. 130, 4. Part. בוֹלְיבֹי to be feared Ps. 130, 4. Part. בוֹלְיבֹי to be feared Ps. 130, 4. Part. בוֹלְיבֹי to be feared Ps. 15, 11: f. pl. בוֹלְיבִי wonderful or stupendous deeds, of men Ps. 45, 5, of God Deut. 10, 21: also as adv. wondrously Ps. 65, 6, cf. בוֹלְבִּיבׁי בוֹלְיבִי to make afraid 2 Sam. 14. Hence

אָרָ, אָרָ, fut. apoc. Qal of אָרָ; Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, c.

לְּבְּאָר f. prop. infin. of אַרְיָרְאָר f. prop. infin. of (Gram. § 45, 1, b), as in Neh. 1, 11; then subst. fear, terror Jon. 1, 10; terribleness Ez. 1, 18; reverence, awe Gen. 20, 11 רְבָּאָר אָבּלוּיִר fear of God, i. e. religion or godliness.

יראר אויד Josh. 24, 14 for ירְאוּי imp. pl. of אָרָה, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, a, Note 1.

ירְה 2 Sam. 11, 24 for יורה Hiph. of יְרָה (as if יָרֶה) to shoot; see Gram. § 76, Rem. 22.

יְרָאוֹ for יְרְאוֹ, fut. pl. Qal of יְרָאוֹן pr. n. (dreadful) of a city in Naphtali Josh. 19, 38.

רָאָרָּה pr. n. m. (dread of יָה pr. 37, 13.

רב pr. n. m. (adversary, r. רבב) Hos. 5, 15.

1 Sam. 15, 5 for אַרֶּב fut.

apoc. Hiph. of אָרֵב; see Gram. § 68, Rem. 1.

יֶרב בַּצֵּל pr. n. m. (for יֶרְבַּעֵל Baal contends) a surname of Gideon Judg. 6, 2; also יְרָבְּעֵים 2 Sam. 11, 21.

contention) prop. Jarobam (Sept. leposloáμ, Jerobam) founder of the kingdom of Israel B. C. 975—954 1 K. 11, 26; another king of the 10 tribes, B.C. 825—784 2 K. 13, 13.

יְרְבַּשֶׁׁתְ pr. n. m. (for יְרְבַּשֶׁׁתְ shame, i. e. the idol Baal, contends) i. q. יְרַבַּעֵל Sam. 11, 21.

(fut. ברד, apoc. ברד, in pause בֵרֵד Ps. 18, 10; imp. בְרֵד, רְּדָה, once יַרֶד Judg. 5, 13; inf. יַרֶד, c. תְּדֶת, w. suf. רְדָה, once רְדָה Gen. 46, 3) to go down, descend Ex. 19, 24, the place whither being put w. ל, Ex. 19, 18, אל 2 Sam. 11, 10, בל Cant. 6, 2, \(\bullet\) Ex. 15, 5, w. \(\bullet\)— loc. Gen. 12, 10. or w. acc. Ps. 55, 16, also w. gen. e. g. רוֹרָדָר בוֹר those going down to the pit or grave, i. e. the dying Ps. 28, 1. Fig. of mere things, a stream Deut. 9, 21, a way Num. 34, 11, the day Judg. 19, 11, tears Lam. 3, 48; to come or fall down, of a wood cut down Is. 32, 49, a reverse of fortune Deut. 28, 43. - Hiph. הוררד to cause to go or come down Gen. 42, 38; to let down, by a cord Josh. 2, 15; to subdue 2 Sam. 22, 48; to bring or carry down Gen. 37, 25; to throw down Hos. 7, 12. — Hoph. הורד to be led down Gen. 39, 1; to be taken down Num. 10, 17; to be thrown down Is. 14, 15. Hence

pr. n. m. (descent) Gen. 5, 15.

קרון pr. n. (prop. descending, i. e. a rushing current r. יכיד) the river of Palestine which flows down full of rapids from the fort of Anti-li-

יַרְדְּלְּהְ Ps. 7, 6 irreg. for הְּדָרְקּ or הְדָרְקּ fut. Qal of הָדָרָ, comp. יְדָרְקּ Ps. 73, 9. See קּבָרָ,

(fut. יִרֶּהָם, w. suf. נִירָם, Num. 21, 30; inf. הַרָּה, הַוֹּח, יְרָהׁא 2 Ch. 26, 15; imp. לְּרֶה) prob. akin to דָרָה II, 1) to cast Josh. 18, 6; to shoot arrows 1 Sam. 20, 36, cf. 2 K. 13, 17; w. acc. of pers. Ps. 64, 5, w. h at Ps. 11, 2; hence מירה archer 1 Ch. 10, 3; to lay a foundation (cf. βάλλεσθαι ἄστυ) Job 38, 6; to found or erect a pillar, i. e. to set it down in its place Gen. 31, 51. 2) to cast or shed (water or rain), hence to wet or irrigate Hos. 6, 3; part. rain, autumnal or spring-rain Deut. 11, 14. - Niph. only fut. דירה to be shot through Ex. 19, 13. — Hiph. הוֹדָה (fut. רורת, apoc. ביורת 2 K. 13, 17) 1) to throw, cast Job 30, 19; to shoot 1 Sam. 20, 20, w. acc. of pers. Ps. 64, 8, w. 3 at 2 Ch. 35, 23. Part. an archer in 1 Sam. 31, 3; מוראים archers 2 Sam. 11, 24 K'thibh. 2) to wet, pour; hence מוֹרֵה (i. q. רוֹרָה) the early rain, falling in autumn and spring Ps. 84, 7 3) to point out, show Gen. 46, 28 (prop. to throw out the hand); hence to instruct or teach Ex. 35, 34; w. acc.

of pers. and of thing Ps. 119, 33; w. acc. of pers. Job 6, 24; w. acc. of thing Is. 9, 14; w. \(\frac{1}{2}\) in Ps. 25, 8, w. \(\frac{1}{2}\) respecting 2 Ch. 6, 27; w. \(\frac{1}{2}\) of thing Is. 2, 3; w. \(\frac{1}{2}\) of pers. and acc. of thing Deut. 33, 10.

(only in fut. הְּרָה (only in fut. הְּרָה ) prob. akin to הָרֶד, יָרֶד, הָה, to tremble, quake, only in Is. 44, 8; where הְּרָה may perh. stand for הִּרָארּ

לְרוֹץ 2 Ch. 26, 15 infin. Qal for זריה בירוֹץ; see Gram. § 75, Rem. 2 and § 23, 3, Rem. 3.

יְרְרְּאֵל pr. n. (for יְרְרָּאֵל God's foundation, r. יְרָה of a desert 2 Ch. 20, 16.

ירוֹת pr. n. m. (prob. i. q. ירוֹת moon) 1 Ch. 5, 14.

רְרָּךְ Prov. 29, 6 for יְרֹךְ fut. Qal of רָבָן, Gram. § 68, Rem. 9.

רוֹעַ Prov. 11, 15 fut. Niph. of בַּיוֹע or דָּעָד I.

יְרֹדְץ Is. 42, 4 fut. Qal for יָרֹץ from גָּצִיף.

רְרְּבְּיִ m. green thing, green plant, only in Job 39, 8; r. בְּיֵרָהָּ

מוֹר בּוֹלְשׁוֹד also רְרוּשְׁדֹּי pr. n. f. (possession) 2 K. 15, 33; 2 Ch. 27, 1.

קרה pr. n. (seat or possession of peace i. e. prob. שליי peace w. ירד foundation as in ירד possession) the chief city of Palestine, 'Ispoudahim, Jerusalem Josh. 10, 1; for which we get also in later looks ירדישלים Jer. 26, 18 as if a dual form, and once שליי in Ps. 76, 3; see Gram. § 17.

לרושׁלֶם Chald. i. q. Heb. רְרוּשֶׁלָם Jerusalem Ezr. 5, 14; for which בין in Ezr. 4, 12. to wander or travel onward; hence

ורות (w. suf. רות ) m. the moon Gen. 37, 9, prop. the wanderer (cf. קבר דובן the moon travelling in splendour Job 31, 26) so called from its course and changes. קבר דובן in the sight of the moon, i. e. so long as it shines Ps. 72, 5. דור takes the art. in prose, but not usually in poetry.

תְרָתוֹי, (pl. רְרָתוֹי, c. רְרָתוֹי, r. רְרָתוֹי, m. 1) prop. time of the moon's course, a month, a lunar month Ex. 2, 2; hence same as שִׁי the more usual word. 2) pr. n. of an Arabian people in the vicinity of Hadramaut Gen. 10, 26.

Third Chald. a month Dan. 4, 26.

קרחן pr. n. (odoriferous or balmy, r. רְרְחַן) of a city in Benjamin famed for its palms and balsams, *Jericho* Num. 22, 1; also יְרִיחוֹי in Josh. 2, 1 and יְרִיחוֹי in 1 K. 16, 34; cf. יִנְיִּחִם.

pr. n. m. (he is compassionated or loved) 1 Sam. 1, 1.

יְרְדְּבְאֵל pr. n. m. (God compassionates) 1 Ch. 2, 9; patron. יְרַחְמָאֵלי Jerahmeelite 1 Sam. 27, 10.

ירְדְּוֹעְל pr. n. m. (perh. trusty, akin to Chald. רְחֵץ to trust in) 1 Ch. 2, 34.

יריאל pr. n. m. (prob. founded of God) i Ch. 7, 2.

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רב (r. רב ) m. 1) an adversary Ps. 35, 1. 2) pr. n. m. (opponent) Ezr. 8, 16.

רְבְּבְּיַ pr.n.m. (contentions, r. יְרָבַּבְּ 1 Ch. 11, 46.

ירידה, ירידה pr. n. m. (prob. founded by היי 1 Ch. 26, 31; 23, 19. ירידה or ירידה, see ירידה ירידה מיידה אוניים מיידה היידה מיידה אוניים מיידה היידה מיידה 
יְרֵניוֹת see יְרֵניוֹת, יִרְיניוֹת.

רְרֶעֶדוֹ (r. רֶרֵעָדוֹ) f. hanging or curtain of a tent Is. 54, 2; fig. pl. tents Hab. 3, 7.

רִרְעוֹת pr. n. f. (curtains) 1 Ch. 2, 18.

יוֹב, (obs.) i. q. רְבָּהְ, to be tender; esp. of the tender flesh of the loins and thighs; hence

קרה (c. קרה Gram. § 93, 5, w. suf. קרה (dual פרה ) f. the thigh Ex. 28, 42; קרה to come out of the thigh of i. e. to be begotten Gen. 46, 26; in animals, the haunch, ham Ez. 24, 4. 2) fig. of mere things, shank or stem Ex. 25, 31; side of a tent Ex. 40, 22, of an altar Lev. 1, 11.

; Is. 7, 4 fut. Qal of ; Gram. § 67, Rem. 3.

(dual יְרָבֶּהֶר, c. יְרָבָּהֶר) i. q. יְרָבָּהָר, 2, only fig. of mere things, hinder side, rear Ex. 26, 22; inner part, inside Jon. 1, 5; remote or uttermost part Is. 14, 13.

בְּרֶבֶּלְ Chald. f. the thigh Dan. 2, 32; i. q. Heb. יֵרֶדְּ

(obs.) i. q. רוּם, אֶרַם, to be

דרים ביים Ez. 10, 17 fut. Niph. of ביים דר. n. (height, r. ריים) of a city in Judah Josh. 10, 3; also of a Levitical city in Issachar Josh. 21, 29, but הַיֶּה in Lev. 19, 21.

דרבור pr. n. m. (heights, r. ביד) 1 Ch. 8, 14; but הדרמות in 1 Ch. 24, 30 and הדרמות in Ch. 7, 8.

pr. n. m. (perh. dwelling on high, r. 27) Ezr. 10, 33.

ירבידו, ירבידו pr. n. m. (היי is exalted) 'Ispsutac, Jeremiah, the prophet Jer. 1, 1; 27, 1.

akin to my, to tremble, to shake through fear, only in Is. 15, 4; hence

בְּרֵע Zeph. 1, 12 and יְרֵע 1 K. 16, 25 fut. apoc. Hiph. of דָעָע II.

ורֶעְע Gen. 21, 12 fut. Qal of רֶבֶּע II; but בַּעָם in Job 20, 26 fut. apoc. of בָּרָב,

place in Benjamin Josh. 18, 27.

(inf.php. Num. 12, 14) mimet. akin to ppp. II, php. I, Ethiop. waraqa, to spit Deut. 25, 9. — Prob. akin to ερεύγομαι, L. ructo, E. retch, G. würgen, perh. also to βακά Mat. 5, 22, Syr. Los spittle, hence like κατάπτυστος expressive of great contempt.

forth leaves, sprout; to become green, of plants. Hence

Pף, (c. פְּרָב) m. what is green, collect. greens, herbs 2 K. 19, 26. פְּרָבְּע garden of greens or vegetables Deut. 11, 10; פְּרָב a portion of green herbs Prov. 15, 17.

תְּבֶּר m. greenness, בֶּל־יְבֶּר מֵשֵׁב m. greenness of herb, i. e. all green herbs, every green plant Gen. 1, 30; verdure, foliage Ex. 10, 15; r. בַּרָר.

תְּרְקְרוֹ, m. 1) greenish-yellow of decaying vegetation Deut. 28, 22 (Arab. (يَرَفَّنُ). 2) paleness, ghastliness, of the face Jer. 30, 6; r. בַּרָבָּי

הַקְּקְרֹן m. greenish-yellow; only in מֵי הַּיִּקְקֹרְ pr. n. of a place in Dan Josh. 19, 46; r

קרְקְעָם pr. n. (perh. for יְרָקְעָם the people is spread out) of a town in Judah 1 Ch. 2, 44; r. רָקִי

Pתְרַכְּרִפּוֹי (r. רְרָבָי) adj. m., רְרַכְּרִפּוֹי f. pl. greenish, yellowish Lev. 13, 49; as subst. yellowness, of gold Ps. 68, 14 (cf. Ethiop. wareg gold).

Jer. 49, 1, also (hence דָרָשָׁחָם; fut. שַּׁיִרָ; imp. שֹׁיַ Deut. 1, 21, שֹרָ Deut. 2, 24; שַּׂרָ, רַבְּעָה Deut. 33, 23; inf. הַשָּׁה, w. suf. מתיד) akin to אָרָשׁוּ, 1) to seize or take hold of, hence to take into possession 1 K. 21, 15; hence fig. to inherit Num. 27, 11; מירש an heir Jer. 47, 1; w. acc. of pers. to be heir to Gen. 15, 3. 2) to possess, w. acc. of pers. to possess in place of, to dispossess Deut. 2, 12. -- Niph. שלום (fut. בּרַבי) to be dispossessed or made poor Gen. 45, 11. - Pi. to possess, overrun Deut. 28, 42; to get the property of, dispossess, w. acc. of pers. Judg. 14, 15. - Hiph. הורים (fut. לורים) to cause to possess, w. two acc. Judg. 11, 24, cf. Job 13, 26; w. of pers. Ezr. 9, 12; to possess Num. 14, 24; to dispossess, w. acc. of pers. Num. 14, 12, cf. Judg. 1, 29; hence, to make destitute, poor 1 Sam. 2, 7. Hence

f. a possession Num. 24, 18.

TET f. a possession Deut. 2, 5;
an inheritance Jer. 32, 8.

שׁרֵתְ (but often שִׁרָּהְ ; i. q. שֵׁאָ 2 Sam. 14, 19, Arab. السِس, Chald. אַרְתַרּ, Syr. كَالَّ ) m. prop. existence (τὸ είναι, οὐσία) but used as a sort of adv. particle being, w. the force of the substantive verb there is or exists

(Gram. § 152, 1) e. g. Ps. 58, 12 ארברם שמירם לארם שמירם there exists a God judging in the earth. שמיר there are those who say Neh. 5, 2; w. א to of pers. to have, e. g. שייל there is to me = I have; Ruth 1, 12 שיים there is a sanctuary to them i. q. they have (Gram. p. 355) 1 Sam. 21, 5.—With suf. שייי thou art Judg. 6, 36, שייי he or it is Esth. 3, 8, שייי ye are Gen. 24, 49. — Perh. r. שייי ye are Gen. 24, 49. — Perh. r. שייי but prob. primitive and akin to Sans. as, פֿס-דוֹ, L. es-se, G. is-t, E. is, Gael. is, W. ys or oes.

שׁרַב (fut. בַשֵּׁב; inf. abs. בֹשׁב Jer. 42, 10 for שַׁבֶּר, c. הַשָּׁיַב, w. suf. ישְׁבְחִּר; imp. בשֵׁי, part. f. once רושבת Nah. 3, 8 also רושבת w. -parag. רושבחר Lam. 4, 21 K'thibh) akin to set or place, hence 1) to take a seat, to sit Gen. 27, 19; w. 5 of place Ps. 110, 1; w. of subj. to sit for oneself i. e. to sit (see Gram. § 154, 3, e) Gen. 21. 16; to be seated, w. 3 of place 2 Sam, 7, 1, w. לאל 1 K. 1, 35, w. acc. Ps. 80, 2; w. > of pers. to wait for or waylay Judg. 16, 9; w. Dr with, to associate Ps. 26, 4. 2) to remain Gen. 49, 24; w. 2 in 2 Sam. 10, 5; w. acc. of place Ruth 2, 7; w. > of pers. remain for Hos. 3, 3; hence to dwell in, inhabit Gen. 13, 6; w. acc. Gen. 4, 20, cf. Ps. 22, 4, w. 3 in of place Deut. 2, 10, w. לֶל on Lev. 25, 18, w. or ל at, by Ez. 3, 15, Judg. 5, 17, w. DJ Gen. 27, 44, TN with Gen. 34, 16. - Niph. agis to be inhabited Ex. 16, 35; part. f. בישבת Ez. 26, 17. ---Pi. שליי to set or pitch a tent Ez. 25, 4. - Hiph. הישיב to seat or place 1 Sam. 2, 8; to cause to dwell Ps. 4, 9, w. two acc. Ps. 113, 9, w. 📮 of place Gen. 47, 6, w. 55 Hos. 11, 11; to cause to dwell in the house, by marrying Neh. 3, 27; to cause to be inhabited

Is. 54, 3. — Hoph. בשור to be made to dwell Is. 5, 8; to be inhabited Is. 44, 26.

בְּאָבְעָּיִ, pr. n. m. (father's seat)
1 Ch. 24, 13.

אבת בשב pr. n. m. (dwelling at rest) 2 Sam. 23, 8.

קשׁבָּיי pr. n. m. (he praises) 1 Ch. 4, 17.

קים בּוֹל בְּנֹכּב pr. n. m. (his seat at Nob) 2 Sam. 21, 16 (K'thihh), where the Q'ri has יְּבֶּב בְנֹב (my seat at Nob).

pr. n. m. (perh. returned to bread) 1 Ch. 4, 22.

pr. n. m. (perh. the people returns) 1 Ch. 11, 11 r. אָבָי

Pבְּשָׁרֵ pr. n. m. (he forsakes) Gen. 25, 2; r. בָּשָׁר.

កឃុំក្នុងឃុំក្ pr. n. m. (perh. seat of hardship) 1 Ch. 24, 4.

(which see), Syr. בּשׁוֹן, to be or exist; prop. to have being or firmness; hence perh. שׁיִן and הַשְּׁשָׁהָּ.

שוֹב pr. n. m. (he returns, r. שוֹב) Num. 26, 24; patron. ישׁבֶּר Jashubite.

קשר for ישר fut. Qal of ישר, Gram. § 67, Rem. 9.

קְּעָׁרָוֹ pr. n. m. (level, r. יְשְׁרָּוֹ I) Gen. 46, 17.

קינור pr. n. m. (humbled by pr.) 1 Ch. 4, 36.

רְשְׁלֶּרְ pr. n. m. (i. q. יְשְׁלָּרְ) 1 Sam. 14, 49.

בְּיִנְינִינְינְ 1) pr. n. m. (for אַרְּנְינִינְ he delivers) Joshuah, Sept. Ἰησοῦς (cf. Mat. 1, 21), Neh. 8, 17; also a high priest Neh. 7, 7. 2) pr. n. of a place in Judah Neh. 11, 26; r. אַנָּיַר.

רְעוֹדְעָהְ (w. ה parag. הְשִׁרְעָה Ps. 3, 3) f. 1) help Ps. 9. 15; deliverance,

salvation Is. 56, 1; victory 1 Sam. 14, 45; welfare, prosperity Job 30, 15. Pl. רושים victories or deliverances Ps. 18, 51, cf. Is. 26, 18. 2) concr. a saviour Ps. 62, 3; ד. דשים.

(obs.) i. q. நாய், நாய், நாய், to fail or sink, through hunger;

ਸਿੰਘ (w. suf. ਜ਼ਹਾੜਾ) m. the sinking at the stomach through want of proper nourishment, only in Mic. 6, 14.

ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ Ecc. 12, 4 fut. Niph. of ਜਜ਼ਲ੍ਹੇ, Gram. § 67. Rem. 5.

רְשִׁיְהָי a later and rare form for הְצָּיִה, which see.

(Qal obs.) to stretch out.

- Hiph הישים (i. q. Chald. אישט אישט, Syr.

בּבּׁי () to stretch or hold out, as a sceptre, w. > of pers. Est. 4, 11.

ישׁר pr. n. m. (perh. i. q. שֶׁי gift) the father of king David 1 Sam. 16, 1.

ី២ in Q'ri of Ps. 55, 16 for នេះឃុំា, fut. Hiph. of នឃុំ II, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, c.

ישׁר pr. n. m. (he restores) 1 Chr. 7, 1 (K'thibh).

קַּשִּׁרֶם Jer. 49, 20 for שַּׁדָּ fut. Hiph. of שַּׁבָּט, Gram. § 67, Rem. 8.

יליקה, המיקה, pr. n. m. (perli. existence of ביין 1 Ch. 7, 3; 12, 6.

pr. n. m. (prob. God founds) 1 Ch. 4, 36.

רְעִרכּוֹן m. a desert or waste Is. 43, 19; r. בְּיָבוּ הּ

יַּטְרְיּטְי m. an old man Job 12, 12, i.q. Syr. בֿייָרָ ; r. שִּׁטֵּי,

pr. n. m. (perh. like an old man) 1 Ch. 5, 44.

] Job 27, 8 fut. apoc. of אָלֶיב I.

(only fut. בְּשָׁהַ) akin to בּשְׁהָּי, בּהָי, to be desolate or laid waste Gen. 47, 19; 3 pars. pl. f. הַיִּבְשָׁרִהּ Ez. 6, 6.

(only in fut. משלים Judg. 13, 3, ביישם Gen 50, 26) i. q. מישה to lay Judg. 12, 3 (K'thibh).

שׁבֶּי fut. Qal of מַשְׁבָּי.

Pr. n. m. (desolation) 1 Ch. 4, 3.

יְּטְּיֶבְעָאָר pr. n. m. (God hears) the son of Abraham and Hagar, Ishmael Gen. 25, 12; patron. יְשִׁיבָצָאלִי Ishmaelite 1 Ch. 2, 17.

יִשְׁבַעְיָהוּ ,יִשְׁבַעְיָהוּ pr. n. m. (הִיָּ hears) 1 Ch. 13, 4; 27, 19.

יבריביי pr. n. m. (perh. conservative, r. ישני) 1 Ch. 8, 18.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to www, to be sapless, withered, old, opp. to www.— Niph. to be old, not fresh, of grain Lev. 26, 10; to be of long standing, chronic, of disease Lev. 13, 11; to become ancient, as an inhabitant Deut. 4, 25.

बर्ज़ adj. m. न्यू f. old, last year's, of grain Lev. 25, 22; ancient, of a

gate Neh. 3, 6, of a pool Is. 22, 11: r. ينيار.

מְשֵׁנִים (pl. רְשֵׁנִים, c. יְשֵׁנִים; r. מְשֵׁנִים adj. m., יְשֵׁנִים f. sleeping 1 Sam. 16, 7; יְשֵׁנִים those that sleep in the land of dust, i. e. the dead Dan. 12, 2. 2) pr. n. m. (sleeper) 2 Sam. 23, 22.

pr. n. (ancient) of a city in Ephraim 2 Ch. 13, 19.

ָלְשָׁנוֹן, see שֹׁיַ,

(Qal obs.) i. q. אַדשׁל, Arab. בּשׁהַ to be wide, roomy (cf. מְדְּיִה), fig. to be well off or prosperous; also to be free. — Niph. אַדְייִן to be set free or at large, to be saved Ps. 80, 4; part. אַדְייִין victorious Zech. 9, 9, cf. Ps. 33, 16. — Hiph. אַדְייִן also אַדְייִן see Gram. § 53, Rem. 7, apoc. אַדִּיִין to cause to be at large, to deliver or help Ps. 3, 8; w. אַדְּיִן from Ps. 7, 2; w. בְּסֹן means Hos. 1, 7, w. אַ in Ps. 72, 4 אַבִּדִּין אַרָּיִּר he causes help for the children of the needy. Part. צְּדְיִּיִיִּיִ a saviour Judg. 3, 9. Hence

אָשָׁרָ, rarely אָשָׁרָ, (w. suf. רְּשִׁעָּרָ, Ps. 18, 36, קּבָּעָרָ, Ps. 85, 8) m, prop. broad or wide place, freedom Ps. 12, 6; deliverance, salvation Hab. 3, 13; safety, welfare Job 5, 4.

רְשַׁלֵּ Gen. 4, 4 fut. apoc. Qal of יְשַׁלָּ יִשְׁלִי יִבְּי יִבְּי יִבְּי יִבְּי יִבְּי י pr. n. m. (saving or salutary) 1 Ch. 2, 31.

רְשַׁלְרָה pr. n. m. (help of הָּיָ) 1 Ch. 3, 21.

ים בירה pr. n. m. (salvation of the great prophet Isaiah, 'Ησαίας Is. 1, 1.

to rub off, now III, to make bare or smooth, to polish; hence to shine, perh. hence

ΠΕΤΎ or ΠΕΤΎ m. a kind of precious stone, Syr. σάμ, ἴασπις, jasper Ex. 28, 20, Ez. 28, 13.

ਸ਼ੁਸ਼੍ਰੀ pr. n. m. (perh. bald, r. ਸ਼ੁਸ਼੍ਰੀ II) 1 Ch. 8, 16.

רָשָׁיָּבְי pr. n. m. (perh. hiding, r. נְשָׁיָבָּי 1 Ch. 8, 22.

ער חוב (fut. יִרשַׁר, once יִלְשׁר 1 Sam. 8, 12) akin to מַשֶּׁר, to be straight or direct, of a way that does not turn 1 Sam. 6, 12; fig. w. בְּבֵרנֵר to be right in the eyes of, i. e. to please Num. 23, 27. 2) to be even (opp. לַבָּקל), tig. tranquil Hab. 2, 4. - Pi. to make or keep straight Prov. 9, 15; to lead straight on, of an aqueduct 2 Ch. 32, 30; to make level or even, of a way, Is. 40, 3; to approve or declare right Ps. 119, 128. — Pu. ישר to be made even or beaten out flat, of gold in plates 1 K. 6, 35. — Hiph. הרשיר רושירת Ps. 5, 9) to make level Ps. 5, 9; to make straight i.e. look straight Prov. 4, 25 let thine eyelids בַּרְעֵירה נגדה look right on before thee. Hence

רַשִּׁרְ (pl. רְשִׁרָה, c. יְשָׁרָה) adj. m., רשׁרָת (c. רְשִׁרָת, pl. הַשִּׁרָת) f., straight Job 33, 27, esp. of a way Is. 26, 7; right, w. בשרנה Judg. 17, 6; upright, of God Deut. 32, 4, of men Job 1, 1. right-hearted Ps. 7, 11; upright in their hearts Ps. 125, 4; דְשֵׁר בְּרֶהְ upright behaviour Prov. 29, 27; level, even, of a way Ezr. 8, 21. קבר הישר Josh. 10, 13 book of the upright, prob. a lost collection of ancient Heb. poetry, which perh. celebrated the praises of Godfearing and just men. — In Ps. 111, 8 = חשר rightness or as adv. rightly, cf. Gram. § 84, 1, § 106, 2, a, Rem.

pr. n. m. (uprightness) 1 Ch. 2, 18.

ת (w. suf. יְשֶׁרוֹ) m. straightness, evenness, of a way Prov. 2, 13; fig. uprightness 1 K. 9, 4; rightness or right, ביְשֶׁר more than right Prov. 11, 24; duty Job 33, 23.

יתראל, pr. n. m. (prob. Godwrestling, r. שֶׁרָה 1, cf. Gen. 32, 29; or perh. God's prince, r. שֶׁרָה 2) the second name of Jacob, given him by God Gen. 32, 29; name also of his descendants Ex. 5, 2; even of the ten tribes as a separate kingdom 2 Sam. 2, 9. Patron. m. בעראלים 2 Sam. 17, 25 Israelite, f. בעראלים Lev. 24, 10 Israelitess.

קראָלים pr. n. m. (perh. upright God-ward) 1 Ch. 25, 14.

קְּעֶּיְרָ (c. הְשָׁרָה) f. uprightness, only in 1 K. 3, 6; r. שִׁיָּרָ.

ישרה, m. prob. a dimin. of ישר, hence perh. darling honest one, a poetical and fond or pet name for ישראל Deut. 32, 15.

1 Sam. 6, 12 for השׁרְכָּדה 3 pl. f. Pi. of הָשָׁר, see Gram. § 47, Rem. 3.

(obs.) prob. akin to שַּׁיִּה, שִׁשָּׁיַב, װְשָׁבָּ, שִׁשַּׁבְ, to be sapless or withered, dry or hard; hence

שׁשֵׁי, prop. withered or dry; fig. old, aged or ancient 2 Ch. 36, 17.— Akin to Aram. קשִׁישׁ, , cascus and Oscus (ancient).

າວຸບັນີ້ pr. n. m. (in K'thibh = ກວຸ່ນ ຫຼັ there is hire, but in Q'ri = ກວຸ່ນ he is hired) Sept. ໄຮວຊ່າຊວ. Issachar, a son of Jacob and Leah Gen. 30, 18.

אַנְעַת, see אַנָּעָת.

לְּעְלְּחָהְרָּ, fut. apoc. Hithpal'el for הְיְשְׁהָּחְרָּ, r. הְשְׁהָחִרָּה, r. הְשָׁהָתְּהָ, see Gram. § 76, Rem. 18.

רה Chald. i. q. Heb. ראָ Syr. كَ., sign of accusative case; w. suf. יְחָהֹיֹן Dan. 3, 12.

אָרָה Deut. 33, 21 fut. Qal of אָרָא, for הַרָּאָ, Gram. § 76, 2, c.

Chald. i. q. Heb. בְּיֵבְ, to sit Dan. 7, 9. — Aph. בְּיִבְ to cause to dwell Ezr. 4, 10.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. وَنَى, akin to pierce or stick in; hence

ליהרות, כ. היהדות, כ. היהדות, כ. היהדות, כ. מיהרות, com. gend. a peg, pin, nail Ez. 15, 3; יבר web-pin, whereby the web was fastened to the wall Judg. 16, 14; a small spade or shovel (to dig with) Deut. 23, 14; fig. a prince, on whom the state is conceived to depend Zech. 10, 4.

רְתְּבֶּכְּיְ Mic. 6, 2 fut. Hith. of הְיָבְּיָּהְ, Gram. § 69, 2.

בות (pl. יְהִימֶים, w. suf. יְהִימֶים m. an orphan Ex. 22, 23; a fatherless child Job 24, 9; r. בחו.

הרדי m. a searching out Job 39, 8; r. הור I.

Chald. Dan. 4, 9 fut. Ithpe. of 78.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. وَنَحُ , to beat w. a club; hence חחים.

יהור pr. n. (prob. excelling, r. יהור) a Levitical city in south of Judah, now Attir Josh. 15, 48.

רְאִרֹך Chald. adj. m., יְהִירָא f. surpassing, extraordinary Dan. 2, 31; the fem. יְהִירְה used as adv. very, exceedingly Dan. 3, 22.

ז (Qal obs.) akin to הָּתָל זו, to jest, mock. — Hiph. הַּמִּל to mock, deride, w. 7 of pers. Judg. 16, 10. — Hoph. to be deceived, made a jest Is. 44, 20.

II (obs.) akin to תָּלֶלה, הָּלֶלה I, to be high; hence

Dan Josh. 19, 42.

q. Arab. بَعْرَ, to be desolate, bereaved; hence المام.

בקר, pl. אַבְּקְי, in pause הְבְּקְי, fut. Qal of בְּבָּק.

יְּהָם, יְּהָם, יְּהָם, see הָּהָם, פּנָם pr. n. m. (orphanhood

רְּבְּחְ, pr. n. m. (orphanhood, r. בְּבְּי, 1 Ch. 11, 46.

(which see), to reach out or extend i. q. Arab. ניין, to be perennial or constant, of the flow of water; hence

pr. n. m. (God bestows, r. I) 1 Ch. 26, 2.

וְהְהָי, pr. n. (perh. strong or permanent, r. יְהַדּן) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 23.

וֹתְעָּהְר (Qal obs.) prob. akin to אָהַר , נְּהַהְר , to fall or run over (some measure), to surpass or exceed. — Niph. ליחָרָה to be left over, to remain Gen. 44, 20; part. m. ליחָר, f. היְהִיר Ex. 28, 10. — Hiph. היחיר (fut. apoc. יוֹהְיֹח to cause to abound, w. בְּ in Deut. 28, 11; to let remain over Ex. 10, 15; to spare Ps. 79, 11; to go beyond, excel Gen. 49, 4.

דַרָּתְר (obs.) prob. akin to בֵּירֶר, to bind or tie; hence בִּירֶר, see יוֹתר, see יוֹתר.

יְתְרָי, pl. יְתְרִים) m. וֹיְרֶרִים (w. suf. יְתְרִי, pl. יְתָרִים) m. וֹיִתְר (r. יְתֵר II, a cord or string Judg.

16, 7. 2) r. דְרֵד I, abundance Ps. 17, 14; as adv., abundantly Is. 56, 12; remainder or residue Judg. 7, 6; excellence Prov. 17, 7; as adv. over and above, besides Num. 31, 32. 3) pr. n. m. (perh. excellence) Ex. 4, 18, but ירוד in Ex. 3, 1.

ארת pr. n. m. (perh. excellence)
2 Sam. 17, 26, but החי in 1 K. 2, 5.

זְתְּלֶּהְ f.i.q. מֶתֵר abundance, wealth Is. 15, 7; r. יָתֵר I.

דְּתְרֹן pr. n. m. (perh. excellent) Ex. 3, 1, father-in-law of Moses; but חדי in Ex. 4, 18.

יתרון m. excellence Ecc. 2, 13; gain, emolument Ecc. 1, 3; r. יחרון I.

רְרְּרָּךְ pr. n. m. (perh. excellent)
1 Ch. 7, 37, but החר, in v. 38.

מרְעָם pr. n. m. (prob. residue of the people) 2 Sam. 3, 5.

רוֹתֶרֶת see הֹתֶרֶת.

DUFT Chald. fut. Ithpe. of Dec.

(obs.) perh. akin to run, rain (which see), to assail, subduc; hence

pr. n. m. (perh. subjection)
Gen. 36, 40.

## ٦, ٦

הוterchanges — 1 with the other palatals ג, ד, p (see under each);
 ע. labials, e. g. קיף III = קיף II,
 ג שול ב ד וו פּרָים II, בּיִר ב עניע , שִּיך בּשְּׁיַר , שִּיך בּשְּׁיַר בּשְׁיַר , שִּיך בּשְׁיַר בּשְׁיַר בּשְׁיַר בּשְׁיַר , שִיר בּשְׁיַר בּשְׁיִר בּשְׁיִר בּשְׁיַר בּשְׁיִר בּשְׁיַר בּשְׁיִר בּשְׁיַר בּשְׁיַר בּשְׁיִר בּיוּי בּשְׁיִר בּיִּיר בְּיִיר בּיִיר בּיִּיר בּיִיר בּיִיר בּייִר בּיִּיר בּייִיר בּיִּיר בְּיִיר בְּיִיר בְּיִיר בְּיִיר בְּיִיר בְּיִר בְּיִיר בְּייר בְּיִיר בְּייִיר בְּייִי בְּייִיר בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּייִיי בְּייִי בְּייי בְּייי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּייי בְּייי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּיִיי בְּייִי בְּיִיי בְּייי בְּייִי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיי

Note <sup>2</sup> and § 33, 3, Note <sup>1</sup>, also Ewald's Heb. Lehrb. § 190, d, 7th ed.); — 5 w. sibilants e. g. רַּבָּבָּק, רְבָּבָּךְ = רַבּּרָר, הְּבָּבְּיָרָ V = רַבּּרָר, וּבְּבַּיְרָ בּיִר עוֹדְיִי עוֹדְיִי TI; comp. on letter ח, p. 190.

2 (૨) often before monosyllabic or paroxytone words and pron. suffixes (see Gram. § 102, 2, c) e.g. [[12], [2]], see also [[22]) a prefix particle variously used to express similarity, comparison or proportion, whether as adv. or as prep., just as the connexion may demand (see Gram. § 154, 3, f). Hence it means 1) as, like, as if, ως, ωςεί, e.g. a banquet like the banquet ([[[22]]]) of the king 1 Sam. 25, 36. This similarity may be as to size Josh. 10, 2, as to number Gen.

13, 16, as to time Ps. 89, 37, as to event or hap 2 Sam. 3, 33, also as to appearance Dan. 10, 18, as to wisdom Gen. 41, 38. Hence in general, with words of number, measure, time, about, e. g. about ten (בעבר) years Ruth 1, 4; hence perh. at (of time), e. g. קוצות הגילה at or about midnight Ex. 11, 4. In such cases the Kaph of comparison ولا تائدغرزا) retains only a slight trace of its proper force. Here then belongs a) meaning so, as well as, when as adv. of quality it is connected w. בָּן (thus בָּרבוּן as-so) Ps. 127, 4, or w. another בָּרֶבֶּ (thus בֶּרֶבֶ, also בְּרַשָּׁאָת for comparison, e. g. בַּרַשָּׁאַת בּאָבָם as the sin-offering so the trespass-offering Lev. 7, 7; בְּנָפָשׁ הַאָּב as the father's soul even so the son's soul Ez. 18, 4.  $\beta$ )  $\supset$  meaning after, according to, when it indicates a rule or standard e. g. according to our likeness (ברמרתנה) Gen. 1, 26. 2) The comparison may be w. an object conceived of in its highest possible perfection, without reference to any particular instance, e. g. מארש אמרו Neh. 7, 2 a very faithful man, i. e. so as a faithful man alone can be (see Gram. § 134,  $3, f, cf. \dot{\omega}_{\varsigma} \dot{\alpha} \lambda_{\tau} \theta \tilde{\omega}_{\varsigma}); he behaved$ himself בְּבַּחַרִים 1 Sam. 10, 27 very quietly, i. e. as only a quiet person does. Perh. in the same way ⊅ stands before an adj. in בַּהַדְּכָם Ecc. 8, 1, before a part. in בְּכָּחָאֹנִנִים Num. 11, 1, בּעֹטָיָה Ex. 22, 24, בּעֹטָיָה Ex. 22, 24, before an adv. in בַּמְצֵט 1 Ch. 16, 19, or before a subst. in בַּמָּרֶת Lam. 1, 20, בַּעֹד Is. 13, 6 i. e. very wise, very complaining, utterly fainting, very little or few, as a very usurer, as death itself, as very ruin. The old grammarians without much reason, called this בַּבְעָם (of identity)

or סקיום (D of confirmation). 3) the comparing together of two acts, as happening together or depending. one on the other; hence the pserves for a particle or adv. of time, e. g. when he heard בָּשֵׁכְעֹ (prop. according to his hearing) that I raised my voice ....then he left ליפוב (prop. and he left, see Gram. § 126, 6, Rem. 1, Note 1) Gen. 39, 15. In this way it may be generally rendered before infinitives, rarely w. verbal-nouns 2 Ch. 12, 1, and participles Gen. 40, 10. 4) before a noun in order to compare two propositions, e. g. as the former time (בַּצֵח הַראשׁוֹן) brought contempt on the land of Zebulon .... so the latter time (וְהַאַחֵרוֹן) will bring honour Is. 8, 23. But more usual is באשר דפן Num. 2, 17. At times we have בּכֹחַר אָז, e.g. בָּלָחָר אָז מ וככחר בחה as my strength then, so my strength now Josh. 14, 11. For this בּ־כֵּן at times stands בָּ־כֵּן Josh. 2, 21 also ב־וּכֵן 1 Sam. 30, 24. ---As to derivation, > is prob. connected w. the pronominal root ३, though perh. only shortened from 🃜 (see קבה, בָּבה, בָּבה (Gram. § 102, 2, Note ווי). See פָר ,פַּבֶּנֵת ,פָּצַן, ,פַּמָּח, ,פְּטָח.

Chald. i. q. Heb. as like Dan. 7, 4; as it were Dan. 6, 1.

Syr. בבר to hurt; prop. to pierce (cf. Chald. במבר a thorn), hence then to be sore Gen. 34, 25; feel pain, to suffer Ps. 69, 30; be sick or sad Prov. 14, 13; w. בי of cause Job 14, 22. — Hiph. to cause pain, to wound Job 5, 18; to sadden w. acc. Ez. 13, 22: of mere things, to war or destroy 2 K. 3, 19. Hence

그렇고 m. pain (of body) Job 2, 13; grief Is. 17, 11; w. 그는 Is. 65, 14. (Qal obs.) akin to רְּדָּבָּי, to be dejected, sad. — Niph. to get sad, downcast Dan. 11, 30; w. בְּבָּי Ps. 109, 16. — אָבָּבְי in Job 30, 8 is prob. Niph. of אָבָּי. — Hiph. to affict, sadden, w. בֹּי Ez. 13, 22. — Cf. E. to cow, coward. Hence

מאָרם adj. m. פָּאִרם dejected, sad Ps. 10, 10 in Q'ri.

I perh. to surround, to fetter, only in Ps. 22, 17 where בְּאַרָּדּי is perh. for אָבָּי but it is better to take אָבָּ here as for אָבָּ to dig or pierce, and so to read piercers of or אַבְּ they pierce (so Sept. שַּׁבְּעָבּ, Syr. בּוֹבְ , Vulg. foderunt). Yet if we follow the common reading מַּצְּרִי as the lion, the sense is good e. g. as the lion (they surround, as in 1st clause) my hands and my feet.

II (obs.) perh. i. q. Talm. אַבָּ, to be dirty, esp. of water, hence perh. אַבְּ turbid stream Am. 8, 8; but this אַבְ most likely stands for אַבָּר, as some texts read. Perh. hence

f. dirt, muddiness, perh. once in Am. 8, 8; but see גָּאָר II.

רְּאָבֶי Ps. 22, 17, perh. for בָּאָרָּ; see אָבָּי I.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. עָּלָר, to make round, as a ball. Hence perh. בְּבָּכָּב for בְּבָבְּעָ (cf. רְשָׁבֶשׁ for רְשָּׁבֶשׁׁם); but see בַּוֹב.

וֹרָבֶּדְ, זוֹרָבָּדְ, Is. 24, 20 (fut. אַבָּדְיּ) prop. to be heavy, weighty (opp. to be p to be light) Job 6, 3; hence fig. 1) to be heavy, w. אַב Judg. 1, 35; to be a burden, w. אַב 2 Sam. 13, 25; to be wealthy, w. אַ Gen. 13, 2; to be severe, of a battle, w. אַל Judg. 20, 34;

to be heavy or dull, of the senses Gen. 48, 10, of the mind Ex. 9, 7; to be in honour Job 14, 21; to be glorious, of God Is. 66, 5. - Niph. נכבר 1) to be honoured or esteemed Gen. 34, 19; part. pl. f. מבבות as subst. glorious things Ps. 87, 3; m. כבדים (w. Dagh. euphon.) noble, wealthy Is. 23, 8; of fountains, abounding in water Prov. 8, 24. 2) to show oneself glorious, to be glorified Is. 26, 15; w. 2 Ex. 14, 4. — Pi. בבד 1) to honour Ex. 20, 12; w. 5, to do honour to Ps. 86, 9; w. 72 Ps. 3, 9, w. 2 Dan. 11, 38, w. acc. Is. 43, 23, of the means. 2) to make heavy, dull or insensible 1 Sam. 6, 6. - Pu. בבד to be honoured Is. 58, 13. - Hiph. דכברד ו) to make heavy, as a yoke, w. על Neh. 5, 15; to make plentiful Hab. 2, 6; to make heavy, dull, of the senses Is. 6, -10. 2) to make honourable Jer. 30, 19; to gain or get honour 2 Ch. 25, 19. - Hith. to honour or magnify oneself, to boast Prov. 12, 9; to make oneself numerous Nah. 3, 15. Hence

מבָר adj. m. (c. בְּבֶּר Ex. 4, 10, בְּבֶּר Is. 1, 4; pl. בְּבָּר בָּבְּר pl. בְּבָּר c. בְּבָּר pl. adj. c. בְּבָּר pl. as, 5; sore or grievous Gen. 12, 10; abundant, numerous Num. 20, 20; heavy, dull, sluggish Ex. 4, 10; difficult Ex. 18, 8; hard, of the heart Ex. 7, 14.

לבָּדְ (w. suf. בְּבִּדְ Lam. 2, 11) m. the liver, so called for its heaviness Lev. 3, 4. — Perh. akin to  $\eta\pi\pi\tau$ -0, ( $\eta\pi\pi\rho$ ), as L. caput is = G. haupt, E. head.

adj. m. but only used in f. בַּבְּדָּה, for which see בַּבְּדָּה.

קביד glory, see בָּבֹד.

7 m. 1) heaviness, weight Prov. 27, 3; fig. violence, of war Is. 21, 15, or of fire Is. 30, 27. 2) a multitude Nah. 3, 3.

name f. heaviness, difficulty, only in Ex. 14, 25.

(fut. The perh. akin to represent the first perh. akin the first p

דובן (c. בּבֹרָר, w. suf. בָּבֹרָר) m. prop. weight (cf. βάρος δόξης 2 Cor. 4, 17),r. אבב; fig. abundance, riches Is. 66, 12; glory, honour, Sept. δόξα, of men 1 K. 13, 3; majesty or glory, of God Ex. 33, 18, Ps. 19, 2; esp. τήτη τίαο (Sept. δόξα Κυρίου) Is. 59, 19, the brightness or fiery splendour in which the Divine Majesty appeared on Sinai Ex. 24, 16, in the tabernacle Ex. 40, 34, in the temple 1 K. 8, 11 (cf. Luke 2, 9), called by the later Jews the שִׁבִּינָת, see שֵׁבָּרָ. Poet, for heart or soul, as being the noblest part of man Gen. 49, 6, cf. Ps. 16, 9, — In Ps. 73, 24 7122 stands as adv. acc. for with or into glory (see Gram. § 118, 1).

א fem. of obs.
m. אביר, see Gram. § 94, 1, Parad.
VIII) f. 1) adj. splendid, gorgeous Ps.
45, 12. 2) subst. important, precious things Judg. 18, 21; r. אביר

pr. n. (prob. pledged or bound, r. bəə) 1) of a city in Asher Josh. 19, 27. 2) of a whole district of twenty cities in Galilee 1 K. 9, 13.

pr. n. (prob. fortress, r. בָּבֶּן) of a place in Judah Josh. 15, 40.

ידי (r. בְּבֶר) m. prop. a plaiting or braiding, hence a mattress or quilt, only 1 Sam. 19, 13. 16.

מְבֵּרֶר (pl. בְּבִּרְרָם) adj. m. great, mighty (cf. Arab. كَبِيرٌ), of water Is. 17, 12, of wind Job 8, 2, of God Job 34, 17; בַּבִּרר יָבִים of great agc Job 15, 10; r. בָּבָר

(Qal obs.) akin to בְּבָּל, Arab. אָל, to bind, combine; hence אָבָבָּל, — Pu. אָבָלְ (for אַבָּבּע only in part. אָבָרְבָּלְ (Gram. § 56).

בֶּבֶל (c. pl. בַּבְלַד) m. a bond or fetter Ps. 105, 18.

(obs.) akin to בָּבֶל, Chald. בָּבֵל, to bind, to fasten. Hence בַּבֵּל, מָבָבֶּנְא מָבָבֶּנָא מָבָבֶּנָא מָבָבֶּנָא מָבָבֶּנָא

OZZ (Qal only part. m. bzz) mimet. akin to בַּבַשׁ and to בּוּכ (which see), prop. to tread, trample w. the feet; hence to wash clothes (cf. πλύνειν) by treading them in a tub, so differing from לַחַץ to wash the body (cf. λούειν). Part. סבס a washer or fuller Is. 7, 3. — Pi. סבם (בַבֶּס Gen. 49, 11) to wash clothes Ex. 19, 10; part. סבס i. q. סבס a fuller Mal. 3, 2; fig. to cleanse or purify as by washing Ps. 51, 4. — Pu. to be washed Lev. 13, 58. — Hothp. הקבס (for הקבס Gram. § 54, 3) to be cleansed or washed Lev. 13, 55.

לבע (obs.) akin to לבע, אבה, to be gilibous or bulging up; hence אביב.

(Qal obs.) i. q. בָּרְ (which see), to bind together, to weare or plait; hence to be strong or great.

Hiph. to make great or many, to multiply Job 35, 16; part.

subst., w. לְּמָרְבִּרּר adv. abundantly Job 36, 31. Hence בברד and

1) m. great space or length, a stretch; hence adv. of time, long ago, already Ecc. 1, 10; Syr. 2) pr. n. (length or strength) of a river in Mesopotamia Ez. 1, 3.

so named because plaited or woven, r.

לְּבְּרֵח (only c. רְבְּרָח f. length; אָרֶץ the stretch of ground Gen. 35, 16, denoting some measure which cannot now be determined; yet in Gen. 48, 7 we find the Sept. adding (as if they took רְבָּבָח for בַּרָח aride or drive) וֹתְּהֹטְּסְטְּטָּטְ a horserun, i. e. an ordinary stage of about 10 miles, which a horse can run at one heat.

(fut. "EDD) akin to DDD, to tread or trample on Zech. 9, 15; then fig. to subdue, the ground Gen. 1, 28, sins Mic. 7, 19 (prob. here to cleanse, like DDD); to subjugate 2 Ch. 28, 10; to force a woman Est. 7, 8. — Niph. to be subdued, as a land Num. 32, 22; te be forced, of a woman Neh. 5, 5. — Pi. to subdue 2 Sam. 8, 11. — Hiph. to subjugate Jer. 34, 11 in K'thibh.

ערביים (obs.) prob. akin to שוֹם, שֹׁבָיב, to glow or burn; hence שְׁבָב.

(obs.) prob. i. q. סַבְּשָׁ, to tread on, hence to leap on (as the ram on the ewe), to propagate, as sheep; hence בַּשֶׁב, also by transp. בַשֶּׁב and הַבְּשֶׁב,

m. a footstool, because trodden on 2 Ch. 9, 18; r. שֹבֶשׁ.

m. a he-lamb, a young ram from one to three years old Num. 7,

15; pl. פְּבָשִׁים *lambs* Is. 5, 17; r. בָּשִׁר. See also בָּשִׂ.

ביע בין, הושקב Lev. 14, 10 (cf. השְׁבָּאָר), pl. השְׁבָּאָר) f. an ewe-lamb, from one to three years old 2 Sam. 12, 3: prob. sheep in Gen. 21, 28. See also השְׁבָּאָר.

m. prop. a burning place (r. ΕΞΞ), a furnace, for burning lime or smelting metals Gen. 19, 28; different from τε απο απο πο το baking.

— Cf. χάμινος, L. caminus, culina (= E. kiln) from χαίω = L. candeo = W. cynnu (burn).

קברם (pl. פרים) com. gend. a bucket, pail 1 K. 17, 14; tub, barrel for holding meal 1 K. 17, 12; r. בין I.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb.

בְּדֶבֶּ Chald. adj. m., דְּבָּה f. lying, deceiving Dan. 2, 9.

I (obs.) i. q. THE (which see), to cut or hollow out; hence prob. THE.

וו (obs.) prob. akin to דַּרָ, to burn, glow or sparkle; hence דַּרָבָּר.

Prob. akin to Sans. chad (to blaze), L. candeo, E. kindle, candle;

יר see, כּרָר.

הָּר Chald., see בְּרָדׁ

m. prop. a glowing or sparkling gem (r. קֿרָד II), a ruby or carbuncle Is. 54, 12.

(obs.) perh. akin to תָּחָר, to bind; hence perh. קּהָר in

קרַלְלְּכֶּיֶר pr. n. m. (perh. handful of sheaves) Gen. 14, 1.

קב, (i. q. Chald. בְּּהָ, see next page) only in אַבָּה and אַבָּה; usually

12 adv. thus, so, ουτως, referring either to what precedes Gen. 15, 5; or more frequently, to what follows Deut. 7, 5. It is used as a particle 1) of time, now, e. g. קר פה till now, hitherto Ex. 7, 16; doubled, כר־כֹה וֹבֶּד hitherto and hitherto, i. e. in the mean time 1 K. 18, 45. 2) of place, here Ruth 2, 8; no - no here - there Num. 11, 31; כרכה to there, yonder Gen. 22, 5; הו hither and thither Ex. 2, 12. 3) of manner, this way, that way Is. 20, 6; הבם -- הבם in this manner - in that manner 1 K. 22, 20. -- As to derivation, 72 may perh. be for קלה, but prob. is akin to בָּר, בַּד, see Gram. 102, 2, Note 1.

קר־כָּה (Chald. i. q. Heb. בַּר־כָּה hitherto Dan. 7, 28.

Job 17, 7, Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, b) i. q. קאָד, to be weary, faint Is. 42, 4; of a light, to be feeble or dim (see איני) of the eyes, to be dim or dull of sight, by age Gen. 27, 1, by trouble Job 17, 7. — Pi. דיני to make faint, to depress Ez. 21, 12; to rebuke, w. בְּוֹלְיוֹת זֹלְיוֹת מֹלֵית זֹלְיוֹת זֹלְיִית זֹלְיוֹת זֹלְיוֹת זֹלְיוֹת זִינִית זֹלְיִית זְיִייִים זֹלְייִית זֹלְייִים זֹלְייִית זֹלְייִית זֹלְיִיים זֹלְייִים זֹלְיִית זְיִייִים זֹלְייִים זֹלְייִים זְיִיים זֹלְייִים זְיִיים זֹלְייִים זְיִיים זֹלְייִים זְיִיים זֹלְייִים זְיִיים זֹלְייִים זְיִיים זְיִיים זְיִיים זְיִיים זְיִיים זֹייִים זְייִים זְיִיים זְיִיים זְיִיים זְיִייִים זְיִייְיִים זְיִים זְיִיי

feeble, expiring, of a dim wick or light Is. 42, 3; depressed, of the mind Is. 61, 3; pale, faint, of hue or colour Lev. 13, 21, often w. 22. 2) subst. miligation of a wound, i. e. healing, only Nah. 3, 19; r. 1772.

בהול (only part. בהול)
akin to Heb. בְּלֹל , כַּלּל , to be able, e. g. מַאֹל art thou able? Dan. 2, 26; pl. בְּהַלֹל , w. ל Dan. 5, 8.

(Qal only in part. פֿרֵדן) prob. akin to אָדָן, to perform or exe-

cute any charge or service, hence to minister or serve, esp. in sacred or divine things, to be a priest (שְׁבֵּשׁרְ which see); whence prob. as a denom. we get — Pi. בְּבִּין 1) to act as priest, to minister before God (Sept. ἐερατεύειν) Ex. 28, 1. 2) to dress as a priest, i. e. to deck oneself w. fine apparel, as the priests did, only in Is. 61, 10.

בְּהַלָּי, pl. בָּהַנָּא, pl. בָּהַנָּא, pl. בָּהַנָּא, m. i. q. Heb. בָּהַל, a priest Ezr. 7, 12.

1 Sam. 2, 36) f. priestly office, priesthood Ex. 29, 9; r. בָּהָלָה.

לב Chald. (pl. בלרן) f. a window Dan. 6, 11; prop. a hole, r. בול.

שרלח or אַרכוֹ i. q. אַרלת or אַרלת.

رفید (obs.) perh. akin to Arab. نفذ, to shine or twinkle; hence perh. عربی but see

רב pr. n. of a country in connexion w. Egypt and Cush Ez. 30, 5; perh. for אונה Nubia.

קיבֶע Ez. 27, 10 (in pause קּיבֶע c. קיבֶעם 1 Sam. 17, 5, pl. קיבֶע m. a helmet Is. 59, 17. The form appears to be a confusion of ביבע and ביבע.

נְבְּדֵל (obs.) prob. akin to נְּבְּדָ I, קּבְּדַ (which see), to pierce, to wound, hence to destroy; hence לָּבִיד

ברד'ן, פרד'ן ברד'ן. — Prob. mimet. akin to Sans. cath (to wound), χήδω, L. cædo, cædes, G. schaden, E. scathe, cut, W. cwt, câd, Irish catha.

(Qal obs.) akin to Syr. اَوْتُ Arab. رَمِّ , perh. to בَّة, Gr. καίω, to burn or brand; cf. בִּוֹ I. — Niph. to be burned or scorched Is. 43, 2.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb. 252,

(obs.) perh. akin to Arab. conj. X (tenax fuit), to be strong, powerful; hence perh. ਜ਼ੋੜ੍ਹੇ.

חַוֹם (see חַבֹּי) m. strength Dan. 11, 8. קְרָהָן f. a burning or branding Ex. 21, 25; r. אָבָּר.

בָּבָב (c. בַּיִבּים; pl. מַזֹּכְבִים; r. בָּבָב or בֹּיב (a star Gen. בָּבָב , a star Gen. 37, 9; fig. a prince Num. 24, 17.

לבוֹל Jer. 33, 8 K'thibh, see כוֹל

prob. akin to אָלֶּבֶּא, Arab. שָׁלָּגְּי, to hold or measure 1s. 40, 12. — Pilp. בּלְבֵּל to contain 1 K. 8, 27; to sustain, endure Mal. 3, 2; to support or defend, as advocate Ps. 112, 5, as nourisher, w. two acc. Gen. 47, 12. — Polp. (cf. Gram. § 55, 4) בַּלְבֵּל to be sustained w. provisions 1 K. 20, 27. — Hiph. בַּרְבָּל to hold or contain 1 K. 7, 26; בַּרְבָּל לִרְבִרל to hold or contain 1 K. 7, 26; בּרְבָּד לִרְבִרל to hold or contain i. e. holding much Ez. 23, 32; to bear or endure Jer. 6, 11.

akin to נְישָׁ (which see), to join, to cluster together; hence בָּישָׁה.

רביב (like פוּבֶּב) m. a ball or pellet; perh. collect. beads, made of gold, and worn as an ornament Ex. 35, 22; r. זַיבָּי.

(Qal only part. 📜; for fut. in יכונננד = רכונננד in Job 31, 15 belongs to the Pil. בוֹדָן i. q. בָּגַן, akin to Dip, to stand or exist (hence 13, ינכון (בכון .— Niph. נכון, fut. דבון, 1) to be set up, to be high, of the day; hence in part. בכוֹן חַדּוֹם high noon (שרוֹם high noon ήμαρ) Prov. 4, 18. 2) to stand firm Mic. 4, 1; to be established Judg. 16, 26. 3) in a moral sense, to be firm, steadfast Ps. 51, 12; of things, to be settled Gen. 41, 32; to be certain, sure Deut. 13, 15; part. נכוֹק (m.) adv. certainly 1 Sam. 26, 4, הכוֹנָה (f.) subst. certainty Ps. 5, 10. 4) to be prepared, רובון (imp.) hold thyself ready! Ez. 38, 7; w. 5 of pers. Prov. 19, 29, also of thing Ps. 38, 18. - Pil. מֹינַן 1) to place or set up, to establish 2 Sam. 7, 13. 2) to confirm Ps. 7, 10; to establish or found (a city) Ps. 107, 36; to prepare 2 Sam. 7, 24; to create Ps. 8, 4; to make ready or to aim, as arrows Ps. 11, 2; fig. to direct or apply, the mind (25) understood, w. ל Job 8, 8. - Pol. בונן to be established Ps. 37, 23; to be formed Ez. 28, 13. — Hiph. דָּכָרן (נַיָּבָנּוּ) בַּרֶרָ 2 Ch. 29, 19 for הַּבְּרְנוֹנף we prepared, קרוכין 2 Ch. 29, 36 w. art. as rel. pron., cf. Gram. § 109, Rem.) to set up, as a throne Ps. 103, 19; to found, of the heavens Ps. 65, 7; to confirm or establish, of dominion Is. 9, 6; to prepare or make ready Gen. 43, 25; to aim or direct, of missiles Ps. 7, 14, of way or course Jer. 10, 23; to apply (35 the mind) 2 Ch. 12, 14. — Hoph. הוכן to be established is. 16, 5; to be prepared Is. 30, 33; to be set in order, arranged Zech. 5, 11. - Hithpol. דְּתְבֵּוֹנֵן Prov. 24, 3, also רזבונן (Gram. § 54, 2 b) to prepare oneself Ps. 59, 5; to be established Is. 54, 14. Hence

קרה. pr. n. (perh. a settlement or colony) of a Phenician city 1 Ch. 18, 8; but מות in 2 Sam. 8, 8, prob. now Beirût.

(pl. בְּנְיִם m. cake, used in sacred offerings Jer. 7, 18; r. בּקֹנִים (Chald. Pa. בַבַּי) to prepare, hence something made up; cf. our confection.

enfold, to keep or hold in, to contain, hence perh. Did and Did; but see Did.

DID (pl. מוס f. prob. a holder or receptacle, r. מוס or מוס, 1) a cup Gen. 40, 11; hence lot or portion, considered as meted out by God Ps. 11, 6.
2) prob. the pelican, so named from its pouch (see מוס) Lev. 11, 17.

or towering, crag-like; hence τρ. —
Prob. akin to Sans. kapala, κεφαλή, κυβή, L. caput, cippus, G. kopf, kappe, gipfel, E. cap, O. E. cop (head), gable, W. coppa.

II (obs.) perh. akin to waz,

רבר, see בור.

m. a furnace, for smelting Prov. 17, 3; r. אשני.

קיין איים pr. n. (smoking furnace) of a city in Simeon 1 Sam. 30, 30; also simply זיים in Josh. 15, 42.

בר בון Ezr. 1, 1 Cyrus, see בון ש.

(obs.) prob. akin to אָבוֹב II, Sans. çush (burn), to be sunburnt, to be swarthy or black; prob. hence

টাটা 1) pr. n. (prob. sun-burnt) of

Ethiopia Gen. 2, 13; mentioned in connexion w. Egypt Nah. 3, 9 and Libya 2 Ch. 12, 3. 2) pr. n. m. (swarthy) Gen.10, 6.—Comp. Αἰθίοψ = αἴθω to burn and ωψ face.

לה (להיטי בייטי  ביי

אינייט pr. n. (from איניים), swarthland) perh. eastern Arabia, more prob. Ethiopia itself Hab. 3, 7.

pr. n. m. (perh. Cushan of double fraud) Judg. 3, 8.

קיירה, prosperity; only pl. i. q. Syr. בבילון, prosperity; only pl. פישירות prosperous circumstances, only Ps. 68, 7; r. בישר

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to Did, to conserve or keep safe.—Niph. to be kept, reserved, as treasure, only in part. m. Did, as subst. treasure 2 K. 20, 13.— Perh. akin to Sans. kut (to hide), xεύθω, W. cudhio (to hide), cadw (to keep).

מדת pr. n. (perh. hiding place) of an unknown province, whence the Assyrian king sent colonists to the land of Samaria 2 K. 17, 30.

דרְּקְדֹם pr. n. 2 K. 17, 24, i. q. רּאָם. רְּקְבּה, see הַחְבָּה.

(Qal only part.) akin to DY, DY, II, i. q. Arab. Arab. Arab. to bind together, to combine or devise, hence to fabricate, to lie; part. m. DYD as subst. a liar Ps. 116, 11.

Pi. DYD i. q. Syr. Arab. to lie, to deceive Job 6, 28; w. d., of pers. Ps. 78, 36, w. D 2 K. 4, 16; fig. of mere things, to deceive i. e. to turn out contrary to expectation Is. 58, 11.

Niph. to be or become a liar

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Prov. 30, 6; to be false Job 41, 1. — Hiph. to convict of lying (cf. בַּצְבֶּרִיק) Job 24, 25. Hence

בוְבֶּל (pl. בְּוְבֶּר, c. בְּוָבֶר) m. a lie or falschood Is. 28, 15; fig. pl. idols, as cheats Ps. 40, 5, cf. Ez. 13, 6.

אבורב pr. n. (deceptive) of a place 1 Ch. 4, 22; i. q. בורב and בורב.

pr. n. f. (false) Num. 25, 15.

קורב pr. n. (deceptive) of a place in Judah Gen. 38, 5; i. q. צַּבְּיִרב.

(obs.) prob. akin to الماتة, to bind fast or hard, Arab. أقد to force; hence fig. to be strong or brave, also cruel; hence

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to wind, to conceal or hide. — Pi. India to conceal, w. In. Jer. 38, 14. — Niph. to hide itself, to lie hidden 2 Sam. 18, 3; to disappear or be cut off Zech. 11, 9; w. Ying Ex. 9, 15. — Hiph. to hide away Job 20, 12; to cause to lie hid, i. e. to do away with (cf. àqavizer) Ex. 23, 23.

(obs.) perh. i. q. מַלּב, to be vigorous; perh. hence מַלֹּב, but see מַלֹּב.

i. q. Arab. کُخُلُ (whence

al-cohol), to streak or colour, esp. w. dark pigment (στίμμι, L. stibium) to paint the inner sides of the eyelids, only in Ez. 23, 40, where Sept. has ἐστιβίζου.

prob. akin to The, to conceal or deceive, hence fig. (cf. 212) to waste away or fail Ps. 109, 24.—
Niph. to dissemble oncself, to feign Deut. 33, 29.— Pi. The to fail, of produce Hab. 3, 17; to feign, to act cunningly, of the conquered to their conquerors, w. > Ps. 18, 45; to deny Gen. 18, 15, w. 2 or > of pers. Job 8, 18; 31, 28; to lie, speak falsehood, w. > 1 K. 13, 18.— Hith. to faun on, flatter, w. > 2 Sam. 22, 45: Hence

lying, deceit Ps. 59, 13; fig. wasting, learness Job 16, 8.

נקושים (only in pl. בּקשׁים) adj. m. false, apt at deceiving, only in Is.30, 9; r. שַּבָּשׁים.

בּיִר (for בְּיִר, r. קְּיָה m. a brand, a mark burnt into the skin, only Is. 3, 24.

🔁 II (pronom. stem, akin to 🗒 see Gram. § 102, 2, Note 1) relat. conj., in the widest sense. Its meanings (comp. Gram. § 155, 1, e) may be set forth as follows; - 1) the usual relat. conj. that, ὅτι (like 🖼 marking the relation of the antecedent clause or sentence (protasis) to the consequent (apodosis). a) in indirect speech after the verbs to see, to say, to know, to believe, to remember, to forget, etc., the cousequent (apodosis) standing w. 3 is considered as if an object in the acc., e. g. נַרָא אַלֹּדִים כִּר טוֹב and God saw that it was good Gen. 1, 12; כיב לַנְבֶר it is good for a man that he bear Lam. 3, 27; in which cases the "E, introducing the second member is considered as object in the acc., namely, as the object that God saw, as the object that one finds to be good. But also 3) in direct speech (as mark of quotation, like ότι often) where we do not want the conj. that, e. g. לה להו the conj. that, and they said to בי־אַקַּהְ נְשׁוּב לְבַבֵּּהְ her (that) we will return w, thee to thy people Ruth 1, 10. Hence also it is used after בשבי Gen. 22, 16, and after forms of oaths 1 Sam. 20, 3; γ) even at the beginning of a sentence or discourse, where the marks the apodosis of a sentence that is suppressed or has to be supplied Job 28, 1. δ) After other particles (adverbs, prepositions, interjections), where the particles have severally the force of whole clauses or sentences, and the indicates the apodosis; e.g. after שמכם Job 12, 2, חנה Ps. 128, 4, הלא 1 Sam. 10, 1, הַ in הַכָּר 2 Sam. 9, 1, TN 1 Sam. 21, 6, DEN Am. 9, 8, 77 ער ,11, 20, על Deut. 31, 17, על Gen. 26, 13, בַּקָבַ 2 Sam. 12, 10, הַחָת Deut. 4, 37. 2) as a causal particle, ότι, because (when the cause or reason precedes) Gen. 3, 14; for (when the cause or reason follows) Ps. 6, 3; when there are several בר — בר Gen. 33, 11. — This causal meaning of the p is the most usual, and it (or the meaning that, under 1 above) really holds good in most of the cases (under 3 below), where we may be tempted to render it as a particle of time, when. 3) as relat. particle of time, ote, when, w. the past Ps. 32, 3; w. the present Ps. 8, 4; w. the fut. Gen. 4, 12. יַרָדָר כָּר and it came to pass when or that Gen. 6, 1. In this sense it may stand

as the apodosis to a protasis, meaning so, then, when the antecedent clause has the conditional particles Job 8, 6, אם לא Is. 7, 9, לל Job 6, 2, לולר Gen. 31, 42, אולר Num. 22, 33, אשר Ecc. 8, 12, אשר Gen. 22, 16. In this meaning it is used  $\alpha$ ) where indicates the consequent of a reason not specially indicated, and is to be rendered wherefore, that, e. g. I have not done anything (T) that (wherefore) they put me into prison Gen. 40, 15;  $\beta$ ) where the causal sense because may seem to be adversative and to stand for but (simply owing to the negative in the context, see Gram. § 155, p. 331) e. g. Gen. 45, 8, although Ex. 13, 17, but yet Is. 28, 27. ---- Prob. בד, like אָשֶׁר, was first a relative or demonstrative pronoun, but that sense is nowhere certain now, though passable in some cases, e.g. Gen. 4, 25 where the Sept. makes it ov, as if= TER. Perh. the r. is akin to Sans. kas, Pers. ki, L. qui, quia, quod, Gael. cia, ciod.

these united particles combine more or less the force of both, but often (owing to our different idiom) the one or the other remains untranslated. Hence the significations are a) such as retain the force of each particle, and these are, that if Jer. 26, 15; for if Deut. 11, 22; but if, only after negative Lam. 3, 32; β) such as conjoin the two words into one notion, so that they both refer to the one clause, e. g. but, after neg. Ps. 1, 2; unless, after neg. before a verb Gen. 32, 27; except, after neg. before pronoun Gen. 39,9; that (the force of the by being lost, as shown in the Q'ri) 2 Sam. 15, 21; because or for Job 42, 8.

(see Gram. § 155, 2, d)

lit. for therefore; hence for, because that I have seen thy face Gen. 33, 10.

רדים m. wound or hurt (cf. L. cædes); fig. calamity, only in Job 21, 20; r. ביד.

קרוֹד (pl. c. בּרדּיבֵר) m. a spark, only Job 41, 11; r. בָּרָד II.

קרדון (ר. כיד (ר. מרדון (ר. מיד) m. 1) a javelin 1 Sam. 17, 6, Jer. 6, 23. 2) pr. n. (lance) of a place near Jerusalem, fully בון פידן 1 Ch. 13, 9.

קיים pr. n. (prob. statue or pillar, r. פּרָּן, Pi. פּרָּן, cf. פּרָּן, Pi. פּרָּן, i. q. Arab. בְּיִלְיּט, Syr. פּרָּבּ, the planet Saturn, worshipped by idolatrous Israelites, an image of it being carried about w. them in the Wilderness, only in Am. 5, 26.

2 Ch. קבּהֹרָת , also פָּהֹר (pl. פָּהֹרָת 2 Ch. 4, 6; הוֹת זֹג 1 K. 7, 38) m. a basin or pot; for fire, a fire-pan Zech. 12, 6; for water, a wash-basin Ex. 30, 18; a platform, pulpit, prob. of a hollow or cup-like shape 2 Ch. 6, 13; r. בּרָּר T.

f. prop. a group, cluster, hence the Pleiades, the seven stars Job 38, 31; r. DD.

m. 1) a purse, for money Prov. 1, 14; a bag, used by merchants for small weights Deut. 25,

13. 2) a cup Prov. 23, 31 (Q'ri o'z); r. 542.

(only dual בָּרֶּדְ: דָּרָבְּיִדְ I) m. a fire-crock or pan for cooking, only in Lev. 11, 35; perh. only in dual because it consisted of two hollow or concave parts (top or lid and the body).

ת בישׁרוֹר (r. בְּשׁרָה) m. prop. an upright, hence a distaff, which stood erect holding the flax, only in Prov. 31, 19.

רורן Ecc. 2, 13 for בירון Gram. § 24, 1, Rem..

וֹלְיָבֶּי (for הַבֶּי הבָּי) so and so, thus and thus, i. q. הבּב (which see), e. g. thou shalt do to Aaron and his sons thus (הבָב) Ex. 29, 35. In Aram it assumes the form בַּבּי so.

בַּבֵּר c. בָּרָבֶר; c. בְּבָּבָר; c. בְּבָּבָ dual בַּכְרֵים 2 K. 5, 23; pl. בַּכָּרִים, c. יתברה, in another sense also היקבר, כ. הפרוח f. prop. a round, hence 1) a circuit of land Neh. 12, 28; esp. the circuit of Jordan, the district through which it flows into the Dead Sea Gen. 13, 10; called also התפר the circuit Gen. 13, 12 (אָ הבּבּר ρίγωρος τοῦ Ἰορδάνου Mat. 3, 5, now called الغور el-Ghôr i. e. the ravine or gorge). 2) a round cake, w. a cake or loaf of bread Ex. 29, 23; pl. c. חותם Judg. 8, 5. 3) a talent (so called for its round form), a weight equal to 3000 shekels of the sanctuary Ex. 38, 25; dual בַּבֶּרֶם בַּסֶר (for נפרים) two talents of silver (prop. as to silver, Gram. § 118, 3) 2 K. 5, 23.

בּקרק Chald. (pl. בַּקּרָק) a talent Ezr. 7, 22.

לם, once בול Jer. 33, 8 (w. Maqqeph - בָּלֹל, w. suf. יוֹשׁבָּין; r. בְּלֵל m. prop. a subst. completeness, totality, all i. q. בָּלָל, הֹאָסָר, הֹאָכָר ) the

whole, but mostly rendered as an adj. all, whole, in constr. state w. a definite sing. noun (Gram. § 111, 1, Rem. 2), the whole of, all, בל מארץ all the earth Gen. 9, 19, but rarely when the noun is not defin. e. g. בכל־לב ובכל־נפש w. whole of heart and w. whole of soul, i. e. with his whole heart and his whole soul 2 K. 23, 3; w. suf. ibd his whole, i. e. the whole of him Gen. 25, 25; בָּלַהָּ thou (f.) whole Is. 14, 29, בלה Is. 22, 1; thus at times after the noun, e. g. דשראל כלה Israel, his whole, i. e. the whole of Israel 2 Sam. 2, 9; rarely in apposition after the noun e. g. לודת הבל the whole vision Is. 29, 11. 2) distributively of several things (mostly without the art.) all, every, each e. g. בל הבאים every one was ashamed Is. 30, 5; אַרוֹ בַבּל his hand against the whole i. e. every man Gen. 16, 12. 3) w. a pl. defin. noun, all, all the, בַּל־הַפּוֹים all the nations ls. 2, 2; בַּל ־נְפַלאוֹחֵדף all thy wonders Ps. 9, 2; w. pl. suf. קלנה all of us, all we Gen. 42, 11, בַּלְכֵם Deut. 1, 22, בַּלֶּם Is. 31, 3. 4) w. sing. collective defin. nouns, the whole of, all, the whole of mankind, all כַּל־ דַאַדָם men Gen. 7, 21; also without art. but still defin. Gen. 46, 15. 5) w. sing. noun without the art., every, each, בֶּל־בֵּרָת every house Is. 24, 10; also, any one, any thing Ruth 4, 7; w. negative, לא תחסר כל בה thou shalt not lack anything therein Deut. 8, 9. 6) every or each kind, e. g. every kind of ware Neh. 13, 16. 7) as adv. wholly (πάντως), altogether Ps. 39, 6; בל־עוד wholly as של ־ קמרו לַיוי ; 10b 27, 3 של − קמרו לַיוי wholly 2 Sam. 23, 6; and for בלנה , כלן Gen. 42, 36 and בלהבה 1 K. 7, 37. --- This word common to all Semit. tongues may be akin to Shos, old L. sollus = totus, G. all, E. whole, all, Keltic holl, oll, ol, uile.

לבל Chald. (w. Maq. - לבְּק, def. אלָטָּ, w. suf. אוֹשְׁבָּיֹם i. q. Heb., 1) w. sing. the whole Ezr. 6, 11. 2) w. pl., all Dan. 3, 2; w. suf. all of — Dan. 2, 38. 3) any one Dan. 6, 8; w. אלָ, no one Dan. 2, 10. 4) as adv. wholly, altogether, e. g. בּיַבְּיִלְּבִיּבְיִּלְּבָּיִים wholly because of this.

קלְאַתִּר (1 pers. פְּלָאִתִּר for כְּלָאִתִּר Ps. 119, 101, fut. פְּלָאִת which see, 1) to hold or confine, shut up Jer. 32, 3; part. pass. אָלָּה shut up Ps. 88, 9. 2) to restrain, keep back Is. 43, 6. — Niph. to be restrained w. אָן Gen. 8, 2. — Perh. akin to Sans. khal (to check), χωλύω, χλείω, L. celo, W. celu (to hide), G. hehlen.

אָלֶּאָרם (w. suf. בְּלָּאִרם, pl. בְּלָּאָרם m.
1) enclosure (r. אָלָּאָ), a prison Jer.
52, 33; fully בְּרֵר בְּלָא 2 K. 17, 4; pl.
קרור בְּלָאִרם (Gram. § 108, 3) Is. 42,
22. 2) demarcation, in dual בְּלָאִרם two kinds or sorts Lev. 19, 19.

אָבֶּבְ Dan. 9, 24 for מְבָּב inf. Pi. of מְבָּב II.

קראָב pr. n. m. (perh. restrained, r. אָבָּאָ w. format. ending בּיָּה, as in בַּיְבָּיּצָּי, see p. 74) 2 Sam. 3, 3.

(obs.) akin to אָלָהָ II, to weare, plait; hence אָלָהָב.

I (obs.) perh. mimet. akin to Arah. τέω, L. latro, G. bellen, Engl. clap, yelp; hence perh. Σομα dog.

II (obs.) perh. akin to Arab. کنب, to be fierce or bold; perh.

pr. n. m. (perh. bold, brave) בֶּלֶבּ Caleb Num. 13, 6; patron. בָּלָבִּר

בּלְבֵּר (pl. בְּלְבֵּר c. בְּלְבֵּר ; r. בְּלְבֵּר or בְּלֶב II) m. a dog (prop. the yelper or assailer) Is. 56, 10; used as a term of reproach 2 K. 8, 13; fig. a male prostitute, a sodomite Deut. 23, 19; comp. צטעוב Apoc. 22, 15.

דְּבֶּלָה I i.q. בְּלָּא, to hold, contain, restrain, but only in the forms בְּלָארְרִינְ בִּי וֹ Gen. 23, 6; בְּלָארִרינִ בּי וֹ בַּלָּארִרינִ בּי וֹ בַּלָּארִרינִ בּי וֹ בַּלָּארִרינִ בּי וֹ בַּלָּאר בּי וֹ בַּלָּאר בּי וֹ בַּלָּאר בּי וֹ בַּלָּאר בּי וֹ Sam. 25, 33; בְּלָאר בּי וֹ Sam. 6, 10; but elsewhere בְּלָאר בָּלָאר בּי וֹ (which see); comp. Gram. § 75, Rem. 21.

וו (fut. רָבֶלֶח, once הָבָלֶח as if a verb א"ל 1 K. 17, 14; apoc. רכל, יכל Job 33, 21) akin to בַּלָּל, לָכָל, to be complete, finished Ex. 39, 32; hence to be prepared, ready Prov. 22, 8; the evil כַּלְתַח אַלִּיו חַרָבַח מֵאֵת הַמֵּלָהְ was prepared for him on the part of the king Est. 7, 7; to be fulfilled, of prophecy Dan. 12, 7; to be finished, of time Gen. 41, 53; to be spent, of food 1 K. 17, 16; to come to an end i. e. to be destroyed, by judgments Jer. 16, 4; to waste away Ps. 73, 26; to fail, of the sight Job 11, 20; to pass away or vanish Ps. 37, 20. — Pi. (1 pers. בּלֵרתָר Ez. 6, 12, בּלַרתָר Num. 25, 11; inf. c. מלח also מלח 2 Ch. 24, 10, once בַּלֵּא Dan. 9, 24; fut. apoc. יְכֵל) to complete, finish Gen. 2, 2; to prepare, get ready Prov. 16, 30; to fulfil or execute on, w. 1 Ez. 6, 12; to finish an act Gen. 44, 12; w. מָן Ex. 34, 33; to destroy utterly Gen. 41, 30; to cause to fail, of the eyes Lev. 26, 16; to pass or spend, of time Ps. 90, 9. — Pu. בָּלָה (%) Ps. 72, 20, Gram. § 52, Rem. 4) to be completed, finished Gen. 2, 1. Hence

רָּבֶּׁכְ f. conclusion, completion; hence adv. utterly, completely Gen. 18, 21, also רְּבָּיִלְ Ch. 12, 12; destruction, utter ruin Dan. 11, 16; רְּבָּיִי to work complete destruction Jer. 4, 27; w. בּ Jer. 30, 11, w. רַצִּ Jer. 5, 18, to make an end of.

קלֶת (r. בְּלָת II) adj. m., בּלָת f. pining, failing, of the eye Deut. 28, 32.

to be stable, firm; hence perh.

ר בְּלֵבְ (r. בְּלֵבְ I) f. 1) a bride, spouse Cant. 4, 8; Syr. בְבְב 2) a daughterin-law Gen. 38, 11.

הבלם m. completion, perh. in 2 K. 13, 17; but see Pi. of בלה II.

Gram. § 91, 1, Rem. 2.

קַבֶּלְתְרָה 1 K. 7, 37 for בָּבֶּלְתְרָה, Gram. § 91, 1, Rem. 2.

תְּלֵית (r. אֶלֶבֶּ) m. prop. confinement, hence a prison (Q'ri) Jer. 37, 4. In the K'thibh stands בְּלִרא, also in Jer. 52, 31.

בּלֹכֹב (r. בֹּבְּיֹב) m. 1) prop. net-work; hence a basket for fruit Am. 8, 1; a cage for birds Jer. 5, 27. 2) pr. n. m. (perh. a cage) 1 Ch. 4, 11. — Prob. akin to καλύβη, κλωβός, κλουβός, κλουβός, Gael. cliab (basket).

קלהבר pr. n. m. (perh. plaited) 1 Ch. 2, 9; but בַּבָּ in v. 18.

קלודה פְלוּדה pr. n. m. (perh. firm, r. בְּלְוּדה) Ezr. 10, 35 (Q'ri and K'thibh).

קלהלה (only pl. קלהלה ; r. קלהלה (pl. bridal state or charms, only in Jer. 2, 2; cf. בולה.

(obs.) perh. akin to Arab. وَإِلَّا (invaluit planta), Chald. الله (trunk or stem), to be firm or strong;

הבלים m. 1) haleness, strength Job 30, 2; hale old-age Job 5, 26. 2) pr. n. (strength) of a city and province in Assyria Gen. 10, 11.

for בֵּלִים .pl בֵּלִי for מַלֶּרם, as if from בַּלֶּר, c. בֶּלֶה) m. prop. any thing prepared or made up (r. וו בַּלָּה II), or perh. better what holds or contains (r. בַּלָּם I = בָּלָה), hence 1) a vessel or utensil Gen. 31, 37; the baggage-master 1 Sam. 17, 22; harness or yokes of oxen 2 Sam. 24, 22. 2) instrument or tool, Is. 32, as to a miser, his פַלֵּר כֵּלָרו רַצִּרם 7 instruments כבלר שרר ; instruments of song 2 Ch. 34, 12. 3) weapons Gen. 27, 3; כלים armour-bearer 1 Sam. 14, 1; בית כלים armoury or arsenal Is. 39, 2. 4) a vessel or boat Is. 18, 2.

m. grasping one, a miser, only Is. 32, 7; see בּרָב.

בְּלוּא see בְּלִרא.

בְּלְרָהְ (prob. fem. of לְּבָּרְהְ as אַרְּהְּרָ from בְּלְרִּהְת. c. רְבָּלְרִּהְת. f. prop. a vessel in the body; used only in pl. the reins, kidneys Ex. 29, 13; fig. the inward parts, i. e. the soul or seat of emotion and purpose Job 19, 27, Ps. 7, 10; the kernel or best part (of any thing) e. g. תְּבָּב בַּלְרִיהְת תְּשָׁה Deut. 32, 14.

קלרון (c. פָלְרוּץ) m. 1) a pining or failing, of the eyes Deut. 28, 65. 2) consumption, destruction Is. 10,22; r. בָּלִין II.

קליוֹן pr. n. m. (a pining, r. הְלִיוֹן Buth 1, 2.

קברלה (c. בַּלְּרֶלָה קברלה (c. בַּלְּרֶלָה (c. בַּלְּרֶלָה (c. בַּלְרְלַה (c. בַּלְרְלַה (c. בַּלְרַלָּה ) f. complete, perfect, hence בְּלִרְלַה רְתָּב perfect of beauty Ez. 27, 3; as an adv. wholly Is. 2, 18; as subst. the whole, בְּלְרֵל - הָעֵיר whole of the city Judg. 20, 40. 2) subst. i. q. בַּלָּר holocaust or whole burnt-offering, a sacrifice wholly consumed by fire Lev. 6, 15; hence used in apposition w. בַּלָּר Ps. 51, 21; r. בַלָּר I.

pr. n. m. (sustenance) 1 K. 5, 11.

akin to אַבָּל I (3 pl. אָלַלְּהָ Ez. 27, 4) akin to אָבָּ II, to make ready, to perfect Ez. 27, 4; hence to deck esp. w. crown or garland, to crown, hence אָבָּלְהָּלְהְּן בִּלְּהָלָהְן akin to Syr.

קבל II (Qal obs.) perh. akin to אָבָּל II, אַהְאָבּט, to kindle or glow; hence perh. — Hiph. only in הַבְּלֵּלְה they cause to glow or flash, of the eyes, only in Samaritan text of Gen. 49, 12.

קלל pr. n. m. (perfection) Ezr. 10, 30.

לני (Qal obs.) i. q. Arab. על, to wound. — Niph. to be insulted 2 Sam. 10, 5; to be ashamed Num. 12, 14, w. אָבְיִב Ez. 16, 27; to be put to shame, i. e. to be disappointed Ps. 35, 4, w. אַבְיִב Jer. 22, 22, w. בַּ Ps. 69, 7. — Hiph. הַבְּלִים (once הַבְּלִים Sam. 25, 7) fig. to reproach (prop. to hurt w. words) Job 19, 3; to chide or vex Ruth 2, 15, cf. Judg. 18, 7; to put to

shame Ps. 44, 10. — Hoph. to be annoyed or vexed 1 Sam. 25, 15; to be put to shame, disappointed Jer. 14, 3. Hence אַלְבֶּיל, הִילְבֶּיל.

pr. n. (perh. barren, akin to אָלְבֶּהְ which see) of a region mentioned along w. Assyria, only in Ez. 27, 23. According to the Targum, a Median district, but not otherwise known; Sept. Χαρμάν, perh. for Καρμανία (Carmania Deserta) on the Persian gulf.

קלְבֶּוֹהְ (pl. קּלְבֵּוֹהְ Is. 50, 6) f. reproach Job 20, 3; shame Ps. 69, 8; רושה בְּלְבֵּשׁ בְּלָבִישׁ בְּלָבִי די לובש בְּלָבִי to put on shame, as a garment Ps. 109, 29.

Is. 10, 9 (prob. also בַּלְבוֹת Ez. 27, 23) pr. n. of an Assyrian city Gen. 10, 10, which the ancients render by Ctesiphon, on the east bank of the Tigris, north-east of Babylon. —

Perh. akin to בּלְבוֹת cane or reed, w. inserted, as in בְּלֵבְיֵל = בְּבָּשׁת, see also בּשָׁה.

בּלְנֵח see בּלְנוֹר.

(obs.) mimet. akin to τος, κολάπτω, G. klopfen, Engl. clap, clip, W. clap, hence to strike, to hammer; hence τος.

יבָרָה, see הבָ.

to fail, of the eyes) to pine after, long for, only in Ps. 63, 2. — Perh. akin to Sans. kam (to desire), Pers. δ desire, χάμω, χάμνω.

then how great? of space Zech. 2, 6; how long? of time Ps. 35, 17; how many? of number Gen. 47, 8; how

often? of repeated action Ps. 78, 40; see 72.

בּבְּעָדְם pr. n. m. (prob. pining, r. מְּבֶּעְדָם 2 Sam. 19, 38; for which בְּבֶּעָדָם 2 Sam. Jer. 41, 17 (K'thibh), בְּבֶּעָדָם 2 Sam. 19, 41.

בִּנְיָהם , בּנִירָהם , בּנְירָהן.

קבר Job 12,3 as to you, see בְּבּרֹן, see בַּבּרֹן,

ער חוב אין pr. n. (prob. burning; r. מער) of a Moabitish idol 1 K. 11, 7; hence מבו people of Chemosh, i. e. the Moabites Num. 21, 29.

form into balls or grains; hence

(obs.) perh. akin to اِكِيَّة, i. q. Arab. مَنَى , Syr. مِعْد , to hide, to lay up or store away; hence مِتِونَا بِهِ Also to preserve, to season; hence

[25] m. prop. spice, seasoning; then esp. cumin Is. 28, 25. — Hence xupt-vov, L. cuminum, G. kümmel, our cumin.

prob. akin to rup, to lay up, to reserve, only in Deut. 32, 34.

וֹתְבּי I (Qal obs.) akin to שַׁנְאָ זְתְּבוּ, זְּתְבּיר, to glow, burn; then to be secreted or swarthy. — Niph. to be 299

burnt, scorched, of the skin Lam. 5, 10; fig. to be warm, hot, of affection, w. 55 or 55, to yearn 1 K. 3, 26, Gen. 43, 30, cf. 75, 1. 2.

וו (obs.) akin to מָּבְמֶּד, to plast, weave; hence מָּבְמֶּד, בַּבְּמָד, מַבְמֶּד, בַּבְּמָד.

תְּבֶּרִים (only pl. מְבָּרִים m. an idolpriest 2 K. 23, 5; either because the burner of the sacrifices, or because clothed in black (comp. Syr. בבי בי prop. sadness; then a priest, as wearing dark clothing); r. מַבָּר I.

קבררידי (only in c. pl. בְּבְרֵרִידְי (דְּבָּרְרִידְי I) m. darkenings, obscurations, only in Job 3, 5, prob. eclipses of the sun (cf. מַבְּרִידְּר, but w. i in place of d). Some of the ancients took p for the prep. and בְּרִרִיךְ for bitternesses.

לבְּבֶר, פְבֶר (obs.) i. q. שַּבָב, דְּבֶּד I, to glow, burn; hence prob. דְּבָר pr. n. of the fire-god of the Moabites.

ריביים (obs.) i. q. סְיֵבּ to hide; hence הַיְיִבְיּם,

קב place, see אבן II.

אָבָּ (ד. בְּיַבָּי, w. suf. בַּיבָּי, m. a stand, base, pedestal 1 K. 7, 29; בַּיבָּיוֹר בַּן socket of the mast Is. 33, 23; place or office, my place Gen. 41, 13, בַּיבָּי in his place or stead Dan. 11, 20.

אָבוו pronom. particle akin to אָר, מֹדה, וֹדְּשָׁ, usually adv. used as in comparisons, thus, so (שׁבָּר, סשׁדשׁבֶּן), e. g. Gen. 1, 7 בְּיִדְּיִבְּיִי מוּל und it was so, i. e. as God had ordered; Gen. 29, 26

לא רעשה בן it is not done thus. It stands with other particles to indicate the comparison, e.g. ₹ -30 as-80 Ps. 127, 4; באשר - פון as -- so Num. 2, 17; אַטָּר - פּאָשֶׁר 80 – as Gen. 18, 5; מבי 80 - as Ex. 10, 14. There are distinct and manifold meanings of as adv. in connexion w. prepositions e. g. אַחר כּן Lev. 14, 36 or אַחר כּן Gen. 15, 14, after so, afterwards; בכן in such (way), so, then Ecc. 8, 10; לברן for so, therefore Ex. 6, 6, also w. adversative sense, yet therefore, nevertheless Jer. 5, 2, esp. in passing from rebukes to consolations Is. 10, 24; on account of so, therefore Gen. 2, 24; ער־פַן until so, as yet, hitherto Neh. 2, 16.

קלים IV (pl. בְּלֶּים, a gnat or midge; so prob. in בְּלֵּם like a gnat Is. 51, 6; see בְּלָם.

בה Chald. i. q. Heb. מָן III, so, thus Dan. 2, 25.

Chald. (obs.) perh.i.q. Heb. מָיָת to title; hence perh. אַנָת בָּנָת to title;

I (Qal. obs.) i. q. Chald. گرنگی, Arab. کننی, to surname, give a title of respect. — Pi. to name w. respect, to honour Is. 45, 4, w. \$\bar{2}\$ of the title Is. 44, 5; to flatter Job 32, 21.

II (obs.) perh. akin to Δ22, to bite or sting. — Akin to ανάω, ανίψ, G. kneipen, E. gnaw, gnat, W. cnou (bite). Deriv. perh. ΕΓ. ΣΤΥ.

לְּבֶּב f. a plant or shoot, something set, only in Ps. 80, 16; r. בָּבָי.

pr. n. (perh. cane or reed) of an Assyrian city Ez. 27, 23; prob. i. q. קלנה which see.

בּנָת see בְּנָרוֹת.

רָנָק, see בּנָהָ Chald.

ים בלרד (pl. בנרות 1 K. 10, 12; also

w. suf. בּוֹרְדָהְ Ez. 26, 13) m. a harp, lyre Gen. 31, 27; r. בְּיָבָּי Prob. mimet. akin to בְּיִבָּי, Arab. בְּיַל lyre, xινύρα, xίνυρις, G. knarren, Kelt. crynu, kerna.

קַרְרָהּיּרְכָרן Jer. 22, 24 i. q. יְהוֹרְכָרן which see.

וּלֶּכְלוֹתְאָּ Is. 33, 1 inf. Hiph. of הַּלֶּלוֹתְאָּ w. בּ, for בְּבְּלוֹתְאָּ ; but prob. only a mistake for הְבִּלוֹתְאָּ , r. הְבָּבּ

(obs.) perh. i. q. קָּנָה II, to pierce, sting; hence

마한크 f. a gnat, coll.gnats, only Ex. 8, 13. 14; but perh. only a mistake for 마한크 as in the Sam. codex. See 및 IV.

Para Chald. so, thus, in this manner Ezr. 4, 8. Prop. as is said, from הְּבֶּיבְּי, dropping the final הְ as is common in the Talmud. — Perh. from אָיָהָ w. the adv. ending איף, hence it may mean namely; generally referring to what follows.

לבּבּן (obs.) i. q. פּרּן to set, place; hence פָנָּיִד (II, פַנָּיִד, j.

קנייה pr. n. m. (perh. for בְּנֵיהָה, whom אָ set up) Neh. 9, 4.

קריידה , לְבַנְיְדְה pr. n. m. (הְּיָדְהוּל , בְּבַנְיְדְה set up) 1 Ch. 15, 22. 27; also פָנַנְרָחוּל 2 Ch. 31, 12, K'thibh בּוֹנְנִרְהִה בּיֹנִינִרָה בּיֹנִינִרָה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּינְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּנִינְיִה בּיִּינְיִה בּיִּינְיִה בּיִּנְיִה בּיִּנְיִה בּיִּנְיִה בּיִּינִינְיִה בּיִּנְיִה בּיִּינְיִה בּיִּינְיִה בּיִּינְיִה בּיִּינְיִה בּיִּינְיִה בּיִּיִּיה בּיִּינְיה בּיִּינְיה בּיִּינְיה בּיִּיה בּיִּיִיה בּיִּייִיה בּיִּיה בּיִּיה בּיִּייִיה בּייִּיה בּיִּיה בּיִיה בּייִיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּיִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִיה בּייִּיה בּיִּיה בּייִּיה בּיִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּיִּיה בּיִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִיה בּיִּיה בּייִּיה בּייִיה בּייה בּייִּיה בּייה בּייִּיה בּייִּיה בּייה בּייבּיבּיה בּייה בּיבּיבייה בּייה בּ

akin to אָבָּיָּבְיּשׁ (hence אַפֿיִּפְטֹּיִי), to collect treasures or stones Ecc. 2, 8; 3, 5, also water Ps. 33, 7; to assemble men Est. 4, 16; also to cover up or hide, hence בְּיִבְיִיבָּיִי — Pi. to gather together persons Ps. 147, 2.

— Hith. בּיַבְּיִבְיִי to collect or compose oneself in bed Is. 28, 20.

[קבה (Qalobs.) akin to קבה I, בְּהָה, to bend or bow down the knee, to be low; then to compress or fold up. — Hiph. דְּבָרַת to bring down, humble Job 40, 12; to subdue 2 Sam.

8, 1. — Niph. to be brought down, subdued 1 Sam. 7, 13; w. א ברות בין Ps. 106, 42; w. אברות בין Judg. 11, 33; to humble oneself, to submit Lev. 26, 41; w. און בין בין בין בין בין 1 K. 21, 29; w. אברות בין 2 Ch. 33, 12. — Akin to Sans. ganu, γόνυ, γνάμπτω, L. genu, G. knie, E. knee, Kelt. clun. Hence

לְּבֶּבֶּי (w. suf. יְבְּבֶּבְיּבָּי f. prob. bundle or bale, collect. wares, only Jer. 10, 17; r. בַּבָּב.

1) pr. n. m. (prob. low-lander) of the son of Ham, and father of the Canaanites or Phenicians Gen. 9, 18. 2) pr. n. (low-land) Canaan Ex. 15, 15; fully אָרֶץ כְּנָכָן Gen. 13, 12; and applied to the region west of Jordan Num. 33, 51; Phenicia, or north-western Canaan Is. 23, 11; Philistia Zeph. 2, 5; שׁבַּה כָּנַבֶּן the spcech of Canaan (prob. the name given in Egypt to the Hebrew or Semitic language) Is. 19, 18; i. q. איש כובן מ Canaanite Hos. 12, 8. 3) a merchant, w. suf. בּנְבֵנְרָהָ her merchants Is. 23, 8, the Canaanites or Phenicians being the most famous traders in early times.

pr. n. m. (perh. traffic) 1 Ch. 7, 10.

קבנים (pl. בנבנים Neh. 9, 24; f. בנבים Gen. 46, 10) m. 1) a Canaanite Gen. 38, 2; hence ביבנים und of the Canaanite Ex. 3, 17; ביבנים the place of the Canaanite Ex. 3, 8. 2) a merchant Prov. 31, 24.

(Qal obs.) akin to بنت i. q. Arab. كَنْفَ to cover, protect. — Niph. to hide oneself, only in Is. 30, 20; hence

קנפים, dual בָּנְפַר c. בְּנָפַר, c. בְּנָפַר, pl. בְּנָפַר, c. בְּנָפַר, pl. בְּנָפִר, c. בְּנָפּר, prop. covering, hence 1) a wing Is. 10, 14; hence

Ecc. 10, 20 owner or master of wings, i. e. a bird or fowl. Poet. אינו ביין ביין wings, i. e. a bird or fowl. Poet. ביין wings of the wind, i. e. w. wind-like swiftness Ps. 18, 11; שווש wings of the dawning, i. e. the beams of the rising sun Ps. 139, 9. Fig. extremity, corner of a land Is. 24, 16; wing of an army Is. 8, 8; battlement or pinnacle of a building Dan. 9, 27 (cf. πτερύγιον τοῦ ἱεροῦ Mat. 4, 5); flap, skirt of a garment 1 Sam. 24, 5.

(obs.) mimet. to make a fremulous sound, to trill; hence בּצוֹר (which see).

תְּבֶּשׁר, also בְּבְּרְרוֹת 1 K. 15, 20, בּרַרְרוֹת Josh. 11, 2, pr. n. (perh. harplike) of a city in Naphtali near the sea or lake of Galilee Deut. 3, 17; hence בְּבַּרְרוֹת אָנִי אָרָ Num. 34, 11, דְּבָּרְרָּוֹת Josh. 12, 3, called in N. Test. the sea of Tiberias John 21, 1 or lake of Gennesaret Luke 5, 1; r. בַּבָּרָר

Chald. i. q. Heb. 527, to gather together, assemble Dan. 3, 2.

— Ithp. to be assembled Dan. 3, 3.

רְבָּיִלְיִרִי (prob. for רְּצִאִּיִרְיּי , רִּיִּבְּיִּרְיִי , cf. רְּבָּיִרְיִי , only in pl. w. suf. רְבָּיִרִּין , for יִבְּיִרִי ), for surname, official title; fig. one bearing a common title or appointment, a colleague, only in Ezr. 4, 7. — This very obscure word may perh. mean an appointment or office (cf. r. בּוֹן בֹּי, whence בַּבְּוֹן), the kindred r. in Sam. בּוֹן בֹי denoting to appoint or establish. — On the use of the fem. in this term (as in בַּבָּיִם), see Gram. § 107. 3, c.

Chald. (i. q. Heb.) a colleague, only pl. w. suf. קנְנְחָחוֹן his colleagues Ezr. 5, 6; their colleagues Ezr. 4, 9.

DD m. only in Ex. 17, 16 taken by many for a shortened form of মতুই throne, but prob. only an error for co a banner.

মতু I (obs.) i. q. লত্ম্, to cover;

II (obs.) akin to סָבָּד, to number, to determine, of the settling of a feast-day (cf. יְבֶר, whence בּוֹבֶר; prob. hence

Prov. 7, 20, also TOD. Ps. 81, 4, i. q. Syr. Lm2, a set time, festival, perh. the new or the full moon, so named from its marking off time (r. NOD II), or perh. from its orb being then covered (r. NOD I).

בְּלְבֵּר Chald. m. a Chaldean, only in Ezr. 5, 12; see בַּטְבַּר.

akin to אָבָהָ II, הַשָּׁבּ, to cover; in Qal only part. הַּבֶּּס concealing Prov. 12, 23; pass. constr. בְּבָּיה covered Ps. 32, 1. — Niph. to be covered Ez. 24, 8; w. בְּ סֹר covering Jer. 51, 42. — Pi. הַבָּּיה (1st pers. בַּבְּיהִי Ps. 143, 9, בַּבְּיהִי Ez. 32, 7; fut. apoc. בַּבָּיה ) 1) to cover, w. acc. and בַּ Lev. 17, 13, w. בַ Is. 11. 9, w. בַּבָּיה Ps. 106, 17, w. double acc. Ez. 16, 10. Fig. to cover sin, i. e. to forgive it Ps. 85, 3; to conceal Prov. 10, 18; to hide from, w. בְּבַּיה control cover in the 
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כסה

18, 17, also w. מסנר Job 23, 17. 2) to cover oneself, w. acc. of covering Jon. 3, 6 or w. 3 Gen. 38, 14. — Pu. רסם (but סם Ps. 80, 11) to be covered Gen. 7, 19; w. 2 Ecc. 6, 4 or w. acc. Prov. 24, 31. — Hith. to wrap up or hide oneself, w. 📮 Is. 59, 6 or w. acc. Jon. 3, 8; in Prov. 26, 26 四頭門 is for ਸਰੂਸ਼ਨ, Gram. § 54, 2, b.

TOD, see NOD.

(r. 1102) f. a cutting or lopping off, pruning of plants, perh. in Is. 5, 25; but see הַּחָדּם.

תסדר (only c. בסדר) m. a covering, of skins Num. 4, 6; r. 거야.

**NIDD** f. 1) a covering, cover Job 26, 6; fig. בסויח ערנים a covering of the eyes, i. e. a propitiating gift, amends Gen. 20, 16. 2) a garment Deut. 22, 12.

אָבָר, קַצָּר, akin to אַבָּר, אָנָד , לָּנֵד , לָּנָד , לָּנָד (which see), to cut or lop off, of plants Is. 33, 12.

עַסְּדֹל (pl. בְּסִרלִים (pl. בְּסָרלֹים I, a fool Ps. 92, 7, opp. to pan Prov. 10, 1; implying also impiety Prov. 15, 20. 2) r. בַּסֵל II, prop. the strong one, hence, the name of the constellation Orion Job 9, 9; regarded by the Orientals as the image of a giant, hence Arab. بَلْيُتُوْمُ, Syr. إِجْبَارُ, Chald. נפרלא, i. e. the giant. The pl. Orions seems to be used of any of the larger constellations Is. 13, 10. 3) pr. n. (perh. strength, r. בְּסַל II) of a city in southern Judah Josh. 15, 30.

f. folly, only Prov. 9, 13; r. בָּסַל I.

🤁 🖸 I (only fut. יְּרְסַל) i. q. Arab. , prob. akin to عجد to be foolish, only Jer. 10, 8.

🗸 🖸 II (obs.) perh. akin to Arab. to bind together, to be firm.

בַּסַל (pl. פָּסָלִים m. 1) r. בָּסָל I, folly Ecc. 7, 25. 2) r. 500 II, loin, flank Job 15, 27. 3) confidence Ps. 78, 7; r. בַּסֶל II.

f. 1) r. סכלדו, folly Ps. 85,9. 2) r. לְּכֶּל II, hope, confidence Job 4, 6.

(כַּסְלָּהוֹ (only in pl. c. הַסְלָּהוֹ f. flanks; see הַבוֹר הַבּוֹר.

m. name of the ninth month among the Hebrews, beginning w. the new moon of December Zech. 7, 1. --- Perh. so named as the time of nature's inertness or exhaustion, perh. from an obs. r. בַּעָל = בַּסַל, w. old formative ending -, akin to ⊇---, Ŋ----; see on letter ⊐, p. 74.

pr. n. (confidence) of a place in Judah Josh. 5, 10.

קסכון pr. n. m. (strong) Num. 34, 21.

pr. n. (prob. strength) of a place in Issachar Josh. 19, 18.

יתבור pr. n. (flanks of Tabor) of a place in Zebulon Josh. 19, 12.

קסלחים pr. n. (only pl. בְּסָלֹחִים, perh. rich or strong) of a people, prob. the Κόλγοι, Colchians, a colony originally from Egypt Gen. 10, 14. --- Perh. from r. 50⊅ II w. old ending 7- (see on lett. 7, p. 191); as to the absence of the sin Kohyon comp. L. asinus = F. âne = bvos.

(fut. יְּכְּטֹם) akin to נְּבָּטֹם, to shear, only in Ez. 44, 20; hence and כַּרָסָם

בּסְמִים (pl. בָּסְמִים Ez. 4, 9) f. spett, a species of grain, like wheat, but smooth and not bearded, as if shorn Is. 28, 25.

סביץ akin to קַבָּל, to distribute, assign or reckon, only in Ex. 12, 4.

קסס (fut. רָכִסֹק) perh. akin to Arab. کَسَفَ, 1) to be pale or white; hence of object Job 14, 15. - Niph. 1) to turn pale from shame, only part. בְּבֶּטְּ Zeph. 2, 1. 2) to long after Gen. 31, 30. Hence

도단크 (r. 로단크) m. 1) silver, so called for its paleness Gen. 23, 15. 2) money Ex. 22, 6; pl. בְּטָּקִים pieces of money, coins Gen. 42, 25; also w. シラゼ understood, e. g. אַלָה בָּטָה thousand shekels of silver Gen. 20, 16.

קסס Chald. m. i. q. Heb. קסס, silver Dan. 2, 35.

NEED pr. n. (prob. white) of a place on the way between Babylon and Jerusalem Ezr. 8, 17. --- Perh. akin to Κάσπιος.

רַבָּסָה r. בְּסָהוֹת; r. הַבָּסָה) f. pillows, cushions Ez. 13, 18. The form is analogous to הַלָּח from הָּלָח from הָלָח.

על Is. 59, 18; see בָּעַל

Chald. adv. perh.akin to Chald. እን, here; hence now, at this time Dan. 2, 23; يت وير until now Ezr. 5, 16.

Chald. adv. (perh. fem. of লুক) only in চুকুল and so forth Ezr. 4, 10; also contracted, rum Ezr. 4, 17.

לבעם (fut. יְבְעֵם) to be vexed Ps. 112, 10; to be angry Ez. 16, 42; w. אל of pers. 2 Ch. 16, 10. -- Pi. בַּעָם to provoke, irritate Deut. 32, 21. — Hiph. to vex, grieve 1 Sam. 1, 7; to make angry, w. 🗷 Deut. 31, 29. Hence

רַצָּאַ (pl. בְּצָטָי m. i. q. בָּצָטָי, 1) anger Deut. 32, 19; pl. bursts of anger 2 K. 23, 26. 2) vexation, irritableness Ps. 6, 8; מַנָּטוּת מַנָּט a fretful or ill-tempered woman Prov. 21, 19.

שלם m. i. q. סדם, 1) anger Job 10, 17. 2) vexation Job 5, 2.

בַּצֵנָת see, בַּצַת.

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עםר (w. suf. בָּפַרָם, dual בָּפַרָם, pl. קשות; r. בְּשָּבְיּן I) f. prop. bend or hollow, hence 1) the hollow hand, the palm Lev. 14, 15; also the hand in general Deut. 25, 12. To put one's soul in one's hand, i. q. to expose oneself to great danger Judg. 12, 3. The dual form בָּפֶּר (c. בָּפָּר, w. suf. בָּפָּר, קפרף) stands not only for the two hands Job 36, 32, but also for the pl. Hag. 1, 11. Pl. ripp palms Dan. 10, 10; in full בפית ידים palms of hands 1 Sam. 5, 4. 2) foot or paw, among beasts Lev. 11, 27. 3) sole, בֶּה רֶגַל sole of the foot Deut. 2, 5; pl. בַּפוֹרה Josh. 3, 13. 4) a pan, a hollow vessel Num. 7, 14; pl. קַּמָּלָע Ex. 25, 29; כָּמוֹת the bend or dish of the sling, where the stone is placed 1 Sam. 25, 29; the hollow of the thigh, the hip-pan or socket Gen. 32, 26. handle of a bolt; pl. קפורת Cant. 5, 5. 6) r. מַשְּׁשָׁ II, branch of the palm-tree, pl. nipp Lev. 23, 40.

i. q. Syr. Lele (whence Κηφᾶς for Πέτρος in John 1, 43) m. a rock, a crag or cliff, only pl. בַּקְּרָם Jer. 4, 29; see r. ₽₹D.

(fut. הַבֶּם akin to הַבָּם, to extinguish anger, only in Prov. 21, 14.

ורשים (only pl. קפורת) f. a branch, of palm-tree, only in Lev. 23, 40; r. 뭐로고 II. See 되고 6.

תפורו (w. suf. יותפום) f. a palm-top or branch Job 15, 32; כְּפָּה וָאֵנְמוֹן the palm-branch and the bulrush, fig. for the lofty and the lowly or mean Is. 9, 13; r. ជួជ្ជា II.

TIDD m. 1) a cup, prob. covered

w. a lid 1 Ch. 28, 17. 2) hoar-frost, covering the ground Ex. 16, 14; r.

ጋጌን m. a cross-beam or a tie, only Hab. 2, 11; r. ይ፱ን.

קפררם (pl. קפררם; r. קפררם II) m.

1) prop. akin to גָּבֶּר a strong one, hence (which see) a young lion Judg.

14, 5, noted for prowess Ps. 34, 11.

2) i. q. קפר, a village Neh. 6, 2.

זריקה pr. n. (village) of a city in Benjamin Josh. 9, 17.

prob. akin to הַבְּיָ I, to bend, i. q. Chald. שְׁבֶּר, to fold, double up Ex. 26, 9; part. pass. שְׁבָּל doubled Ex. 28, 16. — Niph. to be doubled, repeated Ez. 21, 19. Hence בַּבְּמֵלָה

לבל (dual במלים) m. a doubling; במלים the duplicate of his jaw, i. e. his two rows of teeth Job 41, 5; השנים לחשים two folds are to wisdom, i. e. it is manifold, full of complications Job 11, 6; double, twice as much Is. 40, 2.

i. q. Arab. کَفَی to twist or bend, w. بَحْوِلْ towards, only in Ez. 17, ; hence

m. hunger, prop. twisting or writhing (in the stomach) Job 5, 22.

(obs.) akin to γρρ, τερ, γρρ, to tie or bind together, to connect; hence στος.

 Mic. 6, 6. Deriv. ΣΣ. — Prob. akin to χύπτω, χάμπτω, χάμπτω, χάμνω, L. cumbo, cavus, Breton kaô (cave), W. cau (hollow).

II (obs.) akin to אָשׁבּ (which see), to project or mount upwards, to be high or lofty; hence בְּשָׁב הַ, הַבָּבָ.

I. i. q. Arab. عَفَر , كَفَر , to cover, w. pitch Gen. 6, 14; fig. to forgive sins (prop. to cover over), whence בפר . — Pi. בפר (fut. רבפר) to cover over, hide, hence to forgive sin Ps. 65, 4; w. کِرْ Jer. 18, 23; w. کِ of pers. Deut. 21, 8, Ez. 16, 63; w. 772 2 Ch. 30, 18; to expiate an offence, to atone for Dan. 9, 24; w. 35 Lev. 5, 26, w. בער Ex. 32, 30, w. בער Num. 6, 11; to make atonement for an offender, w. בל Ex. 30, 15, w. בבד Lev. 16, 6, w. Lev. 17, 11; also of inanimate things, to expiate or cleanse Deut. 32,43, w. ₹ Lev. 16, 18, w. ≥ of means Lev. 7, 7; to appease or placate Gen. 32, 21; to avert, of evil Is. 47, 11. -Pu. to be covered, obliterated, of writing Is. 28, 18; to be hidden, expiated, Is. 6, 7; to be forgiven Ex. 29, 33, w. 3 Num. 35, 33. — Hith. to be expiated 1 Sam. 3, 14. — Nithp. 753 for כתבשר (see Gram. § 55, 9) to be expiated or forgiven, only in Deut. 21, 8.

ΠΕΙ (obs.) prob. akin to τρί, to bind or combine, hence to be strong, vigorous; hence τρῦμ.—Perh. hence also γέφυρα (bridge), as a binding or joining, cf. γέφυραν ζευγνύναι, L. pontem jungere; see τμέρ.

קְּבֶּירִים (pl. מְּבֶּירִם; r. מָּבֶּירִם II) m. village, hamlet, prop. a row or group of dwellings (cf. Arab. كفر Kefr)
Cant. 7, 12.

קבר דּעַמוֹנְי pr. n. (village of the Ammonite) of a place in Benjamin Josh. 18, 24; in Q'ri אָנְאַנוֹנְי 'בּ.

m. 1) i. q. ¬pp (r. ¬pp II) a village 1 Sam. 6, 18. 2) pitch, as a material for covering with (r. ¬pp I) Gen. 6, 14 (cf. Chald. κ¬pp D, Syr. | pac., Arab. μ΄). 3) cypress-flower (χύπρος), al-Henna of the Arabs, used for covering or tinging women's nails w. a reddish hue (r. ¬pp I) Cant. 1, 14; pl. ¬¬pp Cant. 4, 13. 4) a ransom (λύτρον), prop. covering (r. ¬pp I) Ex. 21, 30; ¬pp T ransom for his life Ex. 30, 12; ¬pp thy ransom Is. 43, 3.

קברים (only pl. מפרים) m. expiations, atonement Ex. 29, 36; בים השפרים day of atonement Lev. 23, 27; אֵיל the ram of expiations Num. 5, 8; r. בָּבָּר I.

ה בּבּבּי f. a cover, only of the lid of the ark, hence the mercy-seat or propitiatory Ex. 25, 17 (Sept. ίλαστήριον, cf. also Heb. 9, 5), from the notion of placating, see Pi. בּרֵת תַּבְּבָּיָת the place of the propitiatory, the holy of holies 1 Ch. 28, 11; r. בַּבָּי I.

עם (Qal obs.) i. q. יבָבֶּט, to tread or press down. — Hiph. ידְבָּשִּׁי to trample down, only in Lam. 3, 16.

(obs.) akin to nay, i. q. Chald. nap, to bind or begird, to surround, hence to deck; hence perh.

בּבְּעְהַיִּךְ Chald. to bind, fetter; part. pass. inflected as perf. אַבְּיִּבְיּ they were bound Dan. 3, 21. — Pa. inf. בְּיִבְּיִבְיִ to bind Dan. 3, 20; part. pass. pl. pa

יבְּקְתְּרִים (pl. בְּקְתִּרִים; r. בְּקְתִּרִים (m. 1) from בָּקָת מוּ a knop or chaplet

(i. q. רַבְּיבֶּי,), w. the old ending :— (see on letter ה), the crown or capital of a column Am. 9, 1; a circlet or knop of a candelabrum Ex. 25, 31. 2) pr. n. of a maritime region Am. 9, 7; hence הוא בי island or sea-board of Caphtor Jer. 47, 4; perh. Crete or Cyprus in the Mediterranean, or perh. better Cappadocia which did once, as Herodotus tells, include Pontus on the Black Sea, the name, Καππαδ-οχία, being possibly akin to רַבָּיבָּ בּיִבְּיבָּיבָּ בַּיִּבְּיבָּיבָ Caphtorites Gen. 10, 14.

(pl. בַּרִים)m. 1)a lamb, vigorous and fat Deut. 32, 14; so called prob. from its running round or skipping about (r. בֶּרַר II). 2) prob. cultivated land (r. קרר I) hence pasture or meadow-land Ps. 65, 14. 3) fig. (only pl. פרים) a battering ram, an engine of war for making breaches in walls, by butting or dashing against them (r. ברר II), Ez. 4, 2 (cf. Arab. ... xplos). 4) pillion or saddle, a litter (r. בְּרַר II); בֵּר הַנַּמֵל the camel's litter Gen. 31, 34. 5) pr. n. (perh. pasture) of the district between Phrygia and Lydia, Caria; hence gentil. n. שברה a Carian 2 Sam. 20, 23 (K'thibh).

m. prop. a hollow or deep vessel (r. ٦٦Σ I); hence name of a measure (Sept. κόρος) a cor 1 K. 5, 2; for both dry and liquid things, containing 10 Ephahs = 11½ bushels or 88¾ gallons, equal to a τοπ.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) prob. akin to דְּבֶּרָת I, to pierce, hence to be pained, grieved. — Ithp. to be distressed, of the spirit Dan. 7, 15.

(obs.) prob. mimet. akin to קרב (which see), בין II, to grip, grasp or seize, hence to bear; hence prob.

N Chald. f. prop. wrapper, hence a mantle, cloak Dan. 3, 21; see r. 늘고.

I i. q. אבר, to pierce, to dig (a well) Gen. 26, 25; to excavate (a pit) w. לְּבָר 18, 20, w. לְּבָר Ps. 57, 7, w. לְּבָר Job 6, 27; fig. to devise or prepare, as if by digging Prov. 16, 27; like לְּבָּר to open the ears Ps. 40, 7. — Niph. to be digged Ps. 94, 13.

וֹקְרָהְ אָוַר II prob. akin to נְאָבֶרְהְ I, to buy, purchase Deut. 2, 6; יְאָבֶרְהָּ (1 pers. fut. w. dagh. euphon. for and I bought her Hos. 3, 2.

וו בְּרָח ,בְּרֵא אָדָה III akin to בָּרָח , דְּבָּא II, to feed; hence to make a feast or banquet, only in 2 K. 6, 23.

(only pl. c. בְּרֹח (cistern; בְּרִח רֹצִים shepherds' cisterns, only in Zeph. 2, 6; r. בְּרָח I.

הקב f. a feast or banquet, only 2 K. 6, 23; r. און פרל III.

(pl. בְּרְבִּים (בְּרְבִּים (בְּרְבִּים (pl. בְּרְבִּים (בְּרְבִּים (m. 1)) Cherub, a symbolical being, compounded of four forms, man, ox, lion, eagle, prob. as the symbols of intelligence, might, courage and swiftness; the guardians of Paradise Gen. 3, 24; forming the escort or throne-bearers of God Ps. 18, 11. Hence He is called רְּשֵׁב הַשְּׁבְּיִם He who sitteth (upon) the Cherubim Ps. 80, 2; prob. r. בַּרַב, 2) pr. n. m. Ezr. 2, 59.

רוֹן Chald. (def. בְּרוֹזָא) m. a herald Dan. 3, 4; r. בַּרוֹזָא.

Syr. 1; , κηρύσσω, to cry out, proclaim. — Aph. to make proclamation Dan. 5, 29.

m. collect. perh. executioners (part. of 743 to stab w. the adjective-

ending —); or prob. gentil. of To 5, Carians 2 K. 11, 4. 19, a kind of royal body-guards, named together w. מקבים.

Pr. n. (prob. dug or hollowed out, r. הְּבֶּרְ I) of a brook near Jordan 1 K. 17, 3; prob. now Wady el-Qelt (שנוב) near Jericho.

הרוחה לבריתה f. a cutting off; then separation, divorce; סַפֶּר בְּרִיתָה a bill of divorce Deut. 24, 1; pl. w. suf. הרתחיה her divorces Jer. 3, 8; ר. בָּרָה.

יל (obs.) akin to בְּרֶבֶּדְ II, בְּרֶבֶּדְ i. q. Syr. יוֹבָּדְ to surround: akin to אוֹבְרַבָּרָ אָרָא, to circus, W. cylch. Deriv. בָּרְבֶּרָדְ, perh. בַּרְבָּרָדְ.

ברכם (w. suf. ברכם) m. a margin, border Ex. 27, 5. ---- From בּרָבָּי w. format. ending בּרַבּ (as in בּרַבּי), see on letter ב, p. 74.

Rept. κρόκος, the crocus, saffron, only in Cant. 4, 14. — The word is prob. Sans. kankom, the Indian saffron.

pr. n. m. (perh. Persian for eagle) of a eunuch Est. 1, 10.

קבְּרֶרוּת (only pl. בְּרְבֶּרוֹת) f. proprunners, hence dromedaries, only in Is. 66, 20; r. בְּרֵבְר Pi. of בָּרָב II.

ו פגר בו (obs.) perh. akin to גּרָב I, as בּרָב to דְּבָּר I (obs.) perh. akin to מַּרְב as בּרָב to קוֹם I, to glow, hence to be bright red; hence prob.

וו (obs.) prob. akin to בּרֶר II

אָבֶר (as בּנֵישׁ to נישׁם), to dig, cultivate; hence בַּרַשֵּׁל and

לבֶּב (denom. from בֶּבֶּב, as בַּבְּבּ from בְּבָּ m. a vinedresser Is. 61, 5.

קרבר pr. n. m. (vineyard-man) Gen. 46, 9; as patron. Carmite Num. 26, 6 (פַרְמִיִּר = בַּרְמִי).

m. crimson, crimson cloth בְּרְבְּרֵיל 2 Ch. 2, 6; in the earlier Heb. אָשָרִי are the terms for this colour. Perh. from r. קַּרָה I w. old format. ending ישרוניל (as in קּרִהניל, see under letter b); but perh. from Sans. krimila (cochineal).

בַּרְבֵּוֹל (r. בַּרָם II; w. suf. וֹגִיקם 2 K. 19, 23) m. 1) i. q. מרם a garden, orchard, prop. cultivated around or park (opp. to the desert) Is. 29, 17; the cultivated land Jer. 2, 7; יבר בַּרִסְלֵּד its (Lebanon's) park, prop. its forest-garden 2 K. 19, 23. 2) fig. garden-fruits Lev. 23, 14; crushed garden-grain, i. e. choice early corn in groats or coarse meal Lev. 2, 14. 3) pr. n. (a park) of a fruitful promontory on the Mediterranean Sea, on the south-west border of the tribe of Asher, beautiful in forests and flowers, Carmel Josh. 19, 26; often w. art. הערטל (Gram. § 109, 3) lit. the Park, Carmel Am. וַר הַבַּרְפֵל Mount Carmel 1 K. 18, 19. In Cant. 7, 6 the head of a lovely woman is com-

اران pr. n. m. (i. q. Arab. كران lyre) Gen. 36, 26.

אָבְיְרֶאָ Dan. 7, 9; pl. קְּרְטְּוֹץ) f. a throne Dan. 5, 20; i. q. Heb. אָבָּאָ (the הואserted for the Dagh. f.).

לרים (for מַּבֶּי Pi. of מַבָּי, w. the ה for the Dagh. forte, as in מֵירְבִּים for מַיבְּים to eat off, devour, only in Ps. 80, 14; see Gram. § 56.

(fut. רַבְּרַע ) akin to אָבָּע (which see), to bow down 2 Ch. 7, 3; w. בְּצָּל St. 3, 2, w. בְּבָרַע Ps. 22, 30 of the pers. before whom; used w. דְּבָרְע to kneel Judg. 7, 5; to bend, of the knee Is. 45, 23. — Hiph. דְּבָרִיך to cause to succumb, to prostrate enemies Ps. 17, 13; fig. to affict Judg. 11, 35. Hence

(מרֶעֵים (only dual מֶּרְעֵים) f. the leg from the knee to the ankle, prop. the bent part, of quadrupeds Ex. 12, 9, of locusts Lev. 11, 21.

Est. 1, 6. — Akin to Pers. گرباس , κάρπασος, L. carbasus, Sans. karpâsa cotton, also to E. carpet; perh. akin to r. קונו I (to pluck), w. old format. ending b—(see on letter b).

וֹ (obs.) akin to דָּרָם I, to dig, to cultivate.

וו (Qal obs.) mimet, akin to II, בְּרֵב II, to go round, to roll, to 20\*

turn; to dance or skip about. — Pi. בְּרַבֵּר to turn about, w. בָּרָבָּר before 2 Sam. 6, 14; hence בְּרָבָּר Perh. akin to γῦρος, χορός, L. gyrus, curro, W. gyrru.

קריט, mostly פֿרְעָשׁ pr. n. m. (Pers. Kurush, prob. sun or fire, perh. akin to יָּרָהָ w. ending שׁבָּי, as in פֿרָרָטָּן) of a king of Persia, Cyrus Ezr. 1, 2.

(obs.) akin to opp, to be convex, bulging; hence

الله m. a belly, only in Jer. 51, 34. — Akin to Syr. برش , Arab. کرش, W. crōth (womb).

אָרָשְׁיָבֶּע pr. n. m. (Pers. perh. black) Est. 1, 14.

(ו pers. perf. בָּרָשִׁר, fut. ויכרה) 1) to cut off a branch Num. 13, 23; to cut down or fell trees Deut. 19, 5; to hew down idol images Judg. 6, 25; to cut off the foreskin Ex. 4, 25, hence ברות cut or maimed Lev. 22, 24, fully בְּרוּת עֵשָׁבָּה Deut. 23, 2 maimed in the male member, i. e. unmanned; בַרַה לְשָׁנֵים to cut in two Jer. 34, 18; to destroy Jer. 11, 19. 2) fig. בַּרָת בָּרָת to make a covenant Gen. 15, 18, prop. to cut a covenant (cf. Gr. δρκια τέμνειν), referring to the cutting up of the ratifying victim, w. פס Ex. 24, 8, w. The Ps. 105, 9 of the pers. with whom; w. > to, where the covenant is prescribed or dictated 2 Sam. 5, 3; also w. > for, i. e. in favour of Ezr. 10, 3; w. בל against Ps. 83, 6; sometimes ברית is omitted, as in 1 Sam. 20, 16; מַהֶב מָהָב and thou madest a covenant for thyself from them Is. 57, 8; instead of בררת is found אָמֶנֶת fidelity in Neh. 10, 1, דַבר word or promise in Hag. 2, 5. - Niph. to be cut down Job 14, 7; to be cut

קרחות (prop. part. pass. of רְּבְּיָר) f. pl. hewed beams, planks 1 K. 6, 36.

m. 1) prob. a Cretan or perh. Cyprian 2 Sam. 8, 18. These islanders had prob. immigrated into the coast of Philistia, and there become known to the Hebrews. Pl. בְּרֵהִים Ez. 25, 16. 2) prob. executioner (r. רוֹשָׁם, cf. רוֹשָׁם 2); hence the body-guards of the Jewish king were called הַּבְּרֵהְי וְתְּשִּׁבְּי וֹ K. 1, 38, the executioners and the couriers, or perh. Cretans and Philistines, who served as foreign mercenaries.

בְּעֶּבֶׁר (pl. בְּשֶׂבִרם) m. a he-lamb Lev. 3, 7; i. q. בָּבשׁ, which see.

וֹבְעָּיִה f. a she-lamb Lev. 5, 6; i. q. בְּנְשִׁה.

رُفُدَ (obs.) i. q. Arab. کَشَدَ, to cut in, hence perh. to encroach; perh. hence

son of Nahor, Abraham's brother Gen. 22, 22; perh. the father of the race of Chaldeans.

gentil. n. from מָשֶׁר (but only pl. בְּשִׁרִּים, once בַּשְׁרִּים Ez. 23, 14 in K'thibh) 1) Chaldeans, the inhabitants of Chaldea or Babylon Ez. 23, 23; hence מַשְׂרִים Dan. 9, 1;

לשון Dan. 1, 4; whence also Babylon is called מְשָׁהִים Is. 13, 19. 2) Chaldea Is. 48, 20; w. ה loc. בְּשִׂרֶּרְמָה Ez. 16, 29; fully בת כשהים ; Jer. 25, 12 אַרֵץ כּשׁהִים inhabitants of Chaldea (see on na) for Chaldea Is. 47, 1; sometimes it is used not merely of the region on the Khabor, but also of Babylon, see Ez. 23, 23. 3) astrologers Dan. 2, 2, because Chaldea was the cradle of astrology. --- In Assyr. inscriptions Kaldi = Xaldaio; = בְּטִוּרִי = modern Kurds, the letters w, r, h being interchanged.

בְּשְׁרָּאָ, מְשְׂרָאָא, מְשְׂרָאָא, מְשְׂרָאָ, מְשְׂרָאָ, pl. בְּשִׁרָּאָר, c. בְּשִׁרָאָר m. i. q. Heb. בְּשִׁרָּה, a Chaldean Dan. 3, 8; an astrologer, magician Dan. 2, 5.

prob. i. q. hop, to be covered w. fat, hence to be sleek, only in Deut. 32, 15.

m. an axe, only in Ps. 74, 6; prop. a feller, r. שְׁשֵׁב in Pi'el.

יִלְשׁל (fut. יְלָשׁל Prov. 4, 16 K'thibh, else only fut. Niph.) perh. akin to کُسل , Arab. کُسل , to totter. הופרם בשלות ; fig. to fail Ps. 31, 11; tottering or trembling knees Is. 35, 3; to faint, collapse Lam. 5, 13; to stumble Is. 59, 10, w. 3 against Lev. 26, 37; fig. to be wavering or faint in mind Job 4, 4. — Niph. בְּטֵּל (fut. רְבָשֶׁל) to become weak, faltering, part. לָבָשֵל 1 Sam. 2, 4; to stumble Prov. 24, 16. - Pi. to cause to fall, to fell Ez. 36, 14 (but the Q'ri is שַׁבֵּל to be bereaved). - Hiph. to cause to falter or fall Lam. 1, 14; fig. to cause to stumble, in a moral sense, to subvert Mal. 2, 8. - Hoph. to be made to stumble, to be overthrown Jer. 18, 23.

רוֹלְשָׁלִיבְ m. a stumbling or fall, ruin, only in Prov. 16, 18.

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to speak softly or mutter; fig. to pray w. low voice (cf. Syr. Δ) for λειτουργεῖν Act. 13, 2, and for δέησιν ποιεῖν Phil. 1, 4). — Pi. τιώρι to mutter charms, to practise magic 2 Ch. 33, 6; part. m. τιώρι a sorcerer Deut. 18, 10; f. τιριώρι Ex. 22, 17. Hence

רְשָׁלֵּבְ (only pl. בְּשָׁלִּם) m. sorcery, incantation Is. 47, 12.

m. a sorcerer, only in Jer. 27, 9.

אָשֶׁר (fut. רְבְשֵׁר) akin to יְבְיָּער II, to be straight or upright, hence proper or right, w. בּבּלְבְּנָר Est. 8, 5; to shoot up or sprout, to thrive, of seed Ecc. 11, 6. — Hiph. to cause to prosper Ecc. 10, 10; hence

m. i. q. Syr. במורון m. i. q. Syr. אים, success, prosperity Ecc. 2, 21; advantage, profit Ecc. 5, 10.

בקב Chald. (fut. יְבְּקְב i. q. Heb., to write Dan. 5, 5; to write down, to record Dan. 7, 1.

בּקְבֶּי (c. בַּקְבֵּי w. — firm) m. a writing or letter 2 Ch. 2, 10; בּקבּ הַקּי the writing of the law, the decree Est. 4, 8; a book Dan. 10, 21; a later Heb. word: r. בַּקבּ

בּרְיַבְּ Chald. m. a writing, inscription Dan. 5, 8; בּרָא בְּיָא שִּׁנְיּט without prescription i. e. without limit or at pleasure Ezr. 7, 22; a document, edict Dan. 6, 9.

רֹבֶּהְׁבְּ f. a writing, a mark, only used of a brand on the skin, only in Lev. 19, 28; r. בחב.

שׁרִּכְּם Jer. 2, 10, see

בידים 1) gent. n. m. pl. of the city רב, Κίττιον, L. Citium (now Chethi) in Cyprus, but in the O. T. only the pl. occurs, מחרם Jer. 2, 10; then Cyprians in general Gen. 10, 4, Is. 23, 12. 2) the inhabitants, put for the land, hence Cyprus Is. 23, 1; then in the widest sense (cf. מרים) for isles and coasts of the Mediterranean Num. 24, 24.

מְלֵּהְ adj. m. beaten (r. רְּבָּהָ); peaten oil Ex. 27, 20, obtained from the olives beaten in a mortar, and finer than what was got from the olive-press.

רָתַב (obs.) prob. akin to הָתָר, to surround or enclose; hence

קֿתְל (w. suf. פּֿתְלָבָּי ) m. a wall, only in Cant. 2, 9.

בְּחֲלֵיְא Chald. (pl. def. בְּחְלֵיִא Ezr. 5, 8, cf. בְּחְלֵיִא) m. a wall Dan. 5, 5.

שרת pr. n. (prob. fortified, r. בתליש w. old format. ending שייש) of a town in Judah Josh. 15, 40.

(Qalobs.) perh. akin to בְּקַב, קְּמָבּר, i. q. Syr. בּבְּב, to make spots, to soil; to carve or mark;

hence perh. בּהְבֶּה, הַהְיבָה. — Niph. בּהְבָּה, to be written, graved, so as not to be washed out, only in Jer. 2, 22, where most prefer to read thy iniquity is stained or foul, after the Sept., Syr. and Vulgate. Perh. hence

שׁהְ m. gold (poet. for בַּהָּדְ), perh. what is cut out of the quartz Prov. 25, 12; אוֹפָר בָּ אוֹפָר בָּ gold of Ophir Is. 13, 12; אוֹפָר בַּ gold of Uphaz Dan. 10, 5; but the r. may rather be an obs. בַּ בְּחַב to shine; hence perh. bright gold.

(obs.) akin to אָטָל, זְבָּה, to stretch out, to spin; hence akin to Ethiop. cadana to cover or clothe.

בּהְנֵת see בְּתְנֵת

to cover, hence perh. to load or burden; hence

בּתַבְּי (c. קּתָבַּ, perh. בּתַבְּי in Is. 11, 14, dual בּתַבָּה, w. suf. בְּתַבְּי, Ex. 28, 12; pl. only fig. הַּתַבְּּב, c. הוֹבְּתַבְּ, f. the shoulder, of each arm, as the place for burdens (opp. to בַּתַבְּי the place between the shoulders, the back) Is. 46, 7; בַּתַבְּי בַּתַבְּי בַּתַבְּי בּתַבְּי בּתַבְי ְי בּתַבְי ּת היבּי בּתַבְי בּתַבְּי בּתַבְי בּתַבְי בּתַבְּי בּתַבְּי בּתַבְי בּתַבְּי בּתַבְי בּתַבְּי בּתַבְי בּתְבְי בּתְבּי בּתְבּי בּתְבּי בּתַבְי בּתַבְי בּתַבְי בּתַבְי בּתַבְי בּתְבּי בּתַבְי בּתְבּי בּתְבְי בּתְבְי בּתְבְי בּתְבּי בּתְבּי בּתְבּי בּתְבּי בּתְבּי בּתְבּי בּתְבְיבּי בּתְבּי ּי בּתְבּי בּתְבּיבּי בּתְבּי בּתְבּיבּי בּתְבּי בּתְבּי בּתְבּיבּי בּתְבּי בּ

i. e. the upper part of the back : Sam. 17, 6; fig. the side, border, of a building 1 K. 6, 8, of the sea Num. 34, 11, of a country Josh. 15, 8; FIRE THE to fly on the shoulder, i. e. to rush (as birds of prey) upon the border, to invade Is. 11, 14. 2) pl. shoulder-pieces of the High priest's ephod (cf. Fr. épaulette) Ex. 28, 7. 3) pl. side-spaces or flanks, of a gate Ez. 41, 2. 4) shoulder pieces, at the ends of an axle 1 K. 7, 30.

קבר (Qal obs.) akin to קבר, to surround; hence קבר a crown.

— Pi. 1) to hem in or environ, to assail Ps. 22, 13. 2) to wait, prop. check oneself Job 36, 2. — Hiph. 1) to circumvent Hab. 1, 4; to encompass, in a friendly sense, w. ב Ps. 142, 8. 2) to wear a crown, ry the prudent put on knowledge as a crown Prov. 14, 18. Hence

n. a crown or diadem Est. 6, 8. — Hence κίδαρις, κίταρις, L. cidaris.

רְתְּהָשׁ (pl. הַתְּרוֹת) f. capital, crown of a column 1 K. 7, 19.

ליב (fut. מַּבְּרָי) akin to רְּבְּהָּיָּהָ (fut. מָּבְּרִי) akin to רְּבְּהָּיָּהָ to pound, bray, smash, only in Prov. 27, 22; hence שַּבְּיִבָּהַ.

Deut. 9, 21; imp. pl. יותד (כוחד Chald. מותד, Chald. מותד, mimet. akin to הַּהָּה, Arab. ענד, Arab. ענד Lat. cudo, to beat to pieces. pound Deut. 9, 21; part. pass. name crushed. castrated Lev. 22, 24; then to hammer, forge Joel 4, 10; fig. to beat or break down a host, to rout Ps. 89, 24. --Pi. The to hammer, forge, w. 3 Is. 2, 4; to break up 2 K. 18, 4; fig. to crush a land, i. e. to destroy its cities and resources Zech. 11, 6, --Pu. to be dashed to pieces, w. 2 2 Ch. 15, 6. - Hiph. (fut. לְּבָרוּה) to beat in pieces a hostile force, to rout Num. 14, 45. — Hoph. (fut רַבָּחוּ, pl. יְבֶּחוּ) to be smashed, of a gate Is. 24, 12, of an image Mic. 1,7; fig. to be destroyed. of heroes Jer. 46, 5, dying men Job 4, 20.

Lā'mēdh is the 12th Heb. letter; but as a numeral it stands for 30. Its name τολο τολο means prob. beater or chastiser, hence esp. staff or goad for urging oxen, an ox-goad (cf. βουπλήξ, also βούχεντρον), which instrument is rudely pictured in its forms  $\angle$ ,  $\angle$ , Sam. 2 (see the Table of Ancient Alphabets); the name and the form, slightly changed, appear also in the Gr. Λάμβδα, whence, through the Romans, our L, which has the same sound.

לבל ביל (cf. δάκρυον = L. lacrima, δάήρ = L. levir, L. calamitas = cadamitas), רוְלָּב = רוֹנָים | רוֹנָים = רוֹנָים | רוֹנָים = רוֹנָים | רוֹנָים = רוֹנָים | רוֹנָים = רוֹנָים | רוֹנִים = רוֹנִים | רוֹנים | רוֹנִים 
is formative in sundry words; - 1) as final (prob. adjectival, akin to ending -las in Sans., -lus in Lat., and -λος in δειλός, όμαλός, σχόπελος = L. scopulus) in some words, e.g. the ending having prob. a diminutive force, at least, in some of the examples, as in the last (cf. χύπελλον). — 2) as medial (prob. intensive) e. g. יַשׁלָאַנָן = שִׁלָאַנָן Arab. אָשׁאָנן = *bal* $s\hat{a}m = \beta \dot{a}\lambda \sigma a\mu \sigma c$ ,  $\exists \dot{n} = \exists \dot{n} = x \dot{o}\lambda$ - $\pi \circ \zeta = \text{It. } golfo = \mathbf{E}. \ gulf. \longrightarrow 3) \text{ as}$ initial (prob. only euphonic) e. g. לאם = לַשַּׁר ,אָמָם (cf. שַׁרָה = לָשָׁר ,אָנָם I (cf. λάχνη = ἄχνη, G. leber = E. liver =Keltic avi = L. jecur =  $\hbar \pi \alpha \rho$ ).

) (but busually before the tonesyllable, i. e. before monosyllabic and barytone words e. g. לֶנְצֶח , לֶנְבֶּי, see Gram. § 102, 2, c) pref. prep. (short for אָלָ, אָרָ, לְּדְּ, לְּדְּ, לְּדְּ, לְּדְּ, לְּדְּ, לְדְּ, לְדְּ, לְדְּ, לְדְּ, לְדְּ, לְדְּ, לְדְּ etc. (see Gram. § 103, 2), לַכָּם לָכָם etc. (see having the same meaning of direction or motion to as אָל (which see), but more used in figurative senses (see Gram. § 154, 3, d and e). — A) as implying motion or direction, to, unto, for or towards, Els, either locally w. verbs of coming or going (הלך, בלא, סְרֶב, etc.) Is. 60, 4, or mentally w. verbs of waiting, hoping, etc. (בחל הַּיָּף, הַּבָּח, etc.) Is. 42, 4, cf. 51, 5. Hence 1) unto, as far as (in full גד ל). e. g. לְטֵּבְעָהו unto satiety Ez. 39, 19, לעוֹלָם for ever Gen. 3, 22, לעוֹלָם till

their death Ps. 73, 4. - Of number. עף to, as many as 2 Ch. 5, 12 פֿדערם priests as many as 120 לְמֵאָח וְצַשְּׂרִים (cf. els uuplous). 2) to, for, into, w. verbs of making, becoming, etc., implying change of state or quality (מַוֹרָת, דָּנָתוֹ, הַבָּנָה, etc.) Gen. 2, 7, 22, Joel 3, 4. 3) Like our to or for, to express the idea or relation which the dative case indicates in Greek, Latin and German, w. verbs implying some benefit or the contrary (dat. commodi vel incommodi, Gram. § 154, 3, e) esp. w. verbs of giving, taking, telling, etc. (נְחַר, לָקַח , דְּבַּר , אָרֶה, etc.) Gen. 14, 21, Deut. 5, 28. - This dat. commodi is often pleonastic (or nearly so), as in לה־לה go for thee, i. e. for thy benefit Gen. 22, 2, בְּרַח לְּהְ flee thou, i. e. for thy safety Gen. 27, 43, דְּכֵּה לָה be thou like Cant. 8, 14. - Also to express belonging to or possession, as in יש לי there is to me, i. e. I have Gen. 33, 11; hence the so-called Lamedh auctoris, e. g. מומיר לדוד a psalm (belonging) to David, i. e. a psalm of David Ps. 3, 1, the ideas of belonging to and possessing being much akin, as seen also in ἔστι μοι for ἔχω, and in est mihi for habeo; Job 33, 6 lo! I, even as thou, לאֵל belong to God or am God's. 4) Hence said to serve also for a sign of the genitive relation, like our of, e.g. בן לִישֵׁר a son of Jesse 1 Sam. 16, 18, הצפרם לשאול the spies of Saul 1 Sam. 14, 16; but these and other examples said to express the genitive belong more properly to the dative, as in No. 3 above: see more on this usage in Gram. § 115. 5) As sign of the accusative, but only by a sort of abuse of its force in No. 3, which appears esp. in later style (as in Chald. and Syr.), e. g. in Lam. אַבַל לִּ, in Jer. 40, 2 לַקַח לִּ

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(see Gram. § 154, 8, e). 6) Said to be a sign of the Lat. ablative of agent, by or from, e.g. ברוך לאל blessed by (prop. to) God Gen. 14, 19, it was heard by i. e. reported نجور ל to Neh. 6, 1, cf. Ex. 12, 16; but such constructions answer rather to the Gr. dative of agent w. passive verbs (cf. ἐρρέθη τοῖς ἀργαίοις Mat. 5, 21), and so belong to No 3 above. 7) As to or for, in regard or respect to, and similar shades of to and for (cf. ɛl͡s) to suit our idiom, e. g. לעשר as to in respect לרמים , 10, 23 לרמים to days Job 32, 4 (cf. Ps. 12, 7), לקדושים as for the saints, marking case absolute Ps. 16, 3 (cf. Is. 32, 1); w. verbs of speaking, ordering, complaining, etc. concerning, about, e.g. Gen. 20, 13, Ps. 3, 3, Ps. 91, 11, Is. 15, 5; of class or sort, according to, like to, after, e. g. למינו after its kind Gen. 1, 11, לאַשֶּר perh. such as Is. 8, 23, as if not her own (prop. for not hers) Job 39, 16. B) where rest (prop. consequent on motion implied) is to be understood, at, in (cf. els for ev); ו) of place, e. g. מַמַּחָ at the door Gen. 4, 7, לְמִצְּשָּׁה in Mizpah Hos. 5, 1, in the dungeon Is. 51, 14; 2) of time, e.g. לבֹקר in the morning Am. 4, 4, בכרב in the evening 2 Ch. 2, 3; 3) of state or condition, e. g. לְבֶשָׁה in security, i. e. safely Ps. 4, 9. C) often prefixed to the Infin. (as a verbal noun) to denote purpose, result or obligation (cf. our for to do, εls τὸ ποιείν, L. ad faciendum, rimph, cf. Gram. § 132, 3, Rem., also § 142, 2), w. various shades of meaning not unlike those under A above, e. g. היום , for opening Cant. 5, 5 לְּמָהֹהָדְ to day (he is resolved or bound)

for remaining Is. 10, 32, לצאחם of

their coming out Ex. 16, 1, לקיבוו till his knowing Is. 7, 15, הונטורה on account of turning away Is. 10, 2, at the turning of evening כְּמַנוֹת עַרֶב i. e. at even-tide Gen. 24, 63. אלאבר for to say or in saying.

К'n

Chald. prep. same as in Heb. to, for, into; 1) of place Dan. 2, 17; 2) sign of case, for dative Dan. 2, 5, for genitive Ezr. 5, 11, for accusative (often, as in Syr.) Dan. 2, 10; 3) as prefix to Infin. after verbs of speaking, ordering, etc. Dan. 2, 25. - On its supposed use as prefix (preformative in reality) to the future in בהוא Dan. 2, 20 and 29, see under בהוא.

85, rarely 815 as in Gen. 37, 13, perh. לא in 1 Sam. 2, 16 (akin to אל, לוּלֵר , אוּלֵר , לוּלֵא in לַּר, אוּלֵר, אוּלַר, prop. subst. nothing or nothingness (cf. 34 I. שרם לא prob. in Job 6, 21 שרם), ye are become nothing, also Job 31, 23 לא אוכל I am nothing able; but else only used as adv. of negation (Gram. § 152, 1) no, not, absolute or objective negative, while is the subjective or conditional (cf. où or ούx and μή, Lat. non and ne), 1) κέλ is used w. perf. tense as in Gen. 2, 5, or w. fut. esp. prohibiting, as in &> לנב thou shalt not steal Ex. 20, 15 (but אל הגוב in dissuading, see Gram. § 127,3,c), never w. imperative mood; often alone, a verb being understood, as in Gen. 19, 2, Job 23, 6. serves to express negative compounds (like our un-, in-, im-) e. g. בֹא חָבָם unwise Deut. 32, 6, 13 kb unmighty Prov. 30, 25, אל אל a no-god i. e. an idol Deut. 32, 21 (cf. לא פַץ Is. 10, 15), לא מְעָם no-little i. e. much Is. 10, 7. 3) used for הַלֹּא in questions expecting an affirmative answer, e. g. לא נקבל shall we not receive? Job 2, 10, cf. Lam. 3, 36. 4) for אַלאַ

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without, e. g. בנים without sons 1 Ch. 2, 30, לא דרך without a way Job 12, 24. 5) for ਬੜ੍ਹ not yet, e. g. Ps. 139, 16, 2 K. 20, 4. — x5 often occurs w. prefixes; -- 1) מלא in not, in various senses - a) not in, i. e. before, Joh 15, 32 בלא רומו before his day, or beyond,Lev. 15, 25 בַּלֹא ערו beyond the time; B) not for, of price Is. 55, 1, cf. ⊃ κ Is. 45, 13; — γ) not with i. e. without,Ez. 22, 29 בַּלֹא מְשָׁמָט without justice. 2) הַלֹּא L. nonne? not so? expecting answer yes, e. g. Gen. 4, 7. - xib is prob. a mimetic or primitive word, akin to אֶדן, אָצל, Sans. mâ (not), na, Gr. μή, νη-, L. non, ne, in-, E. no, nay, un-, W. na, ni, an-, the liquids l, m, n being apt to interchange (see Ewald's Lehrbuch d. Hebr. Sprache, § 320, a, Note 3).

אָלָּלְת Chald. i. q. Heb. אָלֹּא, 1) no, not Dan. 2, 5; w. הַ interrog. אַלְּהַ = Heb. אַלְּהָ, L. nonne? Dan. 3, 24. 2) nothing, only in Q'ri of Dan. 4, 32 אַלָּהְ as nothing, but הַלָּה K'thibh.

קבר pr. n. (no-pasture) of a place in Gilead 2 Sam. 17, 27 but in 9, 4.

symbolical name given to Hosea's son Hos. 1, 9.

דְּבְּבֶּרְהְ אָלְא בְּיִרְבְּרָה pr. n. f. (not compassionated, r. קוֹם) symb. name of Hosea's daughter Hos. 1, 6.

אל 2 Sam. 18, 12 for לוא or לוא in the Q'ri, but אל not in K'thibh.

באב (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to לְבִּח לָחָב iI, to burn, to be parched; hence תַּלְאוּבָה drought.

לְנִאְאַרִיב 1 Sam. 2, 33 for לָּתְאַרִיב, infin. Hiph. of אָרָב I; Gram. § 53,

pr. n. f. (languid) of a wife of Jacob Gen. 29, 16.

להאיר Job 33, 30 for להאיר, infin. Niph. of אור; cf. Gram. § 23, 4.

DN m. i. q. v, only in v. Judg. 4, 21 in secret, stealthily.

akin to und II, und I, und, to conceal or hide 2 Sam. 19, 5; fig. to utter privily or softly, perh. Job 15, 11 and a word und he (God) speaks privily w. thee, but most refer und here to und, which see. — Prob. akin to Sans. lud (to hide), λάθω, L. lateo.

m. gentleness, but used only as adv. gently Is. 8, 6; see DK.

ጉርእት Gen. 33, 14, see ይጷ.

(obs.) prob. akin to רָלַיִּד, also to אָלָיִד, to go (on some business or errand, cf. our colloquial "to be on the go") or trans. to send or dispatch (like Ethiop. אאר laakha to send), as a messenger or minister; hence אָלְיִיבָּיִד, תְּלַיִּבָּיִר, וּשִׁלָּיִים, etc. — Perh. akin to Sans. lagh (to move), L. legare.

pr. n. m. (to God i. e. devoted to Him) Num. 3, 24.

(obs.) prob. akin to בַּיַבָּ, to join or unite, to combine;

לָבָּך ,לִבָּר w. suf. לֶבֶּר, לָבָּר, לָבָּר, pl. בוה; r. לבור m. the heart, i. q. אָבֶב, so named prob. on account of its caul or covering 2 Sam. 18, 14, Ps. 45, 6; regarded as the chief part or seat of life, hence equal to wer (opp. קביר, בשר ), the life or soul Ps. 73, 26, Jer. 4, 18. Hence the expressions the leart lives Ps. 22, 27, sleeps and wakes Ecc. 2, 23, is sick Is. 1, 5; hence also 32, like wind, may denote self, as in Gen. 17, 17 יאמר בלבו and he said in his heart i. e. in himself, cf. Hos. 7, 2 (see Gram. § 124, 1, c). But its uses are very manifold, comprised substantially under the following heads. - 1) as the seat of the various feelings, affections and emotions; e. g. of love Judg. 16, 15, Deut. 4, 29, of trust Prov. 31, 11, joy Ps. 104, 15, contrition Ps. 109, 16, despair Ecc. 2, 20, esp. fortitude or courage Gen. 42, 28, 1 Sam. 17, 32. 2) as the seat of thinking and of the moral sentiments, as determining a person's dispositions and character; e. g. of thought Prov. 23, 7, purity Ps. 51, 12, sincerity 1 K. 3, 6, fidelity Neh. 9, 8, perverseness Ps. 101, 4, obduracy בלב נלב 10, 1, duplicity Ps. 12, 3 ידברף (Gram. § 108, 4), pride w. בָּרֶבּ Is. 9, 8, w. mai Ez. 28, 5. 3) as the seat of volition and determination, e. g. 1 Sam. 14, 7, Is. 63, 4; also of knowledge and understanding, e. g.

Is. 10, 7, Judg. 16, 17, hence בַּבְּבֵּר לֵּבּר the wise of heart Ex. 28, 3, בְּבָּר לַבּר void of unterstanding Prov. 7, 7, בַּבְּר men of intelligence Job 34, 10, cf. ch. 36, 5 בַּבּר might of intelligence, of God. 4) fig. the middle or midst, hence בַּבַּר in the central or inner part, e. g. of the sea Ex. 15, 8, of the heavens Deut. 4, 11; comp. καρδία τῆς γῆς Mat. 12, 40. — Hence as denom. Niph. בַּבַּר and Pi. בַּבַּר, see בַּבַּר.

בר Chald. (w. suf. לָבֶּר) i. q. Heb. בֹּב, heart Dan. 7, 28.

(obs.) perh. akin to Sans. labh (to seize), λαβή, Gael. lamh (hand), W. llaw (hand), to seize or raven; but more prob. mimet. akin to W. llêv (cry), Irish liuvam (to call aloud), G. leuen, E. to low, hence to bellow, to roar. Hence אָבָר = בָּבָר, a lion = G. leu = löwe.

1) lionesses Nah. 2, 13, see בְּלְּבְּאוֹת 2) pr. n. of a city in Simeon Josh. 15, 32; more fully בֵּרת לְבָאוֹת Josh. 19, 6.

בְּאָבוּ Ps. 57, 5 for לְבָאָר lions, see לְבָאָר בּ

בְּבֶּבֶ (c. בַבְּיׁ, w. suf. בְּבָבִי, once pl. בְּבִבִין 1 Ch. 28, 9, once w. suf. בְּבַבֶּין Nah. 2, 8; r. בַּבָּין m. the heart, same as בַבַּ of which בַבָּב is the full or uncontracted form.

בְּבֶבֶּהְ, הַּבְּבָּהְ Chald. (w. suf. לְּבְבַּהְ, הִּבְּבָּהְ (תְּבְבַּהְ the heart Dan. 2, 30, i. q. Heb. בָּבָ, בַּבָּ,

ו (obs.) mimet. akin to אָבָּר (which see), to low, to roar; hence לְבָּר lion.

וו (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to אַלָּהָר (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to אַלָּהָר, בַּיּהָל, בַּיּהָל, בַּיּהָל II, to burn or parch; hence

רַבְּלֵב f. a flame, only in Ex. 3, 2; cf. בְּלָבָת.

f. the heart (i. q. בַּבָׁ), only

in Ez. 16, 30 אָבֶּחָדָ; for pl. רְּבָּוֹת Ps. 7, 10, see בֹּלַב.

לִבנָה see לְבוֹנָה.

(pl. c. ) m. 1) clothing, a garment (mostly poet. for [72]) Job 24, 7, esp. splendid attire Is. 63, 1; fig. the covering or scales of the crocodile Job 41, 5. 2) a wife or spouse (this fig. sense often used in Arabic, cf. σκεῦος in 1 Thes. 4, 4 and 1 Pet. 3, 7, prob. for the vagina), only in Mal. 2, 16; r. [72].

Chald. m. a garment Dan. לברשׁ לביש their garments; r. לבישׁרוון 3, 21

to cast down or prostrate. — Niph. to be thrown down, to fall or perish, only Prov. 10, 8, 10 and Hos. 4, 14.

לְבָּר (r. לֶּבֶּה I) m. a lion; but only in pl. m. לְבָּאִים lions Ps. 57, 5, or in pl. f. היא lionesses Nah. 2, 13 (see Gram. § 93, Rem. 6); same as

אֹבֶלְ (r. בְּבָּא) com. gend. lion or lioness Gen. 49, 9, w. אַבּא Num. 24, 9. — Akin to Copt. λλΒΟΙ, λέων, L. leo, G. löwe, E. lion, Irish leovan, W. llew.

לְבְּיֶּה (for לְבִּיֶּה) f. a lioness, only in Ez. 19, 2; see

לברבה (only pl. מברבה) f. prob. pancakes, or other fancy kinds of bread (Sept. κολλυρίδες), done up like rolls or twists (r. בלבה) 2 Sam. 13, 6; hence the denom. Pi. בלבה 2 to bake cakes.

לּבְּרִם Dan. 11, 43, see לָבְּרִם.

בּבְּלְבִילְ I prob. akin to Copt. ΔλΗγ, ἀλφός, L. albus, to be white, hence adj. אָבָּיְ perh. also to make bricks, as denom. of מְּבַבְּי, in Gen. 11, 3 and Ex. 5, 7. 14; but see בַּבְּי Hi— Hiph. 1) to make white, fig. to purify Dan. 11, 35 אָבַּיְ for בַּבְּילִ הַרָּ בַּיּרָ

(see Gram. § 53, Rem. 7). 2) to be white (see Gram. § 53, 2) Is. 1, 18. — Hith. fig. to purify oneself, to be cleaned Dan. 12, 10.

לְבָנֶה (לְבָנִים ) adj. m., לְבָנֶה (pl. רְבָנֶה) f. white Gen. 30, 35, Lev. 13, 24. 2) pr. n. m. (white) of Jacob's father-in-law, Laban Gen. 24, 29, 50; r. לֶבֵנָ I.

לְבֶּן (c. -לְבֶּן, perh. for לְבֵּן, Gram. \$ 93, 4, Rem.) adj. white, only in Gen. 49, 12; r. בו לְבֵן I.

וְבְּלֵי in title of Ps. 9, 1 רְאָם - אַבְּי בְּלֵי prob. for יְבֵי חִים בְּיִי (see Ps. 46, 1) on virgins' voices for the boys, i. e. to be sung by boys in the style of girls.

לְבֶּבֶּהְ (r. בְּבֶּיְ ז) f. 1) poet. the moon, תְּלְבְּהָהְ Cant. 6, 10, prop. the white or pale, cf. הְשָּׁבְיוּ the heat i. e. the sun (in same verse). 2) pr. n. m. (whiteness) Neh. 7, 48.

לבנים (pl. לבנים) f. a brick or tile, burnt or baked in the sun Gen. 11, 3; r. בְּלָבוֹן ווֹיִלְבָּיִם אוֹיִלְבְּיִם אוֹיִלְבְּיִם אוֹיִלְבְּיִם אוֹיִם אוֹים אוֹיִם אוֹים אוֹיִם אוֹיִם אוֹים 
לְבְּרָהְ (ר. בְּבֶּלְ 1) f. 1) whiteness, brightness or lustre, only in Ex. 24, 10. 2) pr. n. (white-town) of a city in Judah Josh. 10, 29; also of a station of Israel in the wilderness Num. 33, 20.

(prob. for τςςς), Gram. § 80, Rem. 1, d) f. prob. the storax-tree (ή στύραξ), which yields a sweet-smelling gum (τὸ στύραξ, L. storax) used for incense (r. κείςς) II) Gen. 30, 37; some mistake it for the white poplar, as from r. κείςς Ι, so Sept. λεύχη in Hos. 4, 13.

הוֹבְיבֹי or מְבֹיבֹי (Sept. λίβανος, λιβανωτός, Syr. צֹבְי f. 1) frankincense, a sweet-scented resin or gum burnt as perfume Cant. 3, 6, or sacred incense Lev. 2, 1, cf. Is. 60, 6. — Most prob. not from r. אוֹבָי I, as if remarkable for its white colour, which is not the fact, but from r. אוֹבָי II to burn; cf. θύος = L. thus (both from θύω to burn), akin to Sans. dhûmas (fume). 2) pr. n. (perh. incense) of a town near Shiloh Judg. 21, 19; now Lubban.

וֹלְבַנוֹן (r. לָבַן I) pr. n. (mostly w. art. דלבנון the white mountain, Gram. § 109, 3) Lebanon, Λίβανος, Syr. حمد Josh. 9, 1, the celebrated mountain on confines of Syria and Palestine, consisting of two lofty ranges (Lebanon and Antilebanon) separated by the valley el-Buqâ'a (בְּבְּכְנָה). The name דְּלְבָנוֹן (in poet. Ps. 29, 6) refers to the perpetual snow (Jer. 18, 14), which covers the eastern chain (called דַּרָכּוֹן at its lofty southern point) hence the Arabs call it Jebal eth-Thelj (the snowmountains), or perh. to the whitish or gray colour of its limestone rock. -- Cf. Alpes, "Ολβια, "Ολπια, "Ολυμπος.

לְבְּיֵל pr. n. m. (white, r. בְּלֶּבְוֹ I) of a son of Gershon Ex. 6, 17; also as patron. Librite Num. 3, 21.

לְבְנֶתְ (r. לְבֶּלָן) f. glass, only in pr. n. שִׁרחֹר לְבְנָת שִׁרחֹר Josh. 19, 26; see יִּשִׁרחֹר.

or בבש Ps. 93, 1 (fut. רלבש akin to לבב, to wrap up or cover, hence and garment, thence perh, as a denom, to put on (a garment), w. acc. of thing Lev. 6, 3, w. Est. 6, 8, absol. to dress or clothe oneself 2 Sam. 13, 18, Hag. 1, 8; part. pass. w. acc. or gen. e. g. Ez. 9, 2, הַבָּרִים בַּרָּים בַּרָּים בַּרִים בַּרָּים בַּרָים 9, 11: often fig. as in Ps. 65, 14, Job 29, 14, Judg. 6, 34, cf. Luke 24, 49. - Pu. only part. מלבשרם clothed (in official dress) Ezr. 3, 10, cf. 1 K. 22, 10. — Hiph. to cause to wear, to clothe, w. acc. 2 Ch. 28, 15, esp. w. double acc. (Gram. § 139, 2) Gen. 41, 42, w. אָל Gen. 27, 16; fig. Is. 61, 10, Ps. 132, 16.

לבים to put on or wear, w. acc. Dan. 5, 7. — Aph. בילבים as in Heb., to clothe, w. acc. of thing and b of pers. Dan. 5, 29.

לבוש see לבש.

בל m. a cavity or basin (r. בלא), hence a log, a Heb. measure for liquids, holding the 12th part of a אָדְרָ, about 3½ gills Lev. 14, 10. — Perh. akin to λαγών, λάπκος, L. lacus, E. lake, Gael. loch, lough.

75 pr. n. (perh. strife, r. τ.) of a town in Benjamin Neh. 11, 35, Sept. Λύδδα (also N. T. in Acts 9, 32); now Ludd.

(obs.) perh. i. q. Arab. i. to strive or quarrel; hence 75.

The Chald. nothing, for the only Dan. 4, 32 in K'thibh.

Deut. 3, 11 in K'thibh for אל not.

בְּלֵבְת (obs.) akin to לָּבָּר לָּבָּר (il, זְבָּלְבָּר til, to burn, to flame; hence בּוֹבֶּל. — Shaph'el (obs.) שַּׂלָּהַב

(for הְלְּחָב, see Gram. § 39, 4, Rem.), Syr. בּסבֹב, to cause to burn or blaze; hence הְלֵּבְרָה — Perh. akin to בְּלְבָּר, לָבָּלָר, λάμπω, perh. L. limpidus.

מְלֵבְרֵים (pl. לְּדְבִּרִים (cp. לְּדְבִּרִים (cp. לְּדְבִּרִים (cp. לַּדְבִּרִים (cp. לַּדְבִּרִים (cp. december)) m. 1) a flame Joel 2, 5; מְבִירְ לְּדָבִרִים Is. 13, 8 faces of flames, i. e. blazing or flushed w. emotion, cf. Ps. 39, 4. 2) a flashing or glittering of a spear Job 39, 23, of a sword Nah. 3, 3; hence for sword-blade Judg. 3, 22.

רֹבְּיבֶּר (c. הְבֶּהְ Ez. 21, 3, pl. הֹבִירְ, c. הֹבְּיבֶּר; r. בִּיבְיׁ) f. i. q. בּיבִּיל (a flame Is. 5, 24. 2) blade or point of a spear 1 Sam. 17, 7.

pl. pr. n. of a people in Africa (same as לְּבֶּבִּים, *Libyans*, only in Gen. 10, 13; r. בָּבָב.

(Ecc. 2, 3), i. q. Arab. (cf. το be panting or eager, to be studious (cf. σπεύδω to urge on or speed, whence σπουδή = L. studium); hence

m. study or learning, only in Ecc. 12, 12 where Sept. has μελέτη, Vulg. meditatio.

לְיִנִים (obs.) perh. i. q. אָלָי, to burn, to be swarthy; hence

pr. n. m. (swarthy) 1 Ch. 4, 2.

ק (fut. apoc. אַבְּיִה) akin to רְּאָבֶּי, to languish or faint, only in Gen. 47, 13.

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to הַּיֶּבֶּׁי, to wander or err, to act or speak rashly or foolishly; hence — Hithpalp. part. בְּיִבְּיִבְּיִב behaving oneself rashly, hence a fool or madman, only in Prov. 26, 18.

Chald. Dan. 2, 20 for אַדְּהָאָ,

see under לֶּדֶּוֹרֶן, where also לֶדֶּוֹרֶן and see on letter לֹּדְּיִרָּן; see on letter לָּדְּיִרָּן

I akin to בְּהַר burn or flame Ps. 104, 4; fig. לַהַר burning ones, i. e. furious or savage men Ps. 57, 5. — Pi. בָּהַר (fut. בְּהַר 1) to set on fire, to kindle Job 41, 13, cf. Is. 42, 25. 2) to burn up Mal. 3, 19; fig. to consume Ps. 106, 18; hence

(which see), to conceal, hence to use secret arts or sorcery; hence

ית fame, hence fig. a flashing blade, of a sword (cf. בְּלָהַבּ), only in Gen. 3, 24; r. בּלָהַב I.

בּיבְייִם (only pl. w. suf. לְדְּטִייִם m. secret or magic arts, sorceries, only in Ex. 7, 11, i. q. לָטִים; r. לָטִים H.

i. q. Arab. שָׁלְ, to eat, to devour greedily; only in — Hith. part. prop. things eaten greedily, hence dainties or titbits, only in Prov. 18, 8; 26, 22.

Ruth 1, 13, also JJJ Job 30, 24, adv. therefore, lit. for these things; see JI (Gram. § 103, 2, a, Note 3).

Chald. i. q. Heb. 1) therefore Dan. 2, 6. 2) but Ezr. 5, 12. 3) except Dan. 2, 11; this last meaning prob. comes from א חול not and א יוֹן if, hence unless.

ל בוקר f. only in 1 Sam. 19, 20 לברארם הפריארם company or school of the prophets, taking the מדמ מבול האים מאות באים משנים משנים משנים משנים משנים משנים משנים לבע משנים משנים לבע משנים

לְּדְשׁׁוֹת 2 K. 19, 25 for לְּדְשׁׁוֹת

in parallel Is. 37, 26, inf. Hiph. of ramy II, comp. Gram. § 74, Rem. 4.

75 for \$5 not, in 1 Sam. 2, 16, 20, 2, Job 6, 21 in Q'ri.

לו דְבֶר 2 Sam. 9, 4 for לֹא דְבֶר, which see.

75 or 875 1 Sam. 14, 30, a particle of wishing (optative, Gram. § 136, 2) oh that! oh if! if! would! (cf. είθε, ώς, L. utinam! o si! si!), w. imper. לה שמער Gen. 23, 13 would! hear thou me, or w. fut. would! he shall live, when the wish is probable or possible to be realized; but w. perf. לה הואלנה Josh. 7, 7 would! we had willed, when the thing is impossible (cf. Num. 14, 2), or very doubtful as in Is. 63, 19 לוא קרַעה would! thou didst rend (see Gram. § 155, 2, f). It seems to express only anxious feeling or doubt in Gen. 50, 15 לו ישטמנו oh if he shall hate us! --- Prob. the r. is דָאל II or אַלָה II באָל II (which see), akin to Chald. לְנֵד , אֱלְנֶד , Syr. would that! and perh. to Do, Sans. lâ, λῶ, L. velim, E. would! W. ewyll.

לא Gen. 37, 10 for לא.

N75 1 Sam. 14, 30, see 35.

(which see), to burn or parch; hence

Dan. 11, 43, gentilic pr. n. pl. Libyans, mentioned w. Egyptians and Ethiopians, as in Nah. 3, 9, and named prob. from their sun-burnt or swarthy colour; cf. Al@low.

to cut in, hence to scoop out; hence perh. 3.

(obs.) perh. akin to לָנוֹל, to be burnt or swarthy; perh. hence

קרה pr. n. (swarthy) of a people, Lud, 1) in Gen. 10, 22, prob. the Lydians. 2) in Is. 66, 19 prob. a nation in Africa or Ethiopia, called also בידים in Gen. 10, 13, Jer. 46, 9.

להדים, see אל בירם 2.

וֹלְלְּמָה I (fut. וֹלְלְּמָה ) perh. akin to אַבְּא, to wind or bind, to coil, hence אַרְהָּיִם and אַבְּא a wreath, אַבְּיִין snake; then

1) to cleave to, to accompany, w. acc.

1) Ecc. 8, 15. 2) to bind oneself
(as a debtor), to borrow Deut. 28, 12, part. אַבְּא borrower Ps. 37, 21. —

Niph. (fut. אַבְּיִי) to join or attach oneself, w. אַבַּא Num. 18, 2, w. אַבָּא Gen.

29, 34, w. בַּיַּא Ps. 83, 9. — Hiph. to lend, w. acc. of pers. Deut. 28, 12, also w. double acc. Ex. 22, 24, part.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to אַלָּה II, to will or wish; hence perh. זי, וו אָלָה

(fut. pl. יְלֵּהְיֹּג i. q. תְּהֶלֶּה, akin to Arab. Su to bend or incline, to wend or bend aside, to turn away Prov. 3, 21. — Niph. part. רְלָּהְיֹּג turned away or perverted, i. e. perverse or wicked Prov. 3, 32 (cf. תְּלָּהָר, שִׁבְּיֵל, שַׁבְּיֵל, נְשִׁרָּבְּיִר (see Gram. § 72, Rem. 9) they depart Prov. 4, 21.

to L. nux, G. nuss, E. nut, Kelt. cnu, cnoi; prob. almond-tree or hazel, only in Gen. 30, 37. 2) pr. n. (perh. an incline, r. 175) of a town in Benjamin, afterwards Bethel Judg. 1, 23, w. 71 loc. 1715 Gen. 35, 6.

(obs.) prob. akin to Sans.

lush (to hew), λᾶος, λίθος, L. lapis, Gael. liag, W. llēch; prob. to here or cut; hence

(w. art. תלהחית) pr. n. (prob. abounding in slabs or boards, r. לבּהָן)
of a city in Moab Is. 15, 5.

pr. n. m. (w. art. שׁתֵוֹבׁשׁ) pr. n. m. (w. art. שְׁתַוֹבּאוֹ, enchanter or juggler, r. לָנִושׁ) Neh. 3, 12.

T akin to מַאָּט (which see), to hide or conceal; part. act. מוֹשׁ (see Gram. § 72, Rem. 1) Is. 25, 7, pass. fem. מְּיִבְּיוֹ 1 Sam. 21, 10. — Hiph. to cover, only in fut. apoc. בּיִבְּיוֹ 1 K. 19, 13.

וו (obs.) perh. to be sticky or tough; hence perh. של.

לום (לינים: אווים בלינים (לינים: יולים וווים בלינים לינים: הולים בלינים לינים לינים: the veil that veils over all the nations, as a muffler making them look sad.

2) pr. n. m. (perh. concealment, r. לינים (perh. concealment, r. לינים (perh. concealment, r. לינים (perh. Lot Gen. 11, 27, ancestor of the Ammonites and Moabites Deut. 2, 19.

קר pr. n. m. (prob. veiling, r. נאט i) Gen. 36, 20.

קר ח ל ליי pr. n. m. (a binding or garland, r. לְּהָח son of Jacob by Leah, Levi Gen. 29, 34; also as patron. for לְּהַר Levile Deut. 12,8, pl. לְּהַר Josh. 21,1.

לֵלֵי Chald. (only pl. def. לֵלֵי Chald. (only pl. def. לֵלָי Levites Ezr. 6, 18.

לְרֶּדְה f. wreath or garland Prov. 1, 9; r. לָּרָד I.

לְרְיָּהְן (denom. from לְּוְיָהוֹ m. prop. a coiling beast, hence 1) a serpent Job 3, 8. 2) a crocodile Job 40, 25. 3) a sea-monster (χῆτος) Ps. 104, 26, symbol of a fierce and mighty foe Ps. 74, 14.

(obs.) perh. akin to לְּלֵכ (which see), to turn or wind, perh. akin to אוֹן בּלָנ II

לוב", mostly לוב" (from אל if and אל = ב"י ב אל not) conjunct. unless, st µή, implying the negative of the supposed case or idea; w. perf. Gen. 31, 42 unless God קידי ל had been for me etc. implying that he was; w. fut. Deut. 32, 27, w. part. 2 K. 3, 14; w. קיד (Gen. 43, 10) or זאָ (Ps. 119, 92) in the apodosis.

לרְלֵי Gen. 31, 42 unless, see לרּלֵי לְּלָאוֹת assumed sing. for לֶּלָאוֹת, which see.

להלים (only pl.)m. winding stairs, only in 1 K. 6, 8; r. לוּג.

 remain Deut. 21, 23, fig. to entertain Jer. 4, 14. — Hith: דִּקְלוּצְן to lodge oneself, fig. to tarry or stay Ps. 91, 1.

אנין (Qal obs.) akin to אָלַין, Arab. אָלַין to execrate, hence — Niph. לָלוֹן (fut. יְלוֹין) to murmur or mutter, פָלוֹן (fut. אַלוֹין) to murmur or mutter, פַלּין against Ex. 15, 24. — Hiph. יַלִּין (2 pl. יַלִּין Num. 14, 29; fut. apoc. יַלִּין Ex. 17, 3, also יְלִין, part. יְלַיִּן מַּקְין (Gram. § 72, Rem. 9) to rebel or murmur, w. אַ בַּגַר 16, 8 (Q'ri), Num. 17, 20.

ו perh. akin to אָלֵע, to suck or swallow down, only in Obad.

16. — Mimet. akin to אָלָב, Sans. lih, λύγξ, L. lingo, W. llyncu (to swallow), G. schlucken, Gael. sluigim.

או to wander or go astray, only in לְצֵל Job 6, 3, but see קָּבָּי.

777 prop. to stammer, to mimic a foreigner's speech (see Hiph.), hence to mock or deride Prov. 9, 12; part. שלץ mocker or scorner Ps. 1, 1. ---Pil. to scorn, only in part. pl. לצצים for מלוצצים ecorners Hos. 7, 5, but see לצץ (comp. Gram. § 52, Rem. 6). - Hiph. הלרץ ו) to interpret, only in part. מַלִּרץ interpreter Gen. 42, 23, also go-between or envoy 2 Ch. 32, 31, perh. interceder or mediator Is. 43, 27; Job 33, 23 מַלָּאַךָּ מֵלָרץ *inter*ceding angel, comp. Mat. 18, 10. 2) to mock or deride, w. acc. Prov. 14, 9 or w. 5 Prov. 3, 34. — Hithpol. to make oneself a mocker, to act frivolously Is. 28, 22.

I prob. akin to win, to press, hence to knead Gen. 18, 6, w. acc. Hos. 7, 4.

וו (obs.) mimet. akin to

אָלְשָׁה, Arab. اَلَّسَ, to lick or cat; hence perh. לְשׁוֹן tongue. --- Cf. λείχω, L. lingo, G. lecken, Gael. lighim, W. llyo, E. lick.

ווו (obs.) perh. akin to Arab.

ألك Jili (obs.) perh. akin to Arab.

ألك Jili (obs.) perh. akin to Arab.

lion. — Akin to Abosa, L. lucta,

Fr. lutte. Hence

שלו pr. n. m. (perh. force or fury) in K'thibh of 2 Sam. 3, 15 for ביש in Q'ri.

לְלָרָל Chald. (for רָאָלָּא, ר. אֶלְּלָא) prob. adhesion, but used only as prep. with, by, i. q. Syr. שְׁלָבֶּלְּרָ Ezr. 4, 12 בְּלֶּרָתְךָּ from with thee, i. q. Heb. קְבָּדָרָם.

רדי (obs.) i.q. ואל, to turn aside;

רְאוֹלְ (c. רְאוֹלְ) f. perverseness, only in Prov. 4, 24; r. רוֹלָ or דּוֹל.

(קרות (pl. קרות w. Dagh. f. implied, Gram. § 22, 1) adj. m. prop. moist or sappy, hence fresh, of wood Gen. 30, 37, of grapes Num. 6, 3, of new cords Judg. 16, 7; ר. הקרות.

תוֹת (w. suf. הֹחֹת) m. freshness or vigour, only in Deut. 34, 7; r. לָחָה.

(obs.) prob. akin to הַּהָּיָר (obs.) prob. akin to הַּהָּיָר (obs.) to grind, to chew, and to to eat; hence בָּהִיר.

(obs.) akin to Chald. חברים to moisten, hence to be moist or juicy, fresh; hence בין and בין.

לְּחָרֵים (ר. הַּלְּהִים in p. יְּחָבָּה c. לְּחָרֵים Job 40, 26; dual לְּחָרֵים Lis. 30, 28, w. suf. לְּחָרֵים but בּיִרְים Lis. 30, 28, w. suf. לְּחָרֵים but בּירִים lis. 30, 28, w. suf. לְּחָרֵים but לִּחְרֵים lis. 11, 4) f. prop. what grinds or masticates, hence 1) jaw or jaw-bone Judg. 15, 15, Job 40, 26, in dual jaws (lower and upper) Deut. 18, 3, Ez. 29, 4. 2) check Mic. 4, 14, Lam. 3, 30, in dual both cheeks Cant. 1, 10, Is. 50, 6. — Comp. γένος jaw or cheek, akin to χνάω = G. knauen = our gnaw = W. cnoi. 3) pr. n. (jaw-bone) of a place on border of Philistia Judg. 15, 9, perh. i. q. בְּיִחָּיָה in 2 Sam. 23, 11 for בּיִרָּיָה c. - בּיִרְּיָה in 2 Sam. 23, 11 for בּיִרְּיָה in 2 Sam. 23, 11 for בּיִרְּיָה in 2 Sam. 23, 11 for בּיִרָּיָה in 2 Sam. 23, 11 for בּיִרְיָה in 2 Sam. 23, 11 for בּיִרְּיָה c. - בּיִרְיָה in 2 Sam. 23, 11 for בּיִרְיָה c. - בּיִרְיָה in 2 Sam. 23, 11 for בּיִרְיָה c. - בְּיִרְיִה c. - בְּיִרְה c. - בּיִרְה c. - בּיִרְה c. - בְּיִרְה c. - בְּיִרְה c. - בְּיִרְה c. - בּיִרְה c. - בְּיִרְה c. - בְּיִרְה c. - בְּיִרְה c. - בְּירְה c. - בְּיִרְה c. - בְּירְה c. - בְּיִרְה c. - בְּיִרְה c. - בְּירָה c. - בְּיִרְה c. - בְּיִרְה c. - בְּירְה c. - בְירְה c. - בְּירְה c. - בְירְה c. - בְּירְה c. - בְירְה c. - בְירְה c. - בְירְה בְירְה c. - בְירְה בְיּיְה בְירְה בְיּיִבְּיְיִיה בְיּיִבְיּיִיה בְיּיִבְּיְיְ

(inf. מְּבֶּלְּיִ, to lick up, to devour Num. 22, 4. — Pi. מְבָּלְיִּ (fut. מְבָּלְיִי to lick up, Mic. 7, 17 בַּבְּלֶּי בְּבָּלְיִי בְּבָּלִי בְּבָּלְיי בְּבָּלִי they lick up dust as the serpent, i. e. they crawl abjectly on the ground, cf. Ps. 72, 9; to consume Num. 22, 4, 1 K. 18, 38.

ערַם (fut. רַלְּחֵם) akin to בְּלָחָם, לַבֶּם, חַחָּל, וֹ poet. i. q. בְּצָם to cat, to feed Prov. 23, 1; w. acc. Prov. 4, 17, w. 2 Prov. 9, 5, Ps. 141, 4 to feed on; fig. to consume, Deut. 32, 24 לחבר השם consumed ones (victims) of pestilence. 2) to fight or war, against w. בא Ps. 35, 1 or w. 5 Ps. 56, 2, prop. to make the foe as food for the sword (cf. Is. 1, 7, Ez. 21, 33). But this sense is mostly in - Niph. כלחם (fut. משלה, w.ז consec. [7]), reciprocal (see Gram. § 51, 2, b) to fight one another, to contend in war, to battle, cf. uiχεοθαι; 1 Sam. 17, 10 הַחַרָּה let us fight together, i. e. do battle in single combat; the pers. fought against is put in acc. Josh. 10, 25 or suf. Ps. 109, 3, w. > Jer. 1, 19, w. ¬ (¬¬»). Is. 37, 9, w. ¬ Ex. 1, 10, w. > Neh. 4, 8, w. ¬ Ex. 1, 10, w. > Deut. 1, 30 or w. > 2 K. 13, 12; the pers. fought for stands w. > Deut. 1, 30 or w. > 2 K. 10, 3; to attack or besiege a city, w. ¬ Judg. 9, 45, w. > 2 Is. 7, 1, w. ¬ Judg. 9, 45, w. > 2 Is. 7, 1, w. ¬ Josh. 19, 47. ¬ Prob. mimet. akin to Chald. ¬ to taste, Syr. ¬ ¬ Loch to eat. Hence

לְּחֶם (prop. inf. Pi. of מָּחֶם; c. לְּחֶם w. — firm) m. war or siege, only in Judg. 5, 8 פֹּחָם מְשָׁרִים siege (i. e. assault) of the gates.

ָלָהָם (r. לָּחָמָר; w. suf. לָּחָם) com., e. g. masc. in Num. 21, 5, fem. in Gen. 49, 20, 1) food, of men Gen. 47, 12 or beasts Is. 65, 25, Ps. 147, 9, also of God, i. e. his sacrifice Lev. 21, 8; a meal or feast Ecc. 10, 19; fig. or ellipt. לחקה thy guests Obad. 7 for אַנְשֵׁר לַּחִמָּה. 2) bread Gen. 21, 14; loaf, Is. 58, 7 פרס לַחמָה to break thy loaf, fully מַבֶּר לְחֵם a cake or loaf of bread Ex. 29, 23, ellipt. w. numerals (see Gram. § 120, 4, Rem. 2) e. g. שַׁחֵר לַחַם two (loaves) of bread; fig. bread-corn, wheat Is. 28, 28, cf. σίτος for wheat, bread and food or victuals.

רקה Chald. m. meal or feast, only in Dan. 5, 1; i. q. Heb. בהים.

in 2 Sam. 21, 19, see מְּחְבֵּי Bethlehemite; but in 1 Ch. 20, 5 the word stands as pr. n. m. (perh. warrior) for Goliath's brother, perh. by some corruption of the text.

עלְקְילָ Is. 47, 14 prob. inf. of מַבְּיקָּ w. '> pref. (comp. Gram. § 67, Rem. 10) for מַבְּיקָבָּ for warming; but perh. for מַבְּיקָבָּ (as in some texts) for their warming.

בּקר Zeph. 1, 17 their flesh or body, see בּקר ; but in Is. 47, 14 (in

some texts) it is for their warming, inf. Qal of סְּקָם w. pref. hand suf.

סְלֶחְלֵי pr. n. (perh. battle-ground, from מְּלֵבְּי w. old adj. ending סָּבְּי, see under letters ס and ש) of a place in the plain of Judah Josh. 15, 40; where some read מְּלֵבִי אוֹרָ

Chald. (obs.) perh. akin to Arab. iconjug. IV to importune, and to λάγνος lustful, hence to be level; perh. hence

Chald. (w. suf. לְחֵלָא) concubine Dan. 5, 2.

לבוץ (fut. ילְחֵץ) akin to נְחֵץ, to press or crush Num. 22, 25, 2 K. 6, 32; to oppress Ex. 23, 9, to crowd out Judg. 1, 34. — Niph. to press oneself Num. 22, 25. Hence

ערוב (w. suf. אולבייב m. oppression or distress Ex. 3, 9, 1 K. 22, 27.

נקוטים (pl. לְּחָשׁים m. prop. a whisper, hence 1) a prayer in a hushed or whispered tone Is. 26, 16. 2) a charm or spell Is. 3, 3. 3) pl. amulets, only in Is. 3, 20 where trinkets or ornaments, worn as charms or spells, are prob. meant; cf. φυλακτήρια, הַּמְּבֶּיהָ.

להת Ex. 24, 12, see להת

בל, once מולים, Judg. 4, 21 (prop. part. of של) adj. m. covered or secret; hence as adv. בלים in secret, stealthily

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Ruth 3, 7; pl. למים secret arts, sorceries Ex. 7, 22, cf. לְּדָטִים Ex. 7, 11.

m. ladanum Gen. 37, 25, a sort of fragrant gum or resin (ληδον, L. ladanum), gathered from the leaves of the shrub xίστος, L. cistus ladanifera; r. יולנט II.

(obs.) prob. i. q. with to hide: hence

f. a kind of lizard, Sept. γαλαβώτης, Vulg. stellio, only in Lev. 11, 30.

pr. n. pl. (perh. hammered men, r. לְטָשׁ) a tribe in Arabia Gen. 25, 3.

ילְםשׁׁל (fut. יַלְטִשׁ) prob. akin to נים II, to smite or hammer Gen. 4, 22; hence to sharpen w. a hammer, e. g. a plough-share 1 Sam. 13, 20, a sword Ps. 7, 13, fig. the eyes Job 16, 9. — Pu. only in part. سُورُيُّ عِنْ sharpened Ps. 52, 4.

אולר see לֵר, adv.

לרבר see בר.

ליה (for לירה , only in pl. (לדוח garlands or festoons, in buildings 1 K. 7, 29; r. לָנָה I.

Is. 21, 11 לֵּכל Is. 16, 3, once (r. לול ; c. לֵּרֶל, w. ד parag. לַרָּלָה Gram. § 80, Rem. 2, Note2, § 90, 2, c; pl. לרלות m. night, perh. the wrapping (i. e. cool or dark) time, opp. to bin Gen. 1, 5, cf. Is. 16, 3, הַלָּקָה 40 nights Gen. 7, 4, שַלשָה לֵילוֹת 3 nights Jon. 2, 1, הצר הלרלה midnight Ruth 3, 8; as adv. by night (L. noctu, Gram. § 80, Rem. 2, Note 2), e. g. by night and by day Is. 34, 10, also w. art. הלרלה to-night (like היום to-day, Gram. § 109, Rem.) Gen. 19, 5; fig. calamity or distress (cf. קטה) Job 35, 10.

night (see לרלה), prop. by night, the in parag. being the old acc. ending (Gram. § 90, 2) w. force of adv. (Gram. § 118, 2) of time (comp. חקש now from איש time); but some take it for fem. of לרל (see Gram. § 80, Rem. 2, e with Note 2).

לרליא Chald. (def. of לֵּרלִיא) m. night Dan. 2, 19, pl. in Targum לילון; i. q. Heb. לַילּוּן:

f. night-spectre, a ghost, only in Is. 34, 14; from לָּלָל or לָּלָל, hence prop. a thing of the night, cf. L. noctua.

לין, see לין.

as in לִּיסוֹד 2 Ch. 31, 7 for לֵיסוֹד Is. 51, 16, inf. Qal of בַּלָּד.

ליקהת Prov. 30, 17 for ליקהת Gram. § 24, 1, Rem.

לוש see לרש , see

m. 1) poet. a lion Job 4, 11, prop. strong or raging (r. خاص ). — Akin to Chald. إِرِّة, Arab. كِبْتُ , مُدَّة and perh. ληίς. 2) pr. n. (prob. strong) of a place on nothern border of Palestine, later Judg. 18, 27, w. 7 loc. לֵּלְשָׁהוֹ in v. 7; also name of a man 1 Sam. 25, 44.

רַלְבֹּר (fut. יְלְבֹּר) perh. akin to לקט, to take or catch, w. a snare Am. 3, 5, in a pit Jer. 18, 22; to seize, as a lion Am. 3, 4; fig. to master Job 5, 13; to capture in war, of persons Num. 21, 32, of places Deut. 2, 34, Josh. 10, 32, of spoils 1 Ch. 18, 4; also to select or choose, by lot Josh. 7, 14 (cf. λαχεῖν). — Niph. to be taken or caught Ps. 9, 16, Prov. 6, 2; to be captured Jer. 51, 56; to be chosen 1 Sam. 10, 20. - Hith. to take hold one of another Job 41, 9, to become solid or hard (by frost) Job 38, 30. Hence מְלְבֶּרָה and

in Prov. 3, 26.

נְלֶּכְהוֹ I for בְּלֵבְ p. sing. m. imper. Qal of לְּלֵבְ, w. ה cohortat. Gram. § 69, Rem. 8.

וֹלְכָּה to thee Gen. 27, 37.

קבר pr. n. (prob. for לֶּכֶּה journey, r. לָלָה of a place in Judah 1 Ch. 4, 21.

שׁבְּבֶּלְ pr. n. (perh. obstinate or impregnable, r. שֶׁבֶּלֶ) of a fortified city in the plain of Judah Is. 36, 2, Josh. 10, 3.

לבון therefore, see בון III.

لَكِسَ (obs.) i. q. Arab. لَكِسَ, to be obstinate; hence

ילֶבֶת inf. Qal of r. רָלַדָּ

לְלְּצִיׁת (c. רְּלְּצִיׁת) fem. plur. (assumed sing. לּלְבֵּיׁר ; cf. דּּדְרָארם from loops, to match the hooks in the curtains of the tabernacle Ex.26, 4; 36, 11; r. לֹלִּלֹּת.

יות להלבדן Dan. 11, 35, for לְּבֶּבֶּן inf. Hiph. of לְבֵּוֹן; see Gram. § 53, Rem. 11.

וְרַלְמֵּר (fut. רְלְמֵר) perh. prop. to meditate or think, to study or learn Is. 26, 9, Ps. 119, 71; to practise or exercise, part. pass. למודר מַלְחַמָּה 1 Ch. 5, 18 trained for war; to be accustomed to a thing, w. inf. c. as in Ez. 19, 3 or w. 5x to Jer. 10, 2, also w. finite verb joined by ! Deut. 31, 12 (see Gram. § 142, 3, a, Rem.). — Pi. למַד (fut. רַלַמֵּד) to make to learn, hence to teach, w. double acc. Ps. 94, 10, cf. Jer. 2, 33; also w. the pers. in acc. Ps. 60, 1 or w. > once in Job 21, 22, w. the thing w. 3 in וא. 40, 14 or \$ for Ps. 144, 1 or מן of or from Ps. 94, 12. — Pu. to be taught or inculcated Is. 29, 13; to be trained, of singers 1 Ch. 25, 7, of soldiers Cant. 3, 8, of animals Hos. 10, 11. — Perh. akin to Sans. matis (thought), μῆδος, μαθ-είν, μῆτις, L. meditor, W. medhwl (to think); see on letter 5, p. 311.

לָמָד, see לָמָד.

למדידי 2 Ch. 30, 3 for למדידי for what was needed, i. e. sufficiently.

ילְבָּה, לְבָּה, לְבָּה, לְבָּה, פְּהָיס on p. 336.

Job 27, 14 to or for, see in I.

Prov. 31, 4, also לְבֵּוֹאֵל Prov. 31, 1, pr. n. (prob. to God, i. e. devoted, comp. לָאֵל) of an unknown king; perh. Solomon himself.

לים ליבלים (1 ) adj. m. accustomed to or familiar with Jer. 2, 24; לְשׁוּדְים tongue of practised ones, i. e. ready or eloquent speakers. 2) subst. a disciple or adherent i. q. הַלְּמִרּד הַלְּמִרּד disciples of הָה, the prophets Is. 54, 13, the pious Is. 8, 16.

לְהַמְחוֹת Prov. 31, 3 for לַבְּרוֹוֹת Hiph. inf. of בְּהָה, Gram. § 53, Rem. 11.

(obs.) perh. akin to קבף, to destroy or overthrow; hence

pr. n. m. (perh. destroyer) for two men, Lamech Gen. 4, 18—24 also Gen. 5, 25—31.

יף prep. (קם and ב) prop. to from i. e. to a starting point and onward from it (see Gram. § 154, 2, Rem., Note ', cf. L. usque ab, usque ex, G. von — her), hence from Jer. 7, 7, פורים from afar, of place Job 36, 3, of time 2 K. 19, 25; see פורים on p. 361.

قمة see 'לָבּׁעַבּׁנַ

inf. לְהַמְרוֹת Is. 3, 8 for לְהַמְרוֹת inf. Hiph. of הָהָי, Gram. § 53, Rem. 7.

Zech. 5, 4 for בְּלֵבֶּה 3 sing. fem. perf. Qal. of לָּבָּה; see Gram. § 80, Rem. 2, d.

לְּחָפִל Num. 5, 22 for לְּחָפִּיל = לְּחָנְפִיל , inf. Hiph. of יָּמָפּיל; see Gram. § 53, Rem. 7.

m. the swallow or throat, only in Prov. 23, 2; r. בָּזֹל I.

Qal obs.) mimet. prob. akin to גלב, דַּבָּל, דָּבָל, to sport or jest; only in — Hiph. to mock at or deride, w. בְּלְבָּב Ch. 36, 16.

m. 1) mockery or ridicule Ps. 79, 4; fig. its object or cause Hos. 7, 16. 2) scoffing or blasphemy Job 34, 7.

מלֶב adj. m. babbling or speaking as a barbarian or foreigner Is. 28, 11; as subst. a jester or buffoon, Ps. 35, 16 בַּבְבָּב בְּעוֹג בְּעוֹג בֹּנְב בְּעוֹג בֹּנְב בְּעוֹג (cake-jesters, parasites (cf. παράσιτοι, ψωμοχόλαχες); τ. בַּבָּר.

(obs.) prob. akin to 75. I, to fix or appoint; hence

pr. n. m. (perh. appointment) i Ch. 4, 21.

קיקי pr. n. m. (perh. appointed)
1 Ch. 7, 26.

perh. akin to לְּדְּכֵּן, to speak foolishly or hastily, only in Job 6, 3 יְּבֶּרָ בְּׁלֵנִּ my words are foolish or rash, יְבָּרָ being oxytone (Mitel) perh. on account of the pause accent (cf. Gram. § 29, 4, c); but prob. better my words wander, ווְּבָּרָ being prob. akin to יִּבְּיִלָּ to wander or err (cf. בַּּבָּיִבּ, בַּּבְּיִבָּי).

עורת Is. 50, 4, see לעות.

to stammer or jabber, to speak unintelligibly, esp. in a foreign tongue, only in Ps. 114, 1 מו בין בין people of strange speech; cf. Syr.

(Qal obs.) to eat or derour, akin to Arab. لَعُصُ to be voracious; only in — Hiph. in Gen. 25, 30 المَا اللهُ الل

i. q. Syr. בְּבֶּׁב, to eat or devour;

(obs.) prob. akin to المراز (Arab. رَعَوْنِ), to repel; hence

repulsive bitterness Jer. 23, 15, Deut. 29, 17; fig. for a curse or calamity Lam. 3, 15 (comp. Apoc. 8, 11), also for injustice Am. 5, 7.

בּלֶבְּׁבֹּת Ex. 10, 3 for בּלְבָּעׁה inf. c. Niph. of שָׁנָּח I; cf. Gram. § 53, Rem. 7.

ליב (obs.) prob. akin to ליב (obs.) prob. akin to ליב (obs.) ליב (obs.) prob. akin to 
רבון (obs.) prob. akin to אָבָּל, II, to shine or blaze; hence

pr. n. m. (torches) of Deborah's husband Judg. 4, 4.

adj. m. anterior or front, only in 1 K. 6, 17; from

(פָּנִרם) פָּנָה prep. before, see לִּבְּנֵּר

רביב), Syr. (fut. רביב) prob. akin to ביבל, Syr. (1) to enfold or embrace Judg. 16, 29. 2) to bend or turn aside. — Niph. to turn oneself, for looking Ruth 3, 8, as to one's way Job 6, 18.

אובור Num. 5, 22 for לְצְבּוֹת inf. Hiph. of אָבָה III; see Gram. § 53, Rem. 7.

לְבֶׁלֶּיְ m. mocking or derision Prov. 1, 22, cf. Is. 28, 14; r. אליך.

i. q. איל to deride, only part. pl. יוֹנְיִי perh. in Hos. 7, 5; but see Pil. of איל.

לבי (obs.) perli. akin to נָצָר, to keep or guard; hence perli. בֶּלְצָר

pr. n. (perh. barrier or fort, r. בקל) of a place in Naphtali Josh. 19, 33.

to take or lay hold of, in widest range of meaning; 1) to seize (hauβάνω) Gen. 3, 22, Ps. 18, 17; w. acc. of pers. and 2 of part. Ez. 8, 3, also w. of pers. Jer. 40, 2; to take Gen. 2, 15, Jer. 23, 31. — Esp. מ) לכח אשה ל to take a wife, i. e. to marry Gen. 4, 19, also to secure a wife for a son Ex. 21, 10, ellipt. Ex. 34, 16 (cf. אט); β) to take away Gen. 14, 12, Ps. 31, 14, cf. Gen. 5, 24; γ) to capture Num. 21, 25, fig. to captivate Job 15, 12, Prov. 6, 25;  $\delta$ ) to accept, counsel Prov. 2, 1, prayer Ps. 6, 10, a person for protection Ps. 49, 16; E) to catch or perceive Job 4, 12, cf. npb. 2) to receive (δέγομαι) 1s. 40, 2, Num. 23, 20. – Niph. לְּקָםוֹ (fut. רַלֶּקָם) to be taken away 1 Sam. 4, 11, 2 K. 2, 9. — Pu. לְּקַח (part. לָקַח for בֶּלְקַת 2 K. 2, 10, see Gram. § 52, Rem. 6) to be taken Gen. 3, 23; to be taken away Is. 53, 8. - Hoph. (only fut. ויקח) to be brought or fetched Gen. 12, 15; to be seized or snatched away Is. 49, 24. - Hith. only in fem. part. in אַש מהלקדות Ex. 9, 24 fire catching itself up, i. e. continuous or in masses, cf. ההכלבר. Perh. akin to λογγάνω (λαγείν). Hence

mess or captivating charms Prov. 7, 21. 2) learning or knowledge, as being received (cf. παραλαμβάνω, L. accipio) Prov. 1, 5, Is. 29, 24; doctrine or teaching Deut. 32, 2, Job 11, 4.

קריי pr. n. m. (perh. fond of instruction, r. רובליי) 1 Ch. 7, 19.

לְּחֶבְּלֶּ Gen. 30, 15 for מְּחֲבֶּלֶ 2 sing. fem. perf. Qal of מְּבֶּלְ once מְּבְּבֶלְ K. 14, 3.

ירלקט (fut. רלקט) prob. akin to אַבר אָבר, טַבּף, to tuke or pick up, to

gather together, e. g. stones Gen. 31, 46, flowers Cant. 6, 2, manna Ex. 16, 4, Num. 11, 8; ears of corn, to glean Ruth 2, 8. — Pi. to gather up (much or often) Jer. 7, 18, to glean Ruth 2, 16, Lev. 19, 10; fig. of money Gen. 47, 14. — Pu. to be gathered Is. 27, 12. — Hith. to gather themselves together, w. by to Judg. 11, 3. Hence

m. a gleaning, of grain or grapes Lev. 19, 9; 23, 22.

סובי, to obstruct; hence לַקִּים, to

לְּבְּלְיִי (3 pl. אַבְּקְייִ 1 K. 21, 19, fut. בְּיִלְייִ זְי to lick or lap up 1 K. 22, 38, Judg. 7, 5. — Pi. to lap up fast, only part. pl. בְּלַבְּיִים Judg. 7, 6. — Plainly mimet. akin to בְּלַבְּיִים, Plainly mimet. akin to בְּלַבְּיִים, בְּלֵיבְיִים, Αταb. בֹּלְבֹּעׁ tongue, Sans. lih, λείχω, λύγξ, L. lingo, lingua, G. lecken, E. lick, Irish lighim, W. lhivi, lhio.

(Qal obs.) akin to Syr.

, to come (or be) late, of offspring or fruits; hence שַּבְּיבֶּים latter
rain and שַבְּיל latter grass. — Pi. to
gather the late fruits (of a vineyard),
to glean, only Job 24, 6, where many
copies read שַבְּיִל.

שׁׁבֶּׁבֶּׁ m. after-grass, only Am. 7, 1; r. שָׁבָּבָּׁ.

לרא 1 Sam. 18, 29 for לירא, inf. Qal of יָרָא; see Gram. § 102, 2, a.

رُسَدُ (obs.) i. q. Arab. آسَدُ to lick or suck; hence

לְשֵׁדְ (c. לְשֵׁדְּ, w. suf. לְשֵׁדְּ) m. 1) sap or juice, hence moisture, fig. vigour, only Ps. 32, 4. 2) a moist or

sweet cake, made w. oil, only Num. I1, 8.

(obs.) mimet. akin to with II (which see), Arab.  $\tilde{\omega}$ , to lick up or swallow; prob. hence

לשור (c. לשור w. suf. לשור: pl. לשור. w. suf. במנחם Gen. 10, 20) f. but m. in Ps. 22, 16, Prov. 26, 28 (r. ==> II or לשה) prop. licker or swallower, hence 1) the tongue, as used in licking or swallowing Ex. 11, 7, Judg. 7, 5, Lam. 4, 4, but esp. as used in speaking Job 33, 2, Ps. 39, 4; hence fig. speech or language Gen. 10, 5, hence nation, as using a particular tongue Is. 66, 18; discourse Job 15, 5, Prov. 16, 1; איש לשון a man of tongue i. e. a slanderer Ps. 140, 12, but בַּבֶל לְשׁיֹן Ecc. 10, 11 a charmer. 2) fig. of what is like a tongue, e. g. a wedge or bar of gold Josh. 7, 21; לשון אש Is. 5, 24 a flame of fire (comp. γλώσσαι ώσεὶ πυρός Acts 2, 3); ל הים ל tongue of the sea, the bay Josh. 15, 5 (in v. 2 רְּבָּשׁׁדְ), cf. our 'tongue of land.' --- Akin to Aram. جُنْتِيّ, Copt. AAC, prob. to Sans. racana, γλῶσσα (cf. λ 'ημη =γλήμη), Armen. *liezu*.

زندة (obs.) prob. akin to پنجة (which see), to recline or rest; perh. hence

וליינין (c. רשַ־, w. דייין וכר. רייין) לעוברי (c. רשַ־, w. דיין) לעוברי (c. רשביין) ליינין (c. רשביין) ליינ

be bright; perh. akin to Sans. lauch, λεύσσω, L. luceo, G. leuchten, W. Chewychu, E. lighten; perh. hence

שנים m. 1) a sort of gem or pearl, perh. opal Ex. 28, 19; Sept. λιγύριον, Vulg. ligurius. 2) pr. n. (perh. conspicuous, r. מָלָים) of a city Josh. 19, 47, called also מָלָים and דָּיָדָ.

(Qal obs.) prob. denom. from לְשׁוֹן, hence to tongue; only in — Po'el לְשׁוֹן (see Gram. § 55, 1) to use the tongue freely, to slander, only part. w. — parag. מְלִשְׁוִיִּר slandering Ps. 101, 5 in K'thibh, but מְלְשִׁיִּר melösh'nī'inQ'ri.—Hiph.to calumniate Prov. 30, 10.

רְשָׁיֵי Chald. (def. pl. לְשִׁינֵיְא ) m. tongue, fig. language or nation Dan. 3, 4; cf. Apoc. 5, 9.

לים (obs.) perh. mimet. akin to אָרַל, אָרָב, to smite, to rend or split; hence

pr. n. (prob. fissure or chasm) of a place Gen. 10, 19, prob. Καλ-

λιβόη on the eastern side of the Dead Sea, famous for its warm springs and baths.

1 Sam. 4, 19 for לֶלֶה, inf. of r. לֶלֶה, see Gram. § 69, Rem. 1.

אר (obs.) prob. akin to התֶּטָ, Sam. אוֹא (b = מ = מ), to spread or stretch out; hence התָהָאׁם.

(obs.) prob. akin to ;; to pour out; hence

בּתָּבְ, m. a measure for grain, only Hos. 3, 2; Sept. ἡμίχορος i. e. half a σ or about 44 gallons.

לישׁב (obs.) prob. akin to שַּׁלָּטָּ, to tear or bite; hence מְּלָשָׁבּ

የ inf. c. Qal of ነኳን (Gram. § 66, Rem. 3) w. pref. 5 (Gram. § 102, 2, c).

לְּחִבְּשֵׁן 1 K. 6, 19 prob. for לְּחִבְּשֵׁן reduplicated inf. Qal of יְחֵדְ, for the usual לְחֵבְּי (see Ewald's Lehrb. d. Heb. Sprache, § 138, c); cf. יְחֵבָּי in K'thibh of 1 K. 17, 14.

## ත, D

Mēm is the 13th Heb. letter, but used as a numeral it serves for 40. The name by or by means water (by), whence the oldest forms (see Table of Ancient Alphabets) rudely picture waves (cf. Sam. 41). The Greeks borrowed the form and name in Mū, i. q. Phenician in water. — On final b, see Gram. § 5, 3.

interchanges — 1 w. its kindred

2 is often a formative addition — 1) initial, e. g. in participles of Pi., Pu., Hiph., Hoph., Hith. (see Gram. § 52, 1, Rem.), in old infinitives, like

קימים (as in Chald. and Syriac; see Gram. § 84, Rem. 14), also in varying or unfolding roots, as אָבָיָ akin to בָּלָה to בְּלָה, בְּנָן to בְּלָה and בַּלְּה to בְּלָה in varying roots as בַּלָּה ; in varying roots as בְּלָה in דַּלָּל to בְּלָה ; in varying roots as בּלָה ti בּלָה to בַּלָּה ; in varying roots as בּלָה in בַּלָּל to בַּלָּה ; in varying roots as בּלָה ווֹ בְּלַל to בַּלְּה ; in capt to בַּלְּה ; esp. in making nouns and adverbs, e. g. בּלָה in בַּלֶּל to בַּלָּה in בַּלֶּל in בַּלֶּל in בַּלֶּל in בַלְּה בַּלְּה in בַּלֶּל in בַּלֶּל in בַלֶּל in בַּלֶּל in בַּלֶל in בַלֶּל in בַלֶּל in בַלֶּל in בַלְּל in בַּלְּל in בַלְּל in בַּלְּל in בַלְּל in בַּלְל in בַלְּל in בַּלְל in בַלְּל in בַל in בַלְּל in בַּלְּל in בַּלְּל in בַּל in בַלְּל in בַלְּל in בַּלְל in בַּלְּל in בַלְּל in בַּלְּל in בַּלְּל in בַּלְל in בַּלְל in בַּלְל in בַּלְל in בַּלְל in בַּל in בַּלְל in בַלְּל in בַּלְּל in בַּלְל in בַּלְל in בַּלְל in בַּלְל in בַּלְּל in בַּלְל in בַּלְּל in בַּלְל in בַבְּל in בַּלְל in בַּל in בַּלְל in בַּבְּל in בַּלְל in בַּלְל in בַּלְל in בַּלְל in בַּלְל in בַּל

ישׁ prefixed w. daghesh in the following letter); see קבה, p. 336.

'كِ, كِ or كَ, prep. رَمْ as prefixed to words (see Gram. § 102, 1, Rem.); see رَمْ p. p. 360.

Rip Chald. i. q. היף interrog. pron. what? but used as indefinite whatever, in ייף whatever that i.e. whatsoever, only in Ezr. 6, 8.

Dאָבְיּהְ m. a store-house, granary; only pl. w. suf. in מָצְּבְסֶיהָ Jer. 50, 26; r. אבס.

Sans. mah to become great, μέγας, μάγος. L. magnus, Irish maighne, to be great or much, numerous; prob. hence

קמָרוֹם (c. קמִּד, dual פְּאַרוֹם prob. for מְאַרוֹם, pl. מֵצְּהוֹם f. prop. magnitudeormultitude, anumber or amount,

then (cf. אָלָה אָלָה , בֹבּי, a definite number 1) a hundred Lev. 26, 8; in absol. or constr. st. before the sing. or plur. פֿאָרו שָׁנְה a hundred years Gen. 17, 17, בּיאָרוּ בַּרִאָּרוּ a hundred prophets 1 K. 18, 4, בְּאָרוּ בַּגָּרִים Ex. 38, 25, בּיאַרוּ Ex. 38, 27, or after the noun, אַרָּרִים בַּאָרוּ בַּאַרִר 2 Ch. 3, 16; also the hundredth part, one per centum Neh. 5, 11; adv. a hundred times Prov. 17, 10, also in constr. בּאַר Ecc. 8, 12. 2) pr. n. (perh. hundred) of a tower in Jerusalem Neh. 3, 1.

ראָלְיִבְ Chald. (dual רְיִבְּאָרָ Ezr. 6, 17) a hundred Dan. 6, 2; see Heb.

אָרָאָל (some read בְּאּדִּילְ ) m. something spun, hence thread or yarn, only in Ez. 27, 19; r. אָנַל i. q. Chald. אַנַל, Syr. אָנַב.

מאָרַיּר (only in pl. c. מָאָרָיִּר) m. desires, only in Ps. 140, 9; r. אָרָה I.

m. failure, defect, whether physical Dan.1. 4 or moral Job 31, 7, cf. השהדה בינות המונים לינות אינות המונים לינות המונים

Dাম্প্ৰ m. refuse, an object of contempt, only in Lam. 3, 45; r. চম্ভ্

קארים (r. אור ; c. קארים, pl. קארים (r. קארים, pl. קארים, pl. קארים (r. קארים, pl. קארים, pl. קארים (r. קארים, pl. קארים

קאור, light, i. e. perh. the gleaming eye of the basilisk, only

in Is. 11, 8; the fem. form perh. serving to indicate the fig. use, as in בְּינְבּוֹה הָנְפּוֹה הָנְפּוֹה הְקְנָפּוֹה הָקְנָפּוֹה הָנְבְּיֹה הִקְנָפּוֹה הַנְּבְּיֹה וֹשְׁבִּיְה for בְּינָבְּה totale.

conly dual) m. pair of scales, a balance Is. 40, 12; r. אַנָּאָן I.

ראוור Chald. (only def. dual conicy) m. scales, a balance Dan. 5, 27.

וואָל (for מָאָה) hundreds, only in 2 K. 11, 4 (K'thibh).

קר בַּאָכָל m. food Gen. 2, 9; אַבְּעָ בְּאַכָּל a fruit-tree Lev. 19, 23; אָבָאָר מֹאָנ מ flock for food i. e. for slaughter Ps. 44, 12; c. st. בַּאַבָּע Gen. 40, 17; r. בַּאַבָּל

קלאָלֶע (pl. מַצְּבְּלִית) f. a knife, (prop. feeder) Gen. 22, 6 (cf. Arab. a spoon); r. בָּאָנָ

fully wind is 9, 4; r. 558.

in pr. n. (perh. circumcision, چֿבִּיפֶצֵל in pr. n. (perh. circumcision, cf. r. אָבִיפָצֵל

(obs.) prob. akin to דּלָם (obs.) prob. akin to דּלָם (obs.) prob. akin to בּלְם (obs.) prob. akin to

ילאָבְי (only pl. מְצְמָשִׁר ) m. forces, hence fig. resources, only in Job 36, 19; r. אָבֵץ

דּבְּלֵּךְ m. edict, mandate Est. 1, 15; r. אָבֶר.

רב Chald. m. command Dan. 4, 14; r. אַבָּר.

קאנין, Pl. קאנין, pl. קאנין, pl. קאנין, c. קאנין m. a vessel or utensil Dan. 5, 2; i. q. Heb. קלי. — Prob. from an obs. r. קאני to form, akin to Heb. r. קאני

קיני (Qal obs.) prob. akin to prop. and איז I, to refuse. — Pi. מֵצְן (fut, יְטָאֵן to refuse, be unwilling (opp. to אָבָוֹן) Is. 1, 20; w. infin. w. or without \$\frac{1}{2}\text{Jer. 3, 3, Ex. 7, 14; hence}

adj. m. refusing or unwilling Ex. 7, 27.

קאָרם adj. m. obstinate; pl. מַאָר Jer. 13, 10; r. מָאָן

ראב Chald. (obs.) prob. akin to carry, to prepare or make; hence בוּדָּ

(fut. מַּלְבָּי, inf. w. suf. מַּלְבָּי, Am. 2, 4) perh. akin to מַּלְבָּי, to reject, refuse, w. אַ Is. 7, 15, Ps. 78, 67; to contemn, despise, w. acc. Is. 33, 8, w. אַ Job 19, 18. — Niph.
1) to be rejected Is. 54, 6. 2) to flow away, run, of water Ps. 58, 8, of a sore Job 7, 5.

m. a baking, baked food, only Lev. 2, 4; r. אָאָנּ.

שׁבַּלֵּב m. darkness, only Josh. 24, 7; r. בְּאַבּל,

לְּהָלְּהָה f. darkness of הַּדְּ (for מֵצְבֵּל הָה, cf. מֵצְבֵּל הַ Cant. 8, 6) i. e. profound darkness, only Jer. 2, 31.

prop. to be sharp, to be bitter. — Hiph. to cause or give pain, to smart, of a pricking thorn Ez. 28, 24; fig. to be painful or malignant, of a leprosy Lev. 13, 51.

기차의 m. 1) ambush or lurkingplace Ps. 10, 8. 2) an ambuscade, of concealed troops 2 Ch. 13, 13; r. 그것목

קאָרָת (c. מְאֵרַת) f. a curse, execration Mal. 2, 2; r. אָרַר.

קאָם from with, see אָם and האָב.

לְבְּהֶלֶּת (only pl. מְבְהָלּוֹת f. separations, only in Josh. 16, 9 הַבָּרְלוּת הַבָּרִים the cities the separations, i. e. the cities set apart (Gram. § 113); r. בַּרַלּת.

קבוֹא: pl. c. קבוֹא: m. (מְבוֹא: pl. c. קבוֹא: m. 1) a coming in, entering Ez. 26, 10; an entrance, place of entrance Prov.

8,3. 2) setting of the sun Deut. 11,30; hence adv. westward Josh. 1,4; r. XII.

הְבוֹאָלוֹת (only pl. הְבוֹאוֹת) f. entrances from the sea, havens, only in Ez. 27, 3; r. אוֹב.

f. perplexity Is. 22,5; r. בּרְּבְּרֶלְ m. a flood, deluge Gen. 6, 17; r. בָּב וּוֹ נְבֵל II (בָבַל I

וורים (תרין m. pl. of קיבין, insight, wisdom; fig. wise teachers (abst. for concrete), only in 2 Ch. 35, 3 (K'thibh).

디어크게 f. a treading down, subduing of enemies Is. 22, 5; r. 다고.

מַבּרּבִים (pl. מַבּרּבִים m. a fountain Ecc. 12, 6; מַבּרּבִי מֵים water-springs Is. 35, 7; r. בַּבָּי.

기구리그 f. emptiness, only Nah. 2, 11; r. 여고.

ערבשים (only pl. מְבְשִׁים) m. the parts of shame, L. pudenda, of the male, only in Deut. 25, 11; r. שׁוֹם.

קּבְּוֶדְ f. contempt, whence part. as denom. Niph. בְּבְּוָדְ contemptible or vile, only in 1 Sam. 15, 9; ר. בּוָבָּ

קרור m. choice, selection 2 K. 3, 19; r. בְּחַר I.

תְּבְּחֶרָיִר (c. חַרַ --, pl. w. suf. מְבְּחַרָיִר (c. חַר --, pl. w. suf. מְבְּחַרְיִּר נְּקָכְיִרְ בְּּיִכְרִיךְ, pl. w. suf. מְבְּחַר נְּקָכְיִרְ ; יְבִּיקְרָיר (c. the choicest or best of thy valleys Is. 22, 7; יב מְבְּיִרְיר, the people of his selectings, i. e. his chosen people Dan. 11, 15. 2) pr. n. m. (choice) 1 Ch. 11, 38. B. בַּיִר I.

'Dఫైస్ (w. suf. గాస్తాస్త్ర Zech. 9, 5, cf. Gram. § 27, Rem. 2, b) m. prop. look-out; hence expectation, hope Is. 20, 5; r. బస్సు.

NU그것 m. rash utterance of the lips Num. 30, 7; r. 원고.

កាញ់ដុំហ្គុំ Zech. 9, 5, see ដង្កុំខ.

רְבְּטְרְי (w. suf. מְבְטָּחִי Ps. 71, 5, מְבְטָּחִי Job 31, 24, pl. מְבְטָּחִי Is. 32,

18, w. Dagh. f. implied) m. trust, confidence Prov. 22, 19; trust, the obj. of confidence Ps. 40, 5, pl. Jer. 2, 37; security, the ground of trust Job 18, 14; r. אַבָּב.

2 Sam. 5, 2 for מֶבֶּרא, Hiph. part. of בוא, cf. Gram. § 74, Rem. 4.

f. cheerfulness, only in Jer. 8, 18; r. בַּלְרָבָּית

קבֶּה (c. מְבְנֵה) m. building, structure, only in Ez. 40, 2; r. בָּנָה

קרבי pr. n. m. (perh. stronglybuilt, r. בְּנֶה 2 Sam. 23, 27, but in 2 Sam. 21, 18 סברי

קברקה 1 Sam. 16, 15 for קברקה fem. part. Pi. of רַבָּב, which see.

קבְצְרִים (r. אַבָּק, c. אַבְּס, pl. מְבְצִרים, once אַבְּרִים Dan. 11, 15) m. 1) a fortification, citadel Is. 25, 12; in app. w. שָּרִי אַנְי וּאָר מְּבָּרְיוֹת (Gram. § 108, 3) fortified cities Dan. 11, 15. 2) perh. for אַבֶּי gold ore, only in Jer. 6, 27, where most render it fortress. 2) אַבְּיר צַר עָר יִי וּאָר אַר מָבְיר צַר (crock-fortress) of a city in Asher 2 Sam. 24, 7. 4) pr. n. m. (fortress) Gen. 36, 42.

מְבְצֶּרְוֹת (only in pl. מְבְצֶּרָוֹת Dan. 11, 15), see מְבְצֶרָה.

בָּרְאִשׁנָה 1 Ch. 15, 13 for בָּרְאִשׁנָה what at the first.

תְּבְרָח m. flight, as concr. a fugitive, only in Ez. 17, 21; r. בַּדָּם.

m. pl. pudenda; see בָּבְּשִׁים pr. n. m. (sweet odour) Gen. 25, 13; r. בַּשֵׁם.

אַלְעָבְייִים (only pl.mi), hearths, boiling-places, only in Ez. 46, 23; r. שׁבָּים, השל ה

אבי m. i. q. Pers. בי mugh, akin to Sanscr. maha, μέγας, L. magnus (cf. הַאָּה), prop. great, mighty, hence esp. a Magus (μάγος), a magian or

Persian philosopher, בכּרבָּג the great Magus i. e. the chief of the Magi Jer. 39, 3.

שְׁלְבְּרֹשׁ pr. n. (rendezvous, r. בַּלְבָּרְשׁ Ezr. 2, 30.

לְבְּבֶּלְתוֹ (only pl. מְנְבֶּלְתוֹ f. a string or cord, made of twisted strands, only in Ex. 28, 14; r. בָּבָל

f. a turban or cap (of the ordinary priests), so called for its cupola form Ex. 28, 40; r. בּבָּבָּעָה

(obs.) perh. akin to יְּבֶּיק i. q. Arab. בְּבָּי, to be honoured, renowned, or perh. akin to מָבָּי (cf. קנָם = עָבֶּד, to be great or chief, to be noble; hence

תְבֶּרִים (pl. בְּנְבֶּדְם m. excellency, preciousness; מְבָּרִם preciousness of the heavens, i. e. precious dew, rain, etc. Deut. 33, 13; מֶבֶר חְבוּאוֹת מֶבֶּים preciousness of the products of the sun, i. e. the best of ripe fruits Deut. 33, 14; מְנִרָּם choice fruits Cant. 4, 13.

Zech. 12, 11, pr. n. (prob. place of troops, r. בְּבָּרוֹן) in Manasseh (Sept. Μαγεδδώ, now Lejjûn) Josh. 12, 21; מְבָּרוֹן מְבָּרוֹן valley of Megiddo 2 Ch. 35, 22; מֵבְּרוֹן waters of Megiddo, a tributary of the Kishon Judg. 5, 19.

מִנְהֹל see בִּנְהַרְל.

מְנְהִי see בְּנְהִרֹּךְ.

קראל pr. n. m. (praise of God) Gen. 36, 43.

קּבְּקּלֹוּת ,מְבְּקּלֹוּת ,מְבְּקּלֹוּת ,מְבְּקּלֹוּת ,מְבְּקּלֹוּת ,מְבְּקּלֹוּת ,מְבְּקּלֹוּת ,מְבְּקּלֹוּת ,מְבְּקּלֹוּת ) m. prop. a strong or high pluce (r. בְּבְּלִוּת ), hence 1) a tower Gen. 11, 4; fig. of great men Is. 30, 25. 2) a platform, pulpit Neh. 8, 4. 3) a bed or bank of flowers, raised parterre Cant. 5, 13. 4) in pr. n. of places בְּבֵּלְכִיאָב (tower of God) a city in Naphtali Josh. 19, 38; בְּבַּלִבְּע (tower of Gad) a town in Judah Josh.

15, 37; מְנְדֵל-עֲדֵר (tower of the flock) a place near Bethlehem Gen. 35, 21.

(Jer. 46, 14) pr. n. (tower or castle) 1) of a city in northern Egypt Ez. 29, 10. 2) a place near the Red Sea Ex. 14, 2.

10, 2. 2) a northern people, whose king is named איג Ez. 38, 2; Josephus understands the Scythians, Jos. Ant. 1. 6. 1.

קנורים (pl. מְגוּרִים Lam. 2, 22) m. fear, terror Ps. 31, 14; r. גוּר ח.

לְּבְּלֵּרְ (pl. c. בְּרָבְּרָּבְי, בְּרָבְּרָּרָ (pl. c. בְּבְּרָרָּרָ ; r. אַבְּרָרְ (pl. c. בְּרָבְּרָרְ (prom home), אֱבֶּרֶרְ בְּבְּרֶרְ (prom home), אֱבֶּרֶרְ (prom home), the land of thy sojournings Gen. 17, 8. 2) a dwelling Ps. 55, 16; pl. Job 18, 19.

קלור f. i. q. מגור fear, only in Prov. 10, 24; r. גור II.

לבּרְרָה f. 1) a fear, obj. of dread (r. אם II) Is. 66, 4. 2) a storehouse Hag. 2, 19; r. אור ד.

לְּבְּוֹרֶה f. an axe, only 2 Sam. 12, 31; r. וַּבָּר.

לַבְל m. a sickle Joel 4, 13; r. נָבַל.

לְבֶּלֶּהְ f. a roll or volume Jer. 36, 14; בְּבֶּלֶה the book-roll, i. e. the law Ps. 40, 8; r. בָּלֵל I.

בְּלְכָּלְה Chald. i. q. Heb., a roll Ezr. 6, 2.

לְבֶּלֶּחְה f. a gathering, a crowd or troop, הְּנְיְהֶח מְּנְיהֶם מְנִיהְם מְנִיהְם the crowd of their faces is forward, i. e. all their faces are eager to march onward (r. בָּבֶם I), or perh. the eagerness (r. בַּבָּם II) of their looks, only in Hab. 1, 9.

אָבֶן (Qal obs.) prob. akin to נָּנָן

to enclose or shut up (cf. בְּבֶּר); hence to hand over or surrender. — Pi. בְּבָּר to deliver over Gen. 14, 20; w. two acc., to deliver to or bestow on Prov. 4, 9; to abandon Hos. 11, 8.

עָנְלָּיִר (w. suf. קְּנְגִּיר, מְּנְגִּיר, אָ, מְנָּבְּר 2, 9, pl. קּנְגִּיר (מ. עָנָבְּי, w. — firm) com. gend. a shield Judg. 5, 8; com. gend. a shield Judg. 5, 8; אָרְשׁ מְּבֶּוֹ an armed man (πελταστής) Prov. 6, 11; fig. of God Gen. 15, 1; אָרָבְּיִר אֶרֶץ shields of the land, i. e. princes, chiefs Ps. 47, 10; r. בָּיַבָּי. Cf. הַּיָּבָּי.

רְבָּבֶּן (from בְּבֶּבֶּן; r. בְּבָּבֶּן f. a covering, בְּבֵּרִיבִים covering of the heart, i. e. perverseness, only in Lam. 3, 65 (cf. κάλυμμα ἐπὶ τὴν καρδίαν 2 Cor. 3, 15).

לְּיֵלֶרֶת f. rebuke, only in Deut. 28, 20; r. אָנָּרָת.

기후의 f. prop. a smiting, hence pestilence, plague Ex. 9, 15; slaughter in battle 1 Sam. 4, 17; r. 되고?.

יבָּשִּרְעָשׁ pr. n. m. (perh. moth destroyer) Neh. 10, 21.

akin to נְבֶּר, to flow or gush out, also pass. אָבָּר poured out, i. e. yielded up, w. אֶב Ez. 21, 17. — Pi. אָבָר to cast down, overthrow Ps. 89, 45.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) — Pa. קבָּב, to cast down, overthrow Ezr. 6, 12.

IV. בְּרַר f. a saw 1 K. 7,9; r. בְּרָרוּ pr. n. (overthrow, r. בִּרָרוֹן

נקרְעוֹת (only pl. מְּנְרְעוֹת ) f. a cutting off or diminution, a ledge in a wall, only in 1 K. 6, 6; r. בַּרַצ

of a city in Benjamin Is. 10, 28.

הַרְבְּרָבְּ f. prop. a grasping; hence a clod of earth, such as may be taken up by the hand, only in Joel 1, 17; r. בְּבָּרָבָּ.

Ez. 27, 28) m. 1) prop. a liberty or common, land belonging to a city and lying around it, to which the cattle were driven (r. 173) for pasturage Num. 35, 2—5; also the open ground around a city or building, the area or precincts Ez. 45, 2. 2) produce or plunder, only in Ez. 36, 5, i. q. 173 Deut. 33, 14.

אם (w. suf. מְּהַר Job 11, 9; pl. מְהַר Jone Judg. 5, 10, w. suf. מְבִּר Jer. 13, 25; r. מְבִּר m. 1) a garment, so named as stretched over the person Lev. 6, 3. 2) a measure Job 11, 9.

רְבַּיְלֵים Chald. i. q. Heb. רְבַיְנָה an altar of sacrifice Ezr. 7, 17; r. רְבָּיִ

בּדְבַר (w. ה— loc. מִדְבַרָה Ex. 4, 27; c. מִּדְבֵּר, also w. וֹ— loc. מדברה 1 K. 19, 15) m. 1) pasture, prop. a drive or range for cattle (r. זהבר II, cf. G. trift from treiben) Joel 2, 22. 2) a desert, either natural Is. 32, 15, or produced by violent means Is. 14, 17; fully מָדָבַּר שָׁמֶבֶה a desolate pasture or common Joel 2, 3; קַבְּרֶבֶּר the desert, esp. the Arabian, near mount Sinal Gen. 14, 6, including the deserts of פָּרֶר, פָּארֶך, סָרֹר, Fig. of a naked person, stripped of every thing Hos. 2, 5. 3) i. q. 37, speech Cant. 4, 3 where Sept. halia, but others prefer mouth.

בּיְבֶּרֶת (only pl. w. suf. בִּיבֶּרֶת as some propose to read for בּיִבֶּרְת f. leadings, guidance, only in Deut. 33, 3, but see בַּבְּרָת

קיניד (c. מְינִיד ) m. perh. for מְינִיד (r. קיניד flight, a fleeing or passing away, only in Job 7, 4 מְינִיד the evening's flight; but see Pi. of מָינִיד

וֹ מָרוֹן, מָרִנֵת (obs.) i. q. קָּדָר, to stretch, measure; hence נְבָּדָר II.

ΠΙ(obs.)prob. akin to Aram.

ΤΞΞ, τ middle, Sans. madhya, L.
medius, μέσος, G. mittel, E. mid,
Gael. meadhon; perh. hence ΤΞΞ.

(r. מָדֶד f. 1) extension, greatness; מ) of stature, איש מָהָה man of length, a tall man 1 Ch. 11, 23; pl. אַנְשֵׁר פְּהּוֹח tall men Num. 13, 32, also אֵ Is. 45, 14; β) of space, חוֹחם בית מְהוֹח a roomy house Jer. 22, 14; ן) of time, מַהַה the length of days, duration of life Ps. 39, 5. 2) a measure Ex. 26, 2; hence חבל מַנָּה the measuring line Zech. 2, 5, also קו לַנָת הַשְּהַה Jer. 31, 39; הַשְּהַה the measuring rod Ez. 40, 3; a measure, i. e. a measured portion Neh. 3, 11. 3) i. q. מר 1, a vestment; pl. פר the hem of his vestments Ps. 133, 2. 4) tribute, as an apportioned sum Neh. 5, 4.

TTP Chald., also TTP Ezr. 4, 13

(c. กฐตุ) f. i. q. Heb. กฐตุ 4, tribute Ezr. 6, 8.

ਸ੍ਰਾ2 Job 11, 9, see ਾੜੂ.

לתובים f. only in Is. 14, 4 an expression for Babylon, perh. gold-exactress or gold-making (of. our money-making), from הַּהָב Ohald. i. q. הַּבָּן, therefore a sort of Hiph. part.; but prob. a false reading for בַּרְבַּם proud or oppressive.

יל (ר. מְבְּרָה on בְּרָהְי (ר. מְבְּרָה) m. garment, only in pl. w. suf. בְּרָהָה their garments, only in 2 Sam. 10, 4.

וויים (r. בְּיְה I) m. disease, sickness Deut. 7, 15.

תַהְּהָים (only pl. מַהּהָּחִים) seductions, only in Lam. 2, 14; r. בָּוָת.

וֹקְירֵים I (r. דְּיִרִים; pl. מְדְינִים in K'thibh, but Q'ri מְדְיִנִים) m. 1) strife, contention Prov. 15, 18, pl. Prov. 23, 29; an object of contention Ps. 80, 7. 2) pr. n. (place of strife) of a Canaanitish city Josh. 11, 1.

לֵדְדְוֹן (r. בְּדְדֹּוֹן) m. extension, tallness, אָישׁ פָדִּוֹן i. q. אָישׁ מָדִּוֹן a tall man 2 Sam. 21, 20, where the K'thibh has בָּדְיּן, pl. of יבָי

cf. דו בְּדּוּכְ (for בְּדּהְ what known? cf. דוֹ μαθών) interrog. adv. why? wherefore? Josh. 17, 14. This word may esp. refer to the motive, but בְּדָה more to the object aimed at.

רוֹד'ם Chald. m. dwelling, abode Dan. 4, 22; r. הזר.

הקרות f. a pile of wood, perh. a fagot Is. 30, 33; r. הור דור III.

קרשור f. a threshing, concr. object threshed; only fig. קישור my threshing, i. e. my oppressed people, only in Is. 21, 10; r. ביהש I.

הַרְּחֶבׁ m. overthrow, ruin, only in Prov. 26, 28; r. הַּחָה.

רַבְּרָבִיּבְ (only pl. רְבַּרָבִיּבָ; r. הְתַקּ)

prop. pushings, hence upsettings or overthrows, only in Ps. 140, 12.

The pr. n. (mid-land, see r. Της II) of a country in Asia, Media (prob. called so for its supposed central position in Asia, so Polyb. 5, 44 ή γάρ Μηδία κεῖται μέν περὶ μέσην τὴν Ασίαν); also of the inhabitants, the Medes Dan. 9, 1; gentil. n. Τς a Mede Dan. 11, 1.

רָדְיָ Chald. pr. n. i. q. Heb. יוָדָּ, Media Ezr. 6, 2; gentil. n. יוָדָ, def. קּיָרָאָדּן (K'thibh אָדָהָ) a Mede Dan. 6, 1.

לְרֵבּ (for מֵח־הַי what is enough, only in 2 Ch. 30, 3.

הר see בלדי.

רְיִנְים (זְּרִיָּבְים Prov. זְּרִּיְּבְּים Prov. 18, 18; 19, 13; else only Q'ri for the K'thibh (בְּדִינִים m. 1) strifes, contentions Prov. 6, 14 in Q'ri, but K'thibh (בִּדְיָבָם 2) pr. n. (strife) of one of Abraham's sons and of his descendants Gen. 25, 2, who settled on the east of the Elanitic gulf Ex. 2, 15; gentil. בִּדְיָנִים Midianite Num. 10, 29, pl. Gen. 37, 28, fem. Num. 25, 15.

Judg. 5, 10 garments, pl. of בְּיִרָּק, which see.

יוֹדְיֹלְ pr. n. (extensions) of a town in Judah Josh. 15, 61; r. בְּיַדִּי.

Chald. f. a province, prop. a jurisdiction Dan. 3, 2; r. הוּדְּק.

f. a province, under the jurisdiction of a lieutenant-governor Est. 1, 1; שֵׁרֵר הַמִּדְרְנוֹח the princes of the provinces, the viceroys Est. 1, 3; then a land or region Dan. 11, 24; r. בּּוֹר.

ה ליקה f. a mortar, only in Num. 11, 8; r. הוף.

קרבון pr. n. (dung-heap; r. קרבון) of a town in Moab Jer. 48, 2.

לְרְבְּלְבָּרְ f. 1) a dunghill Is. 25, 10.
2) pr. n. of a town in Benjamin Is.
10, 31; r. יְפָיַן.

קרבות pr. n. (dunghill) of a town in Judah Josh. 15, 31; r. בְּבֵּין.

(ד. [ד.] (m. 1) contention, strife, only pl. קינים (Prov. 10, 12. 2) pr. m. (strife) Gen. 25, 2.

סרְרָרִם only in Gen. 37, 36 for מִּדְרָרִם, see מִדְרָרָם 2.

מוֹדֶע see בּוֹדֶע.

기구스, 기구스 2 Ch. 1, 10 (r. 기구 I) m. knowledge, intelligence 2 Ch. 1, 10; the mind Ecc. 10, 20.

לדְקְרָה (only pl. c. מַדְּקְרָה) בּ piercings or stabbings of a sword, only in Prov. 12, 18; r. בְּקָר.

רדות Chald. m. i. q. מרוֹר, dwelling or abode Dan. 2, 11; r. איז.

זרת f. a precipice, steep place or hill, ascended only by ladder-like steps or paths Cant. 2, 14; r. בְּיָרָ.

m. a treading or foot-hold, only in Deut. 2, 5; r. 777.

m. i. q. Arab. פּבּקְים, a commentary; מְּבֶּרְים מָשֶּר דַּוֹשְלֶּבִים a commentary on the book of the kings, perh. a supplement thereto 2 Ch. 24, 27; r. בַּרָשׁה.

הַבְּרָתָא, see הַבְּרָתָא.

vp, used of persons), in a direct question, מָשִׁרְתְ what didst thou? Gen. 4, 10, מה לר ולה what to me and to thee? i. e. what have I to do with thee? Judg. 11, 12 (cf. τί ἡμῖν xai sol Mat. 8, 29), or indirect, after verbs of telling, etc. 1 K. 14, 3; without distinction of gender and number, generally put at beginning of clause or sentence, but also like בתוני בדוני Ex. 16, 7 and we, what? i. e. what are or do we? As to the wide use of this pronoun, let the following peculiarities be noticed, 1) as subst., hence put even after another noun in the construct state, e. g. שוה שוה wisdom of what? i. e. what sort of wisdom? Jer. 8, 9. 2) the modification of the meaning what? of what kind? esp. if it refers to persons, e. g. אַלָּה what are these? 1 K. 9, 13. 2) what? in a way of wonder or blame, hence i. q. why? how! e. g. בים החם how beautiful! Num. 24, 5; מְחֹ־נּוֹרָא how fearful! Gen. 28, 17; מה־תרבהן why do ye strive? Ex. 17, 2; also at times w. a מה יהלה negative power implied e.g. מה יהלה what goeth away? i.e. nothing departs Job 16, 6. 4) the ma at times becomes indefinite, whatever, somewhat, something, in which case it usually stands second, e. g. ויהר מהו and let be whatever may 2 Sam. 18, 22; w. following שֵׁי Ecc. 1, 9, or w. אַשֵּׁר omitted, so that my alone serves also for the relative Judg. 9, 48. — In connexion w. the prefixes it appears as follows: — 1) בְּמָה, הַבְּּמָה wherein? wherewith? whereby? Gen. 15, 8. 2) קברו, בַּבֶּרוּ, how great? Zech. 2, 6; how many? Gen. 47, 8; how often? Ps. 78, 40; but sometimes it involves an exclamation more than a question, e.g. בר־כַּמָּדו מָּצִמּרם how many times! ו K. 22, 16, שנים this (or

now) how many years! Zech. 7, 3. מות and בְּשַׁרוֹ (where the union of בְּשַׁרוֹ (מ is so firm, that the ma has lost the tone; the forms לַמָּה (Job 7, 20) and לְמָח (Ps. 42, 10; 43, 2) are only rare exceptions) wherefore? why? Gen. 4, 6; לאַרוֹ־אַרוּ why then (or now)? Gen. 18, 13; sometimes it may serve for that not, lest, e. g. let me go, why should I kill thee? = that I kill thee not 1 Sam. 19, 17. The original form is used only before gutturals למה and the name למה , הוֹח for that, because, belongs to the later style, only in 1 Ch. 15, 13 למבראשנה for because that at the first. 4) לב־פְּה how long? till what (time)? Ps. 74, 9. 5) קל־מָה on account of what? wherefore? Is. 1, 5, - ומח is often prefixed to the following word, e. g. בַּלָבֵם = בַלָּבֵם Is. 3, 15; מָדָם 2 מחודר ב מַהַר ; Ex. 4, 2 מַחודר ב Ch. 30, 3; מָקלאָה = מָקלאָה Mal. 1, 13; מהרידוע = מהוע : 13.

רֹבְ Chald. i. q. Heb. interrog. pron. what? Dan. 4, 32; indef. יו די hip whatever that Dan. 2, 28; הַבְּי tike what? how! Dan. 3, 33; הַבְּי why? in warnings or cautions, lest Ezr. 4, 22, also הַבְּי בִּי בַּבָּר. 7, 23.

אבר (obs.) prob. akin to אוֹם, Sans. mih (pour), pay (flow), ap (water), L. amnis, ναμα, Gael. abhun, W. avon; hence to flow, run, hence (pl. בֵּרָם (pl. בַּרָם).

, see בָּרה, p. 336.

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to הַּבְּיה, to be amazed, hence to hesitate.

— Hith. הַּבְּיהְבִיה to be astounded, hence to delay, linger Gen. 19,16; inf.

בי בְּיִבְּיִהְנִיה Judg. 3, 26 during their hesitating i. e. while they lingered.

וֹבְּרוּנְבָּרוּ (c. הְשִׁרּפֶת) f. confusion

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וs. 22, 5; מחומת מיח a deadly consternation 1 Sam. 5, 11; tumult, noise Ez. 22, 5; pl. Am. 3, 9; r. 547.

pr. n. m. (prob. for Syr. eunuch) Est. 1, 10.

Think Chald. part. plur. Aph. of החז

ו מהיטבאל (God makes happy) Neh. 6, 10. 2) pr. n. f. Gen. 36, 39.

Chald. Dan. 2, 45 part. pass. Aph. of אמן.

מָהָרר (c. מְהַרר) adj. m. quick, prompt, ready Ps. 45, 2; r. מְחַר I.

Chald. infin. Pe'al of নান.

מול Chald. מול akin to מול, Chald. to cut, emasculate, deprive of strength; fig. to dilute, make weak, of wine, only in Is. 1, 22; hence

בִּמְרֵל see בְּמְרֵל.

(c. בְּרַבְּלֶבְּי m. 1) way, journey Jon. 3, 3. 2) a walk, path Ez. 42, 4; יולה r. דולה.

(only pl.) m. prob. goings i.e. ingress and egress, only in Zech. 3, 7, where others prefer guides or companions, as if part. Hiph. of דַּלָּה.

m. praise, applause Prov. 27, 21; r. הלל.

pr. n. m. (praise of God) Gen. 5, 12; r. הַלֵּל.

(מַדֵלְמוֹת only pl. בַּוֹדֵוֹלם m. blows, strokes Prov. 18, 6; r. הַלָּם.

f.streams, מַהַמֹרוֹת (only pl. מְהַמֹּרוֹת) floods, only in Ps. 140, 11; r. המר.

f. overthrow, destruction Deut. 29, 22; r. הַּפַּרָ.

f. prop. twisting, distortion, hence the wrench or stocks Jer. 20, 2; בית הַבְּהָפֶּכֵת the house of the stocks, the prison 2 Ch. 16, 10; r. קֿבַּן.

Ez. 46, 22, see Hoph. of r. סְצֵּעָת.

I to be quick, to hasten Ps. 16.4; hence מדור. — Pi. מדור (fut. רקחר) to make haste Is. 49, 17; to be quick, apt Is. 32, 4; followed by infin. w. or without 5 (Ex.2, 18; 10, 16), w. force of adv. quickly, e. g. why hast thou been quick to find? i. e. quickly found (Gram. § 142, 4, Rem. 1) Gen. 27, 20, also simple inf. אָדָם as adv. quickly, speedily Ex. 32, 8; to cause to make haste 1 K. 22, 9. - Niph. to be hurried, hasty, fig. of rash counsel Job 5, 13; part. נְמָהָוֹר, hasty, rash, headlong Is. 32, 4.

נְבַר, I מָחַר, פוּר II akin to פָבַר, to buy, esp. a wife from her parents Ex. 22, 15; hence

To m. price or purchase-money, paid for a bride to her parents Gen. 34, 12.

(prop. inf. Pi. of מהר I) adv. speedily Deut. 4, 26. See ਜਜ਼ਰੂ I.

f. haste, speed; hence in speed, quickly Ecc. 4, 12; דיייוד ווייי as far as speed, quickly Ps. 147, 15; also as adv. speedily Josh. 8, 19; r. מְחַר I.

pr. n. m. (impetuous) 2 Sam. 23, 28,

pr. n. m. (haste בַּדַר שַׁלֵל חַשׁ בּד the spoil, the prey hurries) Is. 8, 1.

(מַדַתְּלָּה (only pl. מְדַתְּלָּה) f. delusions, only in Is. 30, 10; r. החל.

ום ו somewhat, used only pleonastically in poet. w. the prep. לָבוֹ ,בְּבוֹ so as to form לָבוֹ , בָּבוֹ , בָּבוֹ (cf. Arab. کَمَا بِهَا for بِرَّ , vithout affecting the sense.

אם II (r. מיא) m. same as Phen.

ים, water, in K'thibh of Job 9, 30 בְּכֵּי יִּ הְּשִׁלְּג in snow water, where the Q'ri has בְּכֵּי שֵׁלֶג but the K'thibh may mean in snow; see בַּאָיִם.

(obs.) perh. akin to דְּבָּ (which see), מָּבָּ, מָּבָּ, סְׁנְעָנִיּ, to pour, to flow; hence יש וו, יש.

קאָב 1) pr. n. m. (for אָב זֹים father's water or perh. for אַאָב from father, i. e. begotten by the mother's own father Gen. 19, 32) Gen. 19, 37. 2) pr. n. of the land of Moab, hence fem.Jer. 48, 4: gentil. n. אַבָּי Moabite Deut. 23, 4, f. מוֹאָבִי Ruth 1, 22, also ב מוֹאָבִי Ch. 24, 26, pl. 1 K. 11, 1.

only in K'thibh of Neh. 12, 38, see מוֹל

תוֹבָא m. i. q. קבוא entrance Ez. 43, 11; r. בּוֹבָא = אוֹב.

prob. akin to אָדָם, Arab. בּנּבּ, to melt away or flow down; fig. to be dissolved or paralysed through fear Ps. 46, 7. — Niph. to be dissolved, dispersed, of a host 1 Sam. 14, 16; fig. to be unnerved or dismayed w. terror Ex. 15, 15. — Pil. אינה לו ליינה לו ליינ

וים I (obs.) i. q. מְדֵד, to stretch out, to extend; hence הַמֵּרִד.

II (Qal obs.) i. q. Arab. sle, akin to שלים, to be moved, to shake. — Pil. מונד to shake, cause to quake Hab. 3, 6, where to measure is prob. better, see

מוֹדְע) (בּוֹדְע Ruth 2, 1) m. acquaintance; concr. an acquaintance Prov. 7, 4; r. יְדָנ

f. an acquaintance Ruth 3, 2; r. יִדָּע .

(fut. סאל, i. q. Arab. של to move, totter, of the foot Deut. 32, 35, of mountains Ps. 46, 3, of a land Ps. 60, 4, of persons Prov. 25, 26; בְיבות רַד the hand trembles, i. e. one's power is exhausted Lev. 25, 35. -Niph. נמום (fut. יפט to be moved, to tremble, of the earth Ps. 82, 5, of men Ps. 13, 5; fig. of the steps, to trip, slip Ps. 17, 5. — Hiph. to cause to move, to set in motion; במרשה צלר they set mischief in motion against me, i. e. threaten me w. mischief Ps. 55, 4. — Hithpôl. ביומים מו to be moved, to tremble or quiver is. 24, 19. - Prob. akin to Sans. math (move), L. muto = moveo, W. mudo. Hence

of the foot Ps. 66, 9. 2) a pole for carrying (prob. for its shaking or trembling motion) Num. 13, 23; prob. also a cradle or frame suspended from the pole Num. 4, 10. 3) a yoke Nah. 1, 19; r. 270.

ליטוד f. 1) a pole or bar for carrying 1 Ch. 15, 15. 2) a yoke Jer. 27, 2; fig. of service Is. 58, 6; r. ביותר.

i. q. קבף perh. akin to אדם, to waste or pine away; fig. to become poor Lev. 25, 25.

Deut. 1, 1, see אים front.

אָרָהָ (fut. apoc. אָרָהָי, akin to אַרָּהָ, אָרָהָ, אָרָהָ, to cut off, to circumcise Gen. 21, 4; w. acc. of part Gen. 17, 23; fig. to circumcise the heart, i. e. to put away impurity or evil from the thoughts Dan. 10, 16 (cf. περιτομή καρδίας Rom. 2, 29). — Niph. אַרָּהָי for אַרָּהָ, Gram. § 73, Rem. 9 (inf. and imp. אַרַרָּה, fut. אַרָּבִּייִ,

to circumcise oneself, to be circumcised Gen. 17, 26; fig. to circumcise oneself unto the Lord, i. e. to be heartly consecrated to him Jer. 4, 4.

— Pil. bin to cut down Ps. 90, 6.

— Hiph. to cut off, destroy Ps. 118, 10.

— Hithpol. binner to be cut off, to be blunted, of arrows Ps. 58, 8.

pr. n. (birth) of a town in Judah Josh. 15, 26; r. בָּלָר.

הלְרוֹ f. circumcision, only in Ex. 4, 26; r. מוּל ה.

קיליד pr. n. m. (progenitor, r. נְלָבר) 1 Ch. 2, 29.

(obs.) akin to מַאָּם, to lack, be defective; perh. hence

DAD (for DARA) m. prop. a want or defect, hence a blemish or fault, of body Lev. 21, 17 or of mind Deut. 32, 5, cf. Job 11, 15; r. DRA. Cf. μω-μος, E. maim.

part. Hoph. of המכות

to cut or sever, hence (cf. בָּרָא to form; hence מָבֶר Chald. מָבֶר, Chald. מָבֶר,

a house, only in Ez. 41, 7; prop. part. Hoph. of 339.

וֹלְטָבֶּה) (.folds or leaves of doors, perh. so called from their turning, only in Ez. 41, 24; r. בּבָּבּיה

קסום (only pl. מוֹסְרוֹת, c. מוֹסְרוֹת) f. foundations of a building Jer. 51, 26, of the earth Is. 24, 18; hence ruins, where only foundations remain Is. 58, 12; r. יָסָר.

קסף מאפר מאפר מאפר מינים מינים מינים מינים מינים מינים מינים מינים a foundation well founded Is. 28, 16; r. יסֵר.

קרָּסָד Is. 28, 16 for מּלְּסָד, Hoph. of יָסַד; cf. Gram. § 71.

אוריים f. 1) a foundation, pl. Ez. 41, 8 Q'ri. 2) an appointment, decree; אינים rod of appointment i. e. decreed by God Is. 30, 32; r. דְּבָי.

קְּטְּלְטְ m. a covered walk, portice, only in 2 K. 16, 18 Q'ri; r. בּיָּבָּי.

תְּשְׁרֵים (for מַאָּמֵר, only pl. מָּאַרָּהוּ, מּאָמָר זי, מִינְּתְּרוּת מָּאָר זי, מִינְּתְּרוּת זי, וווּ bands or bonds Ps. 2, 3. 2) pr. n. (perh. correction, r. מִימָרָה, w. ה עוֹרָה, also pl. מִימָרָה, num. 33, 30) of a station in the desert Deut. 10, 6.

מוֹפֶר pr. n., see בוֹפֶרָה.

לוֹלֶרוֹ (only in pl. מוֹלְרָרוֹם) m. assemblies or musters, troops, only in Is. 14, 31; r. ביד I.

מוֹעָרָה (only pl. מוֹעָרָה) f. festivals, only in 2 Ch. 8, 13; r. דָבָר I.

להלכודה f. an appointed place or asylum, קבר השדקה cities of the appointed place, i. e. cities of refuge, only in Josh. 20, 9; r. דָבָר I.

עוֹעֵרֵי Job 12, 5, see זְּיָם.

מַעַרָּתוֹ Prov. 25, 19, see מַּעָרָתוּ.

בּוֹלֶעָם m. darkness, only in Is. 8, 23, i. q. בְּיִבְּם; r. בִּיב II.

וועבות) (only pl. מיבצות) f. counsels, resolutions Prov. 1, 31; r. אַדָּיָר.

הרבקקם f. pressure, affliction Ps. 66, 11; r. פיס.

דְּבְּעָת 1 K. 10, 18, part. Hoph.of יוּפָּעת בּיפְעָת Jer. 48, 21 in K'thibh, see

m. prop. a splendid or conspicuous deed, hence a miracle Ex. 4, 21; often w. היהא, signs and wonders Ps. 135, 9; w. בין Deut. 6, 22, האים Jer. 32, 20, to give or exhibit a prodigy or miracle. 2) a sign, proof, since miracles were performed as divine proofs Ps. 71, 7; a portent, omen, presage of something future

Is. 8, 18; מְשֵׁר מּוֹמָח men of omen, serving as a kind of presage Zech. 3, 8; r. מָבָּר = רָפַר.

akin to אָבָּי, Syr. בּבָּר, 1) to press, hence part. אָבָּין the oppressor, only in Is. 16, 4; cf. אָבָין to press or crush off, to separate; hence

Viva m. chaff, prob. because beaten off or separated in threshing Zeph. 2, 2.

(pl. c. מוצאר w. — firm; r. m. 1) a coming or going forth, exit 2 Sam. 3, 25; a promulgation. w. בַּבַּ Dan. 9, 25; rising of the sun Ps. 19, 7; exportation 1 K. 10, 28. 2) place of issue, a spring-head, w. מרם Is. 41, 18; a mine or vein of metal Job 28, 1; the east Ps. 75, 7; a way out, a door Ez. 42, 11; hence the ports of morning מוצאר בפר וערב and evening, i. e. the east and the west as connected w. the rising and the setting of the sun Ps. 65, 9. 3) utterance of the lips, speech Num. 30, 13. 4) pr. n. m. (out-let or issue) 1 Ch. 8, 36.

אָלָאָא part. Hoph. of אָדָאָ.

f. 1) out-goings, descents or lineages Mic. 5, 1. 2) privies or sewers, outlets for dung and filth 2 K. 10, 27 Q'ri, but K'thibh better μίτρως; cf. Mark 7, 19 εἰς τὸν ἀφεδρῶνα ἐχπορεύεται; r. κτ.

רַדְּלְּיִבְּ m. 1) a fused or compact mass Job 38, 38. 2) a casting of metal 1 K. 7, 37; r. בְּיִבָּ I.

Pבקב m. narrowness, opp. to הַרְבּב breadth or roominess, parage the broad water is in a narrow channel Job 37, 10; fig. distress Is. 8, 23; r. איז I.

(only pl. מינְּצְקְרוֹ f. tubes or funnels for pouring, only in Zech. 4, 2; r. בְּצָרְ I.

הַבְּיִם or הַבְּיִבְם (w. suf. הַבְּיַבְם)
f. a founding or casting, only in 2
Ch. 4, 3; r. בְּיַבְ I.

(Qal obs.) akin to Arab.

3.6, to be light or foolish, Aram. pan,

6. — Hiph. pann to make light

6, mock, deride, only in Ps. 73, 8.

Prob. mimet. akin to μῶχος, F.

moquer, W. mocio, E. mock.

קרַלְּחָ m. a burning Is. 33, 14; fuel Ps. 102, 4; r. דְּבָיָ.

הקרות f. hearth or fuel on the altar, only in Lev. 6, 2; r. קרות.

שר (pl. בּיקשׁבּים) m. a noose or snare Am. 3, 5; a ring in the snout for fastening a beast Job 40, 24; fig. a plot, stratagem Ps. 140, 6; שְּבָּים snares of death, deadly dangers Ps. 18, 6; hence of a man, a plotter, schemer Ex. 10, 7; r. שׁבְּיִב.

קשרות (only pl. היששים) f. snare, plot, only in Ps. 141, 9; r. שרי.

מר see כלור.

רָבֶר, (Qalobs.) akin to יָבֶר,

Arab. אל, to change, exchange, barter. — Niph. ימָר (for ימֹר (for ימֹר, to be changed Jer. 48, 11. — Hiph. ימֹר (perh. once (perh. once into 27, 33; w. ב to exchange for something Ps. 106, 20, also to change into something Hos. 4, 7; intrans. to alter, change one's mind Ps. 15, 4; to fall to ruin Ps. 46, 3.

אלווֹע (w. suf. מוראים Gen. 9, 2, pl. מוראים Deut. 4, 34) m. fear Deut. 11, 25; respect, reverence Mal. 1, 6; object of fear Is. 8, 12; fig. an

astounding deed, a miracle or prodigy (cf. τέρας) Deut. 26, 8; r. κ፫٠.

בּרְרָאָדוֹ Zeph. 3, 1 rebelling, part. f. Qal of מָרָה I; Gram. § 75, Rem. 22.

קרוב (pl. מורובים 2 Sam. 24, 22, בירובים 1 Ch. 21, 23) m. i. q. Arab. (ק'נ'), a threshing-sledge Is. 41, 15; r. בירובים

קר (דריך m. 1) a descent, declivity Josh. 7, 5. 2) a hanging, festoon, מַנְעֵּה מִירָב festoon-work 1 K. 7, 29; r. דָרָד.

קרת I m. a razor Judg. 13, 5; r. אָנָה II.

מוֹרְהָה II (r. הָרָה) m. teaching, instruction, in K'thibh of Ps. 9, 21 (where Q'ri is מירָא fear); hence i. q. מירָא and so חירָה שוּה שׁרָה שׁרָה מירָא be equal to בּירָא comp. מירָא בּירָא מִירָא מִירָא מִירָא מִירָּא מִירָּא מִירָּא מִירָּא מִירָּא מִירָּא מִירָּא מִירָּא מִירָּא מִירָא מִירָּא מִירָא מִירָא מִירָא מִירָּא מִירָא מִירָּא מִירְא מִירְיי מִירְייי מִירְייי מִיירְיייי מִירְיייי מִירְיייי מִירְיייי מִיייי מִייי מִיייי מִיייי מִיייי מִייי מִיייי מִיייי מִ

סירה (r. בירה) m. prop. a casting out, darting forth, hence 1) an archer 1 Sam. 31, 3. 2) i. q. בירה spring rain, so called for its pouring down Joel 2, 22. 3) fig. a teacher Is. 30, 20, Prov. 5, 13. 4) pr. n. m. (archer) whence אלון מורה oak of Moreh Gen. 12, 6, pl. אלוני מורה Deut. 11, 30.

מורְים (prop. part. Pu. for מוּרְים adj. m. prop. polished, fig. sharp, impetuous Is. 18, 2; cf. אות בור. Hab. 1,8.

וריגים 1 Ch. 21, 23 for פּוֹרֶריגָים, see מּוֹרֶנים.

מריה see בוריה.

שלולים (pl. c. מוֹרְשֵׁה w. the הַּ firm) m. possession Is. 14, 23; בּ בְּבֶּב possessions of the heart, i.e. fancies, imaginations Job 17, 11; r. בַּיִב

קּישְׁהָ f. possession Ex. 6, 8; r. בַּישׁ

קיים בּת pr. n. (possession of Gath) of a town near Eleutheropolis

Mic. 1, 14; gentil. n. דְּמִירְשֶׁתְּדּ Jer. 26, 18.

I (fut. מַלְּכִי,) akin to שַּׁבְּאָ, to move away, depart Is. 22, 25; w. acc. to depart to Zech. 14, 4; w. זְבָּ, to depart from Num. 14, 44; to put away, remove Zech. 3, 9.— Hiph. to let go, relinquish Nah. 3, 1; to withdraw, w. זְבְּ Mic. 2, 3; to depart Ex. 13, 22; w. זְבְ, to give over, cease from Jer. 17, 8.

U i. q. ឃុំប៉ុន្ត, ឃុំក្នុ, to feel or touch Gen. 27, 21. — Hiph. to handle Ps. 115, 7.

בשונה (כ. בשונה, w. suf. בשונה; pl. c. הושנה, once בשונה Ez. 34, 13) m. 1) a seat 1 Sam. 20, 18; a site or situation 2 K. 2, 19. 2) a sitting or session Ps. 1, 1. 3) a dwelling Gen. 27, 39; בשונה הרב a dwelling-house Lev. 25, 29. 4) a tarrying or stay Ex. 12, 40. 5) dwellers, inhabitants, abstr. for concr. 2 Sam. 9, 12; r. בשונה.

pr. n. m. (perh. withdrawn, r. בישוט Ex. 6, 19; also patron. for שנים Num. 3, 33.

הייביים (only pl. c. ריביים) f. bands or ropes, only in Job 38, 31; r. בְּשָׁהָ.

רוֹעִעוֹם (only pl.) f. deliverances, only Ps. 68, 21; r. בּשִׁים.

ף. הַּהָי, 1 pers. הַחָּי, 2 p. הַּהָי Ez. 28, 8; inf. abs. הוֹים, c. השני fut. השני, apoc. היָהְי) perh. akin to התָים, החַים, to stretch out or prostrate, hence to die, of natural death Gen. 5, 8, of violent death Ex. 21, 12; w. בּ Jer. 34, 4, בּיִבּיי Jer. 38, 9 of the cause of death; fig. to wither up, of a tree Job 14, 8; to lie waste, of a field Gen. 47, 19; to faint, of the heart 1 Sam. 25, 37; to perish, of a state Am. 2, 2; part. הים a dying

person Gen. 20, 3; a dead person or a corpse, male or female Num. 19, 11, cf. Gen. 23, 4 (see Gram. § 107, 1, d, Rem.); pl. בְּחָהֵׁים the dead Is. 8, 19; also of idols as opp. to the living God Ps. 106, 28. — Pil. הַחָּיִם to kill Ps. 34, 22. — Hiph. הַחָיִם (2 pers. הַּחָבַּה; fut. הַבְּיִבְּים, apoc. בַּיבְּים to die, to put to death Judg. 16, 30; to kill, of disease etc. Ex. 16, 3; part. pl. בַּיבְּים slayers, destroyers Job 33, 22. — Hoph. בּיבְּים to be put to death Deut. 21, 22. — Prob. akin to Sans. muth (to kill), βροτός, L. mors, W. marw, G. morden, E. murder. Hence

אל (כ. הום, w. ה ובר. וסר. חסוף Ps. 116, 15; pl. כ. מיתר Ez. 28, 10) m. 1) death 2 Sam. 15, 21; הובר 1 Sam. 20, 31, הובר 1 K. 2, 26 one worthy of death; a deadly disease, pestilence Jer. 15, 2 (cf. θάνατος Rev. 6, 8); הישור השני ל sleep the death, i. e. to die Ps. 13, 4. 2) place of the dead Job 28, 22; הובר בינה 25 gates of death Ps. 9, 14; הובר בינה chambers of death Prov. 7, 27. 3) fig. destruction or ruin Ex. 10, 17; pl. perh. for sing. in his death, perh. in Is. 53, 9, but see הובר 20 מיבר 13.

רוֹם Chald. m. death Ezr. 7, 26.

תר m. profit Prov. 14, 23; excellence Ecc. 3, 19; r. דָהָר I.

אָנְאָ Chald. Dan. 3, 19 for מַאנאָ, w. suf. בְּיִבְּה, inf. Pe. of אָנָאָ.

M (obs.) akin to τος, μίσγω, L. misceo, Gael. measgain, W. mysgu, G. mischen, E. to mix; hence

mixed or spiced wine, only in Cant. 7, 3.

न्य

וֹתְ T (obs.) i. q. הַצָּים, צְּיַבֶּים, Arab. je, to suck out, exhaust.

II (obs.) perh. skin to nxp, to collect or store up; hence up.—Cf. L. massa, F. masse, E. amass.

adj. m. sucked out, exhausted; מוֹרָ רָעָב those exhausted by hunger, only in Deut. 32, 24; ר. הואָן I.

קָּבֶּר Ex. 4, 2 for מָּח־זֶּח, Gram. § 37, 1.

নিটুট্ট pr. n. m. (perh. firm, r. মৃত্) Gen. 36, 13.

עָּדֶּלְ (only pl. פְּזְרָּם) m. garners, only in Ps. 144, 13; r. פָּזָה II.

קְּדְּוֹיִם f. a door-post Ex. 21, 6; pl. Deut. 6, 9; prob. r. זְיָבָ.

7172 m. food Gen. 45, 23; r. 717 I. 7172 Chald. m. food Dan. 4, 9.

fig. healing, remedy Jer. 30, 13. 2) snure or net Obad. 7. 3) hurt, suffering Hos. 5, 13; r. 741 II.

(obs.) perh. akin to Arab. הביים (obs.) perh. akin to Arab. הביים (obs.) perh. מְּנִים (obs.) perh. מְנִים (obs.) perh. מְנִים (obs.)

(obs.) perh. akin to TIT! II, to gird; hence

ការដ្ឋាញ 1) a girdle Ps. 109, 19. 2) a bond, fetter Is. 23, 10; r. ការួ or កក្ស II.

קוֹדְיָם (c. קיִרָּם) m. a girdle, only in Job 12, 21.

רוֹן Prov. 17, 4 for מַוֹּדְיּן part. Hiph. of אָאַן, denom. of אָאַנ

יל (only pl. מְּלְבֶּׁי) m. prop. wanderers of the sky, hence wandering stars, planets, only in 2 K. 23, 5; r. אַנָא II = אַנָּא. Perh. more correctly i. q. Arab. בּבֹּנֶל station,

hence pl. the twelve stations or signs of the zodiac; cf. ጓታ攻.

יַלְבֶּע m. a fork, flesh-hook 1 Sam. 2, 13; r. אַלָּג.

רְּלְבֶּׁהְ (only pl. הַּוֹלְבָּהָ f. forks Ex. 27, 3.

17212 f. prop. combining or spinning, hence 1) thought, planning Ps. 10, 4; counsel, purpose Ps. 37, 7. 2) device, plot Prov. 12, 2; hence mischief Ps. 139, 20. 3) counsel, prudence Prov. 1, 4; r. 551.

m. a song or lay, a psalm, only in headings or titles of Psalms, as over Ps. 3; r. בין.

קברות (only pl. מַוְמֵרוֹת) f. pruning-knives or hooks Is.2,4; r. וְמֵּר

רוֹת (only pl. מְוַמְּבְּרוֹת) f. snuffers 1 K. 7, 50; r. זָבֶר.

קּיְלֶּכְּ m. smallness, fewness Is. 16, 14; of time, אָנָט מִינָּט מִינָּע a very little time Is. 10, 25; ר. יַצָּי.

I (obs.) perh. i. q. Arab. بَخْرَ, to be corrupt or foul, hence perh. to mix lewdly, of the sexes; hence المامة ا

II (obs.) perh. akin to THII, II, to bind or combine; hence

יוֹלְיבֶ (only pl. מְדֶּרָה) m. prob. i.q. אים, northern constellations, then the north or north-winds, only in Job 37, 9.

קְּדָׁבְ (only pl. הַיְּבְיֹהַ) m. perh. i. q. שְׁיָבְ (הִי = שׁ) the planets, or zodiacal signs Job 38, 32; but prob. from דּי בְּיבָ, hence signifying groups or the northern constellations.

m. i. q. Arab. مِذْرِي, a sinnower or fan, i. e. a shovel or fork for winnowing Is. 30, 24; ٢٠٦٠.

וֹתְיוֹתָה (r. חַיָּד; c. חַיְנִה, w. חַּ loc. חַיְרְיִה 2 Ch. 31, 14) m. prop. dawn, the east, Ps. 103, 12, fully שְׁבֶּי חַיְרִים sun-rising, east Deut. 4, 47; חַיְרִים Ex. 27, 13, שַׁבֶּיר Deut. 4, 41, eastward; חַיִּרִם מָּגַּיר cast of Jericho Josh. 4, 19.

מְזְרֵע (c. מְזְרֵע) m. i. q. Arab. מְזְרֵע הֹשׁ, a place sown, a field, מְזְרֵע רְאֹר seed-land of the Nile, only in Is. 19, 7; r. זְרֵע.

רְבְּיִכְי (pl. בּיִבְיְכִי) m. a sprinkler or basin, for sacrificial use Num. 4, 14; then a wine-bowl, perh. so called from its resemblance to the sacred basin Am. 6, 6; r. בְּיִבָּי

הַנְּלָקְהֹ (only pl. מְיָרָקוֹת) f. sacrificial bowls Ex. 38, 3; r. בְּיָלָ

adj. m. 1) fat, marrowy, pl. בּיִּדִים fat ones, i. e. fat sheep Ps. 66, 15 (cf. Arab. عُخِينُ marrowy, of a fat sheep). 2) fig. wealthy, noble Is. 5, 17; r. בּוְדִים.

ק"ם m. *marrow*, only in Job 21, 24; r. חקים.

אָרָק (fut. יְמְּחָא) akin to חָדֶּי I, to strike; w. קּבָּ, to clap the hands Ps. 98, 8. — Pi. (inf. w. suf. קּבְּיִבְיּ) to strike, clap, w. קּבָּ Ez. 25, 6.

ביד. 6, 11. Chald. to strike, smite Dan. 2, 34. — Pa. to strike, w. בְּדָּר, on the hand, hence to hinder Dan. 4, 32. — Ithpe. to be hammered or fixed fast, i. e. nailed on, w. אַצָּר. 6, 11.

אַקְּיִיםְ Chald. Dan. 5, 19 part. Aph. of אָדָה.

אבווים m. concealment, hiding-place, only in Is. 32, 2; r. אבון I.

(מַחֲבֹאִים (only pl. מַחֲבֹאַים) m.

hiding-places, only in 1 Sam. 23, 23; הָבָא I.

קבֶּרֶת f. union, connexion of two things Ex. 26, 4; ר. קבר.

תְּחֵבְּרוֹף (only pl. מְחַבְּרוֹף) f. prop. couplers, hence 1) beams, as connecting parts of a building 2 Ch. 34, 11. 2) cramps, iron-fastenings 1 Ch. 22, 3; r. בּחָק (Pi'el).

רבות f. a pan, a frying-pan Lev. 2, 5; r. הבות.

הַרְבְּרָע f. a girdle, belt, only in Is. 3, 24; r. הָנָּר

יין (obs.) perh. akin to פָּנֵר to be renowned; hence מָּנִדּיָרָ.

ורק I (fut. רְמְקֶּוֹת) akin to prop. to strike or stroke; hence 1) to wipe 2 K. 21, 13; to wipe out letters, i. e. to erase Ex. 32, 32; fig. to forgive sins Ps. 51, 3; to wipe off men, i. e. to make a riddance of them Gen. 6, 7. 2) to touch on, w. לַּבֶּל, i. e. to border upon or adjoin, geographically Num. 34, 11; hence also מחד, a touch or stroke. - Niph. (fut. apoc. ימָח for מָּח Ps. 109, 13) 1) to be wiped out, of letters, i. e. erased Ps. 69, 29; fig. to be removed, of reproach Prov. 6, 33; to be forgiven, of sin Ps. 109, 14. 2) to be wiped off, i. e. destroyed Judg. 21, 17; to fade from memory, of a name Deut. 25, 6. — Pu. to be stroked or smeared over, only part. מְמָחֵדֶם fat things covered over or perh. basted (in the roasting), only in Is. 25, 6, but see חתים II. — Hiph. (fut. apoc. מַמָּח Neh. 13, 14) to wipe off, destroy Jer. 18, .Prov. 31, 3 לָחֲמָחוֹת for לֶמְחוֹת Prov. 31, 3.

ि । पूर्व II (Qal obs.) prob. akin to नाएक perh. ppp, to be marrowy, full of marrow, only in Pu. part.

מימים ממחים Is. 25, 6 fat things (or viands) full of marrow (pl. of מְּמָחַדּ for ממחה, see Gram. § 93, 9, Rem.); see Pu. of החה I.

f. compass or compasses, for striking a circle, only in Is. 44, 13: r. הורג.

ולחדים (c. יוֹחדים) m. prop. a refuge; hence a harbour, haven, only in Ps. 107, 30; r. 1917.

pr. n. m. בידוריאל and בידוריאל (smitten by God i. e. paralyzed, r. דקה I) Gen. 4, 18.

m. (only pl.) pr. n. (perh. villagers, r. קיה II) of a people, Mahavites 1 Ch. 11, 46.

m. 1) prop. a wheeling round, hence a dance in a circle Ps. 30, 12. 2) pr. n. m. (dance) of a renowned singer, whose descendants were called בָּרֵ כְּחוֹל 1K.5,11; r.הוּל.

ים מחלית (pl. בחולה or מחולה) f. a dance Cant. 7, 1; pl. Ex. 32, 19.

m. a sight, vision Gen. 15, 1; r. חַזָּה.

f. prop. a view, hence a window 1 K. 7, 5; r. חוָה.

pr. n. m. (visions, r. חוח) 1 Ch. 25, 4.

קָּדָת (obs.) prob. akin to מָּדָת II, i. q. Arab. io be marrowy of a bone, to be fat of a sheep; hence ימָתַ, מֶתַּי.

m. a stroke or blow, only in Ez. 26, 9; r. הַחָּהָ I or בּתָא.

pr. n. m. (perh. renowned, r. מחר (מחר Ezr. 2, 52.

היה f. 1) r. היה, preservation of life Gen. 45, 5; fig. sustenance, livelihood Judg. 6, 4. 2) r. מָתָה I, a wound or sore Lev. 13,.10.

מָחוּירָצֵל see בְּרְדְּיִרָּאֵל.

יסחירים (pl. בידורף) m. 1) price, purchase money Prov. 17, 16; בכחיר at a price 2 Sam. 24, 24; לא־בַּמְּחַרר not at a price i. e. gratis Is. 45, 13. 2) hire, wages Deut. 23, 19; pl. sums or moneys got by selling Ps. 44, 13. 3) pr. n. m. (hire) ו Ch. 4, 11; r. קקר L

יְמְחוֹלֶח see בְּחֹלֶה.

pr. n. f. (an invalid, ר.חלה) Num. 26, 33.

הלה f. disease Ex. 15, 26; r. ו חלח I.

תבול (c. מְחֵלֵה) m. sickness Prov. 18, 14; r. חלה I.

(conly pl. חלה) f. holes or caves Is. 2, 19; r. הַלָּל I.

m. diseases, מחלרים (only pl. מחלהי only in 2 Ch. 24, 25; r. חלה I.

pr. n. m. (an invalid, r. חלה I) Ruth 1, 2.

pr. n. m. (weakling, r. הֶלָה l) Ex. 6, 19.

m. slaugh- מַחַלְפָּרם) m. slaughter-knives, only Ezr. 1, 9 (cf. Syr. , Chald. בבבו, a knife); r. מבבון III.

(only pl. c.תולפות (f. braidings or plaitings of hair Judg. 16, 13, cf. Arab. خَليفٌ twisted; r. بَارِّ II.

מחלצת (only pl. מחלצת) f. holyday garments, festive array Is. 3, 22; r. דַלָּץ I.

(פַחַלְקוֹת pl. מָחַלְקַחוֹ, w.suf. מָחַלְקַחוֹ, pl. מָחַלְקַחוֹ f. 1) division, class, esp. the 24 classes of the priests and Levites (Sept. έφημερίαι, χλήροι) 1 Ch. 24, 1; of the people Josh. 11, 23, of an army 1 Ch. 27,1. 2) slipperiness, fig. escape, only in pr. n. 1 Sam. 23, 28; r. p. 7.

Chald. (only pl. w. suf. קחלקחחון) f. courses of the Levites Ezr. 6, 18; r. בולכן.

רְחָבְיּה (prob. r. הְּשְׁהָ III) 1) m. prob. a lyre or guitar, a sweet musical instrument or perh. a sweet tune Ps. 53, 1; 88, 1. 2) pr. n. f. (perh. guitar) Gen. 28, 9.

m. gentil. n. Meholathite, an inhabitant of אָבֵל מְחוֹלָחָ 2 Sam. 21, 8.

תְּבְּעָבְיּ (אַבְּרָ) only pl. f. milky or soft curds; fig. flattering words, only in Ps. 55, 22, where prob. it stands for הוֹאָבְהָי than curds; see הַאָבָה.

תַּחְבֵּרִים (c. בַּחְבֵּרָה, pl. בַּחְבֵּרָה) m. 1) a delight, an object of desire 1 K. 20, 6; pl. fig. of children, darlings Hos. 9, 16. 2) pl. charms or attractions Cant. 5, 16. 3) something coveled or precious, pl. Is. 64, 10; r. דְבָּרָה.

לבוסר (only pl. בְּחַכְּהָר, also Lam. 1, 11 in K'thibh) m. objects of desire, precious things Lam. 1, 7; r. בְּקַר,

בחמקדם Lam. 1, 11 in K'thibh, see מחמה.

תְּבֶּל (c. בְּחְבֵּל ) m. compassion or pity, then object of affection or favour, בַחַבֶּל נַפְּשַׁבֶּם your soul's object of affection, only in Ez. 24, 21; r. בְּבָל

הַבְּעֵרְ f. leaven, what sours Ex. 12, 19; r. אָסָרָ.

רוב Chald. Dan. 4, 24 inf. Pe. of בְּיִדְיּהְ (conly pl. מְיִבְּיִבְּ (f. L. castra) f. camps or bands Gen. 32, 8; courts of the Lord, i. e. stations of the priests 2 Ch. 31, 2; r. יוֹדְיּהָ I.

תְּחָבֶּר, (c. בַּחֲבֶּר, pl. בַּחֲבֶּר, w. suf. בַּחְבֵּר, du. בַּחֲבֵּר, prob. implying 2 parts, cf. L. castra) m. 1) a camp, of troops Josh. 6. 11, of nomads Gen. 32, 22, of the Israelites in the desert Num. 4, 5. 2) a host or army Ex. 14,

19; a band or troop Gen. 33, 8; a swarm of locusts Joel 2, 11; r. חָנָה I.

pr. n. (camp of Dan) of a place in Judah Judg. 18, 12.

pr. n. (double camp; r. min, I) of a Levitical town beyond Jordan Josh. 13, 26.

רַבְּיִבְיּבְ (c. בְּיֵב—) m. a strangling, only in Job 7, 15; r. בְּיָבָנָ.

אוֹסְחֵים also הֹסְהִים (c. הַּחָהַ, w. suf. רְּבָּהְים Ps. 62, 8, רְּבָּהְים Ps. 71, 7) m. a refuge, shelter Job 24, 8; fig. of God Ps. 46, 2; 142, 6; r. רְּבָּהָ.

ם יוסוֹם m. a muzzle, only in Ps. 39, 2; r. בּיִּחְטוֹת.

תוֹסוֹתְ (pl. w. suf. מְחָסוֹתֶר, m. 1) want, deficiency Judg. 18, 10. 2) need, poverty Prov. 6, 11; איש בַּחְסוֹר a poor man Prov. 21, 17; pl. needs or wants Prov. 24, 34; r. בַּחָכּר.

קרוסיף pr. n. m. (היי is a refuge). Jer. 32, 12.

רְיִחִין, (fut. יְחַדְּיִן, prob. akin to יְאַדְּיִן, 1) to cleave or smite through, the loins Deut. 33, 11, the temples Judg. 5, 26; to wound Deut. 32, 39, cf. Num. 24, 8 יְדִירִּיִרִין w. his arrows he wounds; hence to smash or crush Ps. 110, 6; to cut one's way through enemies Ps. 18, 39; fig. to restrain Job 26, 12. 2) fig. to dash or strike, to splash the foot in the blood of slain enemies Ps. 68, 24; hence

אָרָק m. contusion, wound, only in Is. 30, 26; r. יְּבֶּוּץ.

בְּבֶּרְיָם m. a hewing of stones, perh. a quarry, אָרְנֵי בְּרְאֵב hewn or cut stones 2 K. 12, 13; r. דְּבָב I.

האברים f. the half Num. 31, 36; r. איניים f. the half Num. 31, 36;

הַצְּרָתְ f. 1) the half Ex. 30, 13.

2) the middle of the day, noon Neh. 8, 3; r. הערה.

ו ברעצרים 1 Ch. 15, 24 in K'thibh, see דוצצר.

akin to ppn (which see), מָחַץ, מָחַץ, Arab. פּתוּץ, נְּחָדִא, to cut or smite through, only in Judg. 5, 26.

PPMO, see r. PPn.

 $\mathbb{C}^{\square}$  (only pl. c. מְּחְקְרֵי m. explorations, hence hidden or deep places, inmost recesses, only in Ps. 95, 4; r. קרַק.

וֹבֶר, I (obs.) i. q. מָבַר, II, בְּדֵר, to buy or sell; hence מחיר.

II (obs.) perh. akin to חָרָה, to glow, to shine or dawn; perh. hence

m. i. q. Syr. (מלשוֹם, 1) the dawn or morrow, to-morrow Judg. 20, 28; fully רוֹם מֶחֵר to morrow day וא. 56, 12; למחור for the morrow Num. 11, 18, also on the morrow Ex. 8, 6; מעת מחר about this time to-morrow בתר בנת הזאת more fully מחר בנת הזאת in Josh. 11, 6; פעת מחר השלישית about this time to-morrow (or) the third day 1 Sam. 20, 12. 2) aftertime, hereafter Ex. 13, 14, ברום מַחַר Gen. 30, 33. --- Perh. מחר is from דום אחר following day.

f. a sink or privy, only in 2 K. 10, 27 (K'hibh); r. חַרַא.

בחרב (prop. part. Hoph. of בחרב) m. a victim, a destroyed or ruined person, perh. to be so read in Job 5, 15 for בְּחֲרֶב; see Gram. p. 374, Note 1.

שורשות: (w. suf. יהובשות: pl. ר בְּחַרְשׁוֹת 1 Sam. 13, 21) f. cutting tool, perh. plough-share 1 Sam. 13, 20; ר. דורש.

(w. suf. יהְשָׁרְשָׁת) f. perh. coulter 1 Sam. 13, 20; r. דרש.

תַחַבּת (c. הַחַבָּת) f. from הַחָבּת, toto-morrow רוֹם חַפַּתַוּרָת to-morrow day Num. 11, 32; w. prep. מַבְּיֵלָה Jon. 4, 7, משבורה Gen. 19, 34, on on the morrow, לפחרת הייום הוחוא on the morrow of that day 1 Ch. 29, 21.

adv. on the morrow, w. b. 18am. 30, 17; being adv. ending, as in סמיו.

(פָּוְשָׁבֵּיה c. מָחֲשָׁבַרה) (pl. מְחָשֶׁבַרה) f. 1) thought or purpose Gen. 6, 5. 2) skilled-work Ex. 31, 4; r. בעום.

חבשרם f. 1) engineering-work (cf. אום בון) 2 Ch. 26, 15. 2) skilfulwork Ex. 35, 33; plan, plot Est. 8,5; r. קשב.

m. (מַרָּוֹשַׁבָּר c. בַּרַוֹשַׁרָּם) m. darkness Is. 29, 25; used adverbially. in darkness Ps. 88, 10; pl. dark places Ps. 74, 20; esp. of the grave, the shades Ps. 143, 3; r. השה.

DUND m. a peeling off or barking, used adv., only in Gen. 30, 37; r. ਸਹਿਸ.

pr. n. m. (perh. for הַּחָהַם grasping, r. הַחָה) 1 Ch. 6, 20.

חברת (pl. חברת) f. 1) fire-pan or censer Lev. 16, 12. 2) pl. snuffdishes or trays Ex. 25, 38; r. תוחה

התחתים f. 1) prop. a crushing, hence destruction Ps. 89, 41. 2) terror, dismay Is. 54, 14; r. חַחַת.

f. a breaking in by s thief, burglary Ex. 22, 1; r. חותר.

m. an incline or depression, only in השָם (which see); r. מָנה.

🎗 🗀 🗀 Chald. (3 pers. f. ಗಭ್ರ, 3 pl. יוֹטָס, fut. אַטָּסָי) akin to Heb. אַצָּה, Syr. בּבָּב, to reach or come to, w. לְ Dan. 4, 8, של Dan. 7, 13; to come, of time Dan. 7, 22; w. 52, to come upon Dan. 4, 21.

NDND m. a broom or besom, only in Is. 14, 23; r. 차고.

הַבְּיִבְי m. slaughter or massacre, only in Is. 14, 21; r. הבָיַנ.

רים (נים א. ה loc.) adv. downwards Deut. 28, 43; w. prep. השָבֶּן downwards Deut. 28, 13; below, under 1 Ch. 27, 23; מַלְנְיֵלָּי below or less than our guilt Ezr. 9, 13; השָבֵים underneath Ex. 26, 24; r. השָבֵי

רניים (כ. היניים, pl. היניים, w. suf. ביניים; once w. suf. ייניים Hab. 3, 14) m., once f. in Mic. 6, 9, 1) a branch or shoot Ez. 19, 11. 2) a rod or stick Gen. 38, 35; fig. ביניים היניים staff of bread, i. e. bread as the support of life Ps. 105, 16; a sceptre Ps. 110, 2, hence fig. empire Jer. 48, 17; a spear 1 Sam. 14, 27. 3) a stem or tribe, a branch or part of the national stock Num. 34, 13; היניים השני the heads of the tribes 1 K. 8, 1; r. היניים.

c. run, pl. riun; r. run, cf. xkivn from xkivw) f. 1) a bed Gen. 47, 31; a couch, divan Est. 1, 6. 2) a litter or palanquin Cant. 3, 7. 3) a bier for the dead 2 Sam. 3, 31.

កាច្ចាក្នុ (only pl. កាច្ចេះ) f. spreadings or expansions, only in Is. 8,8; r. កច្ចុះ.

וֹטֶשְׁ m. a stretching or straining, in a moral sense, only in Ez. 9, 9; r. נְטָדּוֹג

עְבֶּיבְ (r. טְבָּר, m. splendour, perh. to be read in Ps. 89, 45; see טָבָר.

ੋਹਾਂ Lev. 14, 4 part. Hith. of ਹੋਂ ਹੈ, Gram. § 54, 2, b.

אַנְילֶן (r. נְיִהְ)m. a spinning, spunwork, only in Ex. 35, 25; cf. μίτος.

(c. מְבּרל) m. a bar of iron, only in Job 40, 18; from

ວັງ (obs.) perh. akin to ວັນ, joint or hurl, as an iron bar.

קַבְּלְבוֹלְיִב (pl. בַּיְשְׁבוֹלְיִם; r. שְׁבַּלְּבוֹלְיִם m. a

cellar or underground store for grain Jer. 41, 8; fig. pl. stores Is. 45, 3; treasure, in general Gen. 43, 23.

w. the — firm) m. a planting Is. 61, 3; a plant Ez. 34, 29; r. ກວຸງ.

מַטְבָּים (only pl. מְשְׁבָּים m. dainties, savoury dishes Gen. 27, 4; r. בְּבָּים.

הַלְּבֶּרָה (only pl. הְשְׁבְּבָּה f. dainties, only Prov. 23, 3. 6.

កក្មា្កា (pl. កាក់ដុង Is. 3, 22) f. a mantle or cloak, worn by women Buth 3, 15; r. កង្គង.

קבל, (Qal obs.) perh. akin to bip, bip, Syr. אבל, Arab. אבל, to rain. — Niph. to be rained upon Am. 4, 7. — Hiph. to give rain Gen. 2, 5; fully השל to rain rain Is. 5, 6; fig. to send down, cause to fall, of hail Ex. 9, 18, of lightning Ps. 11, 6, of fire and brimstone Gen. 19, 24, of manna Ex. 16, 4; w. 4, to rain with Job 20, 23, but see

קר (c. יְמָיִה; pl. c. יְמָיִה Job 37, 6) m. rain Ex. 9, 33.

אָרָעָם Lam. 3, 12, see בְּטָרָא.

קרֶתְּ pr. n. f. (a driving forth, r. יְבֶּיבְּי) Gen. 36, 39.

קָּיְנְיּבְ, once אֶשְׁבְיּבְ (Lam. 3, 12) f. 1)a keep, dungeon Jer. 32, 2. 2) aim or mark in shooting (cf. σχοπός) 1 Sam. 20, 20; r. יבַי.

קיר pr. n. m. (perh. rainy, r. ggr) i Sam. 10, 21.

מֵרָם, see מוֹא, בֵּירַ.

Syr. בֹּ, Arab. בַּ, — A) interrog. for persons (cf. אָם, for things) m. and f., sing. and pl., who? Gen. 24, 65, for the fem. Ruth 3, 9, the pl. Gen. 33, 5, cf. בֵּר בַּר בַּצִּר בַּצִּר בַּעָּר בַּעָּר בַּעָּר בַּעָּר בַּעָּר בַּעָּר בַּעָּר בַּעָּר בַּעָּר בַּעַר בַּער בַּעַר בַּער בַער בַּער 
refers to things, the idea of a person is included Gen. \$3, 8. The following uses are to be noted: 1) ים in the genit. after a noun in constr. state, e. g. בַּח־מָי whose daughter? Gen. 24, 23; in the acc. מח־מי whom? Is. 6, 8; w. pref. prep. as למד for whom? Gen. 32, 18 (see Gram. § 122, 3). 2) which? who? e. g. בהם who among them? Is. 48, 14; מר אחד מן which one of -? Judg. 21, 8, 3) indirect interrog, after verbs e. g. לא ידענו מי שם we do not know who placed Gen. 43, 22. 4) w. it answers to our who is it that -? Is. 50, 9; w. הרא זה, who is this that -? Ps. 24, 10. 5) when a neg. answer is assumed, מי may have apparently, but not really, the force of a neg. particle, e.g. פר הַאָּמִרן who hath believed? i. e. no one hath believed Is. 53, 1. - B) indefinite, whoever, every one, e. g. פר נָרָא וָחָרֶד וָשׁב whoever is fearful and timid, let him return Judg. 7, 3; בַּנַבר מר בְיַנַל take ye care, every one, of the young man 2 Sam. 18, 12; w. יבור ichosoever Ex. 32, 33.

אבייים pr. n. (perh. flowing waters, r. אבייים) of a city in Reuben Num. 21, 30; later belonging to Moab Is. 15, 2.

ירֶדְ pr. n. m. (love, r. יְרֶדְ) Num. 11, 26.

קרבון pr. n. (Dimon-waters) of a place Is. 15, 9.

ירְדְּעָּל in K'thibh of Ruth 2, 1 i. q. מֹוֹדֶע .

אָרְבְּעָת K'thibh in Is. 12, 5 for the Q'ri רָבָע see יָדָע I.

קר דרב pr. n. m. (gold-waters)
Gen. 36, 39.

וֹמְקִים Ps. 66, 15 for מֵּחִים in some texts, see חֲמֵ.

מִיכָיה pr. n. m. (perh. for מִיכָּיה who like יְּה Neh. 11, 17.

יר חוב pr. n. m. (who like God!) of an angel Dan. 10, 13; Μιχαήλ Αροc. 12, 7.

סִיבֶרה pr. n. m. (perh. for יִּבְּרָה who like יְּבְיּף?) Micah, the prophet Mic. 1, 1.

קרב (who like יוב יות pr. n. m. (who like יום יות) 2 Ch. 18, 8 in K'thibh.

קר, pr. n. m. (who like אָיָרָ יִּי Pr. n. m. (who like אָיִי)
Neh. 12, 35.

יברוּה (who like דְּיִרְיּה ) pr. n. m. (who like דְּיִרְיּף) 2 Ch. 17, 7; 2) pr. n. f. 2 Ch. 13, 2.

קרה pr. n. m. (who like אָיִייִי) Judg. 17, 1, 2 Ch. 18, 8 in Q'ri.

17, 20; r. בְּיבֶל () pr. n. f. (perb. brook) 1 Sam. 14, 49.

מֵרמֵר redupl. form מֵר, c. מֵר מַר (pl. c. מֵר 2 K. 5, 12; w. suf. מֶרמֶר, מֶרמֶר, etc.; w. ה- loc. מֵיְמָח Ex. 7, 15) pl. m. of the obsolete sing. בֶּר (Gram. § 88, Rem. 2) prop. the flowing, running (see verb מה or אוֹם), hence water or waters (cf. Gram. § 108, 4, Rem. 1) Gen. 1, 9; מים חיים living water i. e. running water Gen. 26, 19; is frequent in the pr. n. of places referring to water thereabout (whether a fountain, stream, lake or marsh) as מי מגדו, waters of Megiddo, prob. the river Kishon Judg. 5, 19; מר נח waters of Noah i.e. the deluge Is. 54, 9; מד ראש water of poppy i. e. poppy-juice Jer. 8, 14; פַּיפֶר דָנְלֵים feet-water, i. e. urine Is. 36, 12 Q'ri; קבר הדרה , semen virile דרש for בר Is. 48, 1; fig. dangers Ps. 18, 17;

weakness e. g. בְּרָהֵר לְמָים and it (the heart of the people) turned to water Josh. 7, 5.

pr.n. (opened waters) of a fountain near Jerusalem Josh. 15, 9.

אביר also בּינְיָביר Neh. 12, 17, pr. n. m. (on right-hand, but perh. for בּינָיבין 1 Ch. 24, 9.

(מיניקוֹית (w. suf. יהינְקוֹית pl. מיניקוֹית f. a nurse, wet-nurse Gen. 35, 8; prop. Hiph. part. of r. פֿרָיָר.

בּיסָרָה Ez. 41,8 K'thibh i. q. בּיסָרָה. בּיסָרָה 2 K. 16, 18 K'thibh i. q. בִּיסָרָה.

תְּבֶּים also תְּבָּים Josh. 13, 18, pr. n. (splendor, r. בַּבִּי) of a Levitical city in Reuben Josh. 21, 37 (in some texts); later belonging to Moab Jer. 48, 21 Q'ri.

m. pressure or squeezing out, only in Prov. 30, 33; r. פרץ.

אריים pr. n. m. (prob. retirement, r. ביים) 1 Ch. 8, 9.

קר חיים אין pr. n. m. (perh. for בְּיִּ אָשֶׁר pr. n. m. (perh. for בְּיִּ אָשֶׁר  $\ddot{\psi}$  who is what God is? cf. (בִּיבָאֵל Ex. 6, 22.

m. 1) evenness; hence a level or plain Is. 40, 4; esp. the plain in Reuben near מְּדְבָּא Deut. 3, 10; fig. straightforwardness, honesty Mal. 2, 6. 2) righteousness, equity Ps. 45, 7; r. שׁרָּי.

pr. n. m. (perh. retiring, r. w. adj. ending תרשות) Dan. 1, 7.

בּרְשָׁלַ, בּרְשָׁלַ, pr. n. m. (deliverance, r. בּרְשָׁלָ) king of Moab, about 900 years B.C. 2 K.3, 4, 1 Ch. 2, 42. He set up the memorial Stone or Tablet, lately found at Diban (פּרבוֹן), and

now known as the Moabite Stone or Inscription of Mesha; see the account of it in Zeitschrift d. Deutschen Morgenl. Gesellschaft for 1870, also in D<sup>r</sup>. W. Wright's good article in the North British Review for Oct. 1870.

ערק"ר (only pl. בֵּרְשָׁרָבּם) m. 1) evenness, smoothness Is. 26, 7; as adv. w. בְּ Prov. 23, 31, w. בְּ Cant. 7, 10 smoothly; fig. concord Dan. 11, 6. 2) uprightness or equity Ps. 17, 2; as adv. uprightly Ps. 58, 2; w. בְ Ps. 9, 9; r. שׁרָי.

(only pl. בֵּדְתָּר m. i. q. מֵיהָרָה cords or cordage, of a tent Num. 3, 37; bow-strings Ps. 21, 13; r. הַרָּר.

אַרְאָבּרים (pl. מְּכָאְבִּרים m. pain, suffering Job 33, 19; fig. sorrow, grief Ps. 32, 10; r. בַּאָב

בַּכֹאֹב, see בַּכָּאוֹב.

m. wealth or abundance, only in Job 36, 31; r. בָּבָר.

אָרֶבֶּרֶא pr. n. (prob. a band, r. בְּרֶבֶּרָ) of a place 1 Ch. 2, 49.

pr. n. m. (perh. banded, r. בְּיַלְבַּנַּיּ (לָבָּוֹתְ Ch. 12, 13.

תְבֶבֶּר m. mat or coarse cloth, only in 2 K. 8, 15; r. בָּבָר.

רבְבֶּר (c. מְבְבָּר m. plaited-work or grating Ex. 27, 4; r. בָּבָר.

הֹכְּלָתְ f. prop. a burn, a brand in the skin Lev. 13, 24; r. אוב.

(c. בְּבֹרֹן m. 1) a basis or

foundation Ps. 89, 15. 2) a stand or place, a site Is. 4, 5; קבון לשבות a place for thy dwelling in, i. e. the temple Ex. 15, 17; r. אבר

দোলি (r. নিচ); w. suf. নাট্টেন্, Gram. § 27, Rem. 1) f. 1) a base or stand 1 K. 7, 27. 2) a place, situation Zech. 5, 11. 3) pr. n. (foundation) of a place in Judah Neh. 11, 28.

מכרידה and בכרידה (w. suf. בכרידה, pt. בְּבִריִּהְיּ Ez. 21, 35) f. prop. a digging out, then derivation or descent, nativity Ez. 16, 3; r. ברידה ב

קְיבֶריק pr. n. m. (prob. trader, r. בְּיבִריק קבִרד Gen. 50, 23; patron. מָבִרד Machirite Num. 26, 29.

(fut. קביי,) akin to קדים, Chald. קדים, Arab. בּבֹּה, to fall to pieces, go to ruin; fig. to be brought low, to be humbled or reduced Ps. 106, 43. — Hiph. קביין (fut. קביין) to fall to pieces, of a building Ecc. 10, 18. — Hoph. אַבְּיִין (for אַבְיִיןּ Gram. § 67, Rem. 8) to be brought low, to be ruined Job 24, 24.

לבל (obs.) i. q. Arab. בּעֹב, to be shallow, deficient in water, of a well; hence בְּיֵבֶם

רַלְאֹת Ps. 78, 70, see מְכָלָאֹת 2.

קבְלּהות f. 1) completion, pl. הַבְּלְּהוּ הַחָּ perfections of gold, i. e. purest gold, only in 2 Ch. 4, 21; r. בְּלָּא II. 2) i. q. מִבְּלָא, a sheepfold Hab. 3, 17; pl. w. suf. בְּלָא אֵרָף Ps. 50, 9; r. בָּלָא

תְּלְלוֹל m. prop. perfection, then splendour Ez. 23, 12; לְבָשֵׁר בְּיִלְיל clothed in splendid array Ez. 38, 4; r. בַּלֵּל I.

(only pl. מֵבְלָלִים) m. prop. perfections, hence splendid garments Ez. 27, 24; r. בָלֵלִים I.

m. perfection, completeness, only in Ps. 50, 2; r. לבֶּלָ I.

רְבֶּלֶתְ (for הַּבֶּאֶם cf. Gram. § 68, Rem. 2) f. food 1 K. 5, 25; r. בָּאָב

קְבֶּבֶיבָ (only pl. c. בְּבָבֶיבָ) m. treasures, only in Dan. 11, 43; r. בָּבָּב.

วบุ๋วุ๋ว pr. n. (treasured, r. อบฺฺจ) of a city in Benjamin Ezr. 2, 27, now called *Mukhmas*; same as ชักุวฺวฺ.

תְּלְבֶּרְ m. a net, hunter's net, only in Is. 51, 20; r. בַּבְּעָ II.

יבְּלְבְּלְרָ (only pl. מַּרְמַרִּדּז m. nets, only in Ps. 141, 10; r. מָבָּ ח. ח.

הַלְבְּלֶרֶתְ f. a fish-net or seine Is. 19, 8; r. פַּפֵר II.

קְבְּבֶּרֶת (only w. suf. הֹחְבָּבֶּרֶת) ta seine or drag-net Hab. 1, 15; r. רבים H.

שׁבְּבֶּעׁ pr. n. of a city in Benjamin 1 Sam. 13, 2; see סְבָּיִם.

תקביים pr. n. (prob. hiding-place, r. רְבָּים) of a town between Ephraim and Manasseh Josh. 16, 6.

יברוב pr. n. m. (perh. what as the liberal? מְבְּנִיבְּיב pand בַּוֹלָנִיב Ezr. 10, 40.

תְּבְנְסָיִם (only dual בְּבְנְסָים, c. יְבְּנְסָים m. a sort of garment for the two legs, pair of drawers or trowsers Ex. 28, 42; r. בַּבָּב.

O (obs.) akin to סְּטָּהָ, to count or number; hence רְּבָּהָה and

مَكْسَ m. i. q. Syr. اِشْعَكْ, Arab. مَكْسَ , a tribute, as counted or paid to the Lord Num. 31, 28; r. وَقِعَ or كَتِي

지독학 f. 1) a number of persons Ex. 12, 4. 2) a price Lev. 27, 23; r. 크고국.

קֹבֶּיבֶּי (c. הַבְּבֶּי m. a covering Gen. 8, 13; r. בָּסָה.

אָב (כּ. בְּבֶבֶּה, m. 1) a covering Is. 14, 11. 2) the caul or omentum, covering the bowels Lev. 9, 19; comp. בְּבָבֶּה בָּתְבַבֶּּהְ בָּתְבַבָּּהָה בַּאַרַבְּבָּרָה בַּאָרַבְּבָּרָה בַּאָרַבְּבָּרָה בַּאָרָבָּרָבּרָה. 29, 13; r. בָּסָה.

pr. n. (a doubling or couple, r. בְּלְבָּבֶּלְה of a place near Hebron Gen. 23, 17; הְּבָּרָם the care of Machpelah, used as a grave by Abraham Gen. 23, 9.

(fut. יְמְעֹר akin to מָחַר I, בָּרָה, מוּר בָּרָה U, prop. to trade or barter (cf. מֵכֵר) hence to sell Gen. 25, 31; w. 3, of price Am. 2, 6, of means Nah. 3, 4; esp. to sell a daughter i. e. to part w. her in marriage for a price Ex. 21, 7; fig. to deliver over a people to their foes, w. בלא הדן for no value i. e. for naught Ps. 44, 13; w. בַּרָד, into the power of Judg. 2, 14. - Niph. נמפר to be sold Lev. 25, 34; fig. to be delivered up Is. 50, 1; to sell oneself Lev. 25, 39. - Hith. to be sold Deut. 28, 68; fig. to sell oneself, i. e. to be addicted, e. g. חַרָב לְנַשׁוֹת הַרָּע to addict oneself to do evil 1 K. 21, 25. Hence

תְּבֶּרְ (w. suf. מְבְּרָהְ (m. 1) ware, article for sale Neh. 13, 16. 2) price or worth Num. 20, 19. 3) prob. a property or possession Deut. 18, 8, but see מָבָרְ (r. בַּבָרָ ).

שְׁבֶּׁבְּ m. an acquaintance, only in 2 K. 12, 6. 8; r. בַּבָּ

m. a pit; only in Zeph. 2, פּרְרֵה־מֵלֵה a salt-pit; r. בָּרָה I.

f. prop. piercers or stabbers, then steads, only in Gen. 49, 5 (cf. μάχαι-(2); r. אם I.

ילְבֶּרָ pr. n. m. (prob. precious, r. קבָר 1 Ch. 9, 8.

m. gentil: n. a Mecherathite 1 Ch. 11, 36.

(pl. בְּרְשׁבְּיִם) m. a stumbling-block Is. 8, 14; ביד מ a rock (or stone) of stumbling Is. 57, 14; fig. an occasion of a fall or harm Ps. 119, 165; temptation or enticement Ez. 14, 3; בּיִבּיי offence or scruple of conscience, compunction 1 Sam. 25, 31; r. בַּיבָי בּיִבּי

নিট্টাই f. 1) cause of offence, occasion of sin Zeph. 1, 3. 2) ruin Is. 3, 6; r. স্ট্রু.

고 마 m. 1) writing Deut. 10, 4.
2) a writing, hence an edict 2 Ch.
36, 22; a prescript or plan 2 Ch.
35, 4; a letter or epistle 2 Ch. 21, 12; a poem Is. 38, 9; r. 그다고.

רְּבְּלְּתְּה (w. suf. מְבְהָּחוֹ) f. a breaking or smashing, only in Is. 30, 14; r. בְּתָּח

38, 9, prob. a writing, a poem, only in title of some Psalms, e. g. 16 and 56; but many derive it from pap I to conceal, hence a secret or profound theme (cf. ἀπόχρυφον); while others take it to be akin to pap, and hence a golden or precious ode.

שלקבות m. 1) a mortar Prov. 27, 22. 2) socket of a tooth, so called for its shape (cf. L. mortariolum, όλμίσχος) Judg. 15, 19. 3) pr. n. (a hollow) of a valley near Jerusalem Zeph. 1, 11; r. שֹׁחַשׁ.

מול Num. 22, 5, see מול

בלר, once בליד בלר, 5 לידים, once בלידים בלידים לידים בלידים בלי

16. 32: מלא חשלם to fill the shield, i. e. to put the person under cover of it Jer. 51, 11; מַלָּא רָד to fill the hand, i. e. to be occupied Ex. 32, 29; to fill the heart to do something, i. e. to take a resolution etc. Est. 7, 5. 2) intr. to be full, w. to overflow Josh. 3, 15; to be filled with, w. acc. Judg. 16, 27; of time, to be filled up or completed, as the days of pregnancy Gen. 25, 24; of the soul, to be sated Ex. 15, 9. -Niph. to be filled with, w. acc. Gen. 6, 11, w. 70 Ez. 32, 6, w. 5 Hab. 2, 14; of desire, to be satisfied Ecc. 6, 7; of time, to be completed Ex. 7, 25; to be fully fenced or covered, of a person in armour 2 Sam. 23, 7. -Pi. אַבָּא Jer. 51, 34; inf. אַבָּאָ, אַרָּמָ, fut. אַבְּשָׁר, הַנְּשָׁלָ Job 8, 21) w. יר to fill the hand i. e. to give a charge or office over to any one (cf. L. mandare) Ex. 28, 41; to fill one's hand, i. e. to bring gifts 1 Ch. 29, 5; fig. to satisfy cravings Jer. 31, 25; to complete a number Ex. 23, 26; to fulfil a promise 1 K. 8, 15; to fulfil or complete a time Gen. 29, 27, e. g. of gestation Job 39, 2; to fill up a cup of libation Is. 65, 11; to fill in gems, i. e. to set them Ex. 28, 17; w. 55, to fill up and run over 1 Ch. 12, 15; to fill with, w. acc. Ex. 35, 35, w. 72 Ps. 127, 5, w. 7 2 K. 9, 24. With another verb it serves for an adverb (Gram. § 142, 4, Rem. 1), e. g. קראו מַלאוּ cry ye, fill ye, i. e. call w. a full voice Jer. 4, 5; w. ellipsis of the other verb, e. g. פַּלָא אַחֶרֶר to go under-ללכת to fill up ללכתו stood) after the Lord i. e. to follow him fully Num. 14, 24. - Pu. (only part. pl. מְכְּלָּאָרם) filled in or set, w. n of the gem Cant. 5, 14. - Hith. to make one another full (Gram. § 54, 3, b) i. e. to crowd together or close

the ranks, w. אַ against Job 16, 10. --- Prob. akin to Sans. ple, πλέος, L. pleo, plenus, Irish, lan, W. llawn, G. voll, Engl. full, i.q. Syr. اعطا

Chald. i. q. Heb. אָלָב, to fill Dan. 2, 35. - Ithpe. to be filled Dan. 3, 19.

adj. m., מְלֵאָה f. 1) intrans. full, e. g. מַלָא יְמִרם full of days, i.e. advanced in age Jer. 6, 11; pregnant Ecc. 11, 5. 2) trans. filling up Is. 6, 1. 3) subst. fulness, e. g. בֵי כָּלָא waters of fulness, i. e. full streams Ps. 73, 10. 4) adv. fully, in full number Nah. 1, 10.

בלא also בלו ,בילא Ez. 41, 8 (w. suf. בלאָם Is. 34, 1) m. 1) fulness, i. e. what fills up or occupies Is. 6, 3; מלא חפנים fists' fill Ex. 9, 8; מלא לוסמל the bowl's fill Judg. 6, 38; ים the reed's full length, a measure Ez. 41, 8; מֹ בַּרָת a housefull, so also w. other nouns, as TETE, בגר ,בגר (ממר, בגר 2) a multitude Gen. 48, 19; r. מלא.

הלאם f. fulness, abundance, of grain Ex. 22, 28, of wine Num. 18, 27; said of the tithes of the fruits of the land, as if considered a superabundance; r. בֶּלֵא.

וֹכְאַה (pl. w. suf. בְּלָאַה (f. a filling in or setting of gems Ex. 28, 17; pl. v. 20; r. מֶלֵא.

בּלָּאִים (Lev. 7, 37) בָלָאִים (Lev. 7, 37) m., only pl. 1) consecrations, i. e. the acts or ceremonies in the delivering over of an appointment or office Ex. 29, 22; fig. sacrifices of consecration Lev. 7, 37. 2) i. q. מלאם, a setting of gems Ex. 25, 7; r. בָּלַא.

בּלְאָבִים (c. מַלָּאָדְ, pl. בַּלָאָדְ, c יַבּלְאָכֵר; r. לָאַדְ, m. 1) one going or sent on some errand or service, a

בּלְאָנְהַ Chald. (w. suf. מַלְאָבָה) m. an angel Dan. 3, 28.

אָרָאָרָה (for אַלְּאָרָה, c. תְּלֵאָרָה, w. suf. אָרָאָרָה, pl. c. אַרְאַרָּה f. prop. an errand or service, then business of labour i. e. that involves labour Lev. 23, 7; a pursuit, trade or calling, e. g. of the artisan Ex. 31, 3; ministry or mission of the Levites 1 Ch. 9, 13; work Gen. 2, 2; pl. undertakings, works of God Ps. 73, 28; a fabric or manufacture Lev. 13, 48; goods 2 Ch. 17, 13; hence cattle Gen. 33, 14, cf. 1 Sam. 15, 9.

רוק (only c. בֵּלְאָבוּה) f. a message, errand, commission, only in Hag. 1, 13; r. לָאֵבוּה.

pr. n. m. (my messenger or prob. for מֵלְאָכִי messenger of דָּלָאָרָ יִּגְּיִי אָרָ a prophet, Sept. Μαλαχίας Mal. 1, 1.

בְּלָאְכִים 2 Sam. 11, 1 for בְּלָאָכִים.

קלאֶלֶם Jer. 7, 18 in some texts for rage.

TREE (for ΓΜΕΣ) f. fulness of waters, only in Cant. 5, 12 ΓΜΕΣ ΣΣ on fulness, i. e. full streams, so Sept. in: πληρώματα ύδάτων, Vulg. super fluenta plenissima; but others perh. better make it the setting or bezel of a ring; r. ΜΣΣ.

בּלְבּרֹשׁי m. a garment 2 K. 10, 22; coll. raiment Job 27, 16; pl. 1 K. 10, 10, 5; r. שַׁבָּלַבּר

לְּכֶּלְ (pl. מַלְּים Job 6, 26, and יְלְּים Job 33, 32), f., in Heb. only poet. for קָּבְּ, a word Ps. 139, 4; speech or discourse Job 13, 17; pl. matters or things Job 32, 11; fig. a by-word Job 30, 9; r. לְּבָּם I.

ר בּלְבָּי Chald. (def. אַרְּאָבָּי, הַיּלְיבָּי Chald. (def. אַרְּאָבָּי הַלָּבְּי הַ בְּלִבְּי הַ בְּלִבְּי הַ בְּלִבְּי הַ בְּלֵבְי הַ בְּלִבְּי הַ בְּלֵבְי הַ בְּלְבִי הַ בְּלָבְי הַ בְּלָבְיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיי הַ בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיי הַ בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִייה בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלִיה בְּלִיה בְּלִיה בְּלִיה בְּלִיה בְּלִיה בְּלִיה בְּלְבִיה בְּלִיה בְּלְיה בְּלְיה בְּלְיה בְּלְיה בְּלְיה בְּלִיה בְּלְיה בְּלְיה בְּלְיה בְּלְיה בְּלְיה בְּלִיה בְּלְיה בְּיבְּיה בְּלְיה בְּלְיה בְּיבְּיה בְּיבְּיה בְּיבְיה בְּיבְיה בּיּבְיי בּיּבְיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְּיה בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בּיּבְיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְּיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בּיבְיים בְּיבּים בּיבְיים בּיבְיים בּיבְיים בּיבְיים בְּיבְיים בּיבְיים בּיבּים בּיבְיים בּיבּים בּיבּיים בּיבּים בּיבּיים בּיבּיים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּיים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּיים בּיבּיים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבְיים בּיבּים בּיבּיים בּיבּיים בּיבּיים בּיבּיים בּיבּיים בּיבּיים

קלא Ez. 41, 8, see מללו.

קלל Ez. 28, 16 for אָלָס, r. אַלָּסָ, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, c.

בְּלֹא see בְּלֹוֹא.

אלוֹם m. prop. a filling up, hence
1) a rampart 2 Sam. 5, 9. 2) a fortress or citadel, a castle in Sichem
Judg. 9, 6; r. אלָם.

מְלָאִים see מְלָהָאִים.

m. a species of saltish plant, sea-purslain or marsh-mallow, eaten only by the poor (Sept. άλιμα) Job 30, 4; r. Πὸς Ι, whence Τὸς salt.
—— Akin to μαλάχη, L. malva, G. malve, E. mallow, F. mauve.

pr. n. m. (i. q. Syr. عُمُونَ بَالِهُ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ عَلَيْهِ ع a counsellor; r. آچڙية 1 Ch. 6, 29.

הקלה to exercise royalty or dominion, to reign 1 K. 21, 7;

pr. n. m. (my counsellor) in K'thibh of Neh. 12, 14; see קלה.

קרוֹן (c. יבלון) m. a night's-lodging or rest Is. 10, 29; then an inn, caravanserai Gen. 42, 27; r. ללן I.

קלהְרָה f. a night-hut, lodge Is. 1, 8; r. להן I.

## slandering Ps. 101, 5
K'thibh for Q'ri בְּלְרְשֵׁרֶבְ m''lösh'nf',
part. Po'el of לָשֵׁיָּ w. — paragogic
(see Gram. § 55, 1).

קלותי pr. n. m. (perh. I spoke, r. בְּלֵּוֹתְי וֹ pr. t) וֹ מָלֵל i) וֹ Ch. 25, 4.

I (obs.) perh. i. q. מַלֵּב I to well up or flow; hence perh. בְּלַבּ

דו (Qal obs.) prob. akin to הַחָם, to wear out or decay; hence הַשְׁם. — Niph. הַמְּבׁם to be worn away, hence to vanish Is. 51, 6.

אבלים און denom. from אבלים בּמַלּה salt, season w. salt, fully אבלים בְּמַלָּה בּמַלָּה Lev. 2, 13. — Pu. to be salted, seasoned Ex. 30, 35. — Hoph. אבלים (inf. absol. אַבְּטְה to be salted, prob. bathed in salt water, said of newborn infants Ez. 16, 4.

הַלְּחָרים (only pl. בְּלַהִיה) m. worn out clothes or rags, only in Jer. 38, 11. 12; ר. הַלָּחַ II.

The Chald. m. salt Ezr. 4, 14; hence the denom. verb

Chald. denom. of הַּלְּמִ

salt, hence to take or eat salt; fig. to eat the salt of any one i. e. to feed at his table as friends and dependents Ezr. 4, 14 (cf. Syr. 2) to take salt w. one, to feed at his table).

Ez. 27, 9 (cf. Arab. [16, Syr.]
id.); prop. salt-man (cf. our colloquial an old salt for a sailor).

לְּתְּקְי f. prop. saltness, fig. concr. a barren place Job 39, 6; אָרֶץ עַלְּחָה a land of saltness, i. e. a desert Jer. 17, 6, cf. salsa tellus frugibus infelix Virg. Georgics, II. 238.

13, 22 (w. suf. מְּמְרָּיִם, pl. מִימְרָּיִם, 33, 22 (w. suf. מִּמְרִים, pl. מִימְרִים, c. מִימְרִים, f. 1) warring, fighting Is. 7, 1. 2) war Ex. 13, 17; מְּמְרִים, וּשָּׁיִם, מִימָּים, מַימָּים, מִימָּים, מִימָּים, מִימָּים, מִימָּים, מִימָּים, מִימָים, מִימָּים, מִימְים, מִימְים, מִימְים, מִימָּים, מִימְים, מְימְים, מְימְים, מִימְים, מִימְים, מְיִּים, מְימְים, מְימְים, מְימְים, מְימְים, מִימְים, מְימְים, מְימְים, מְימְים, מְימְים, מְימְים, מְימְים, מְימְים, מְימְים, מְיִים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיִּים, מְיִּים, מְיִים, מְיִים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיִּים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיִים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיִים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיבְים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיְים, מְיְיְים, מְיִים, מְיְים, מְיִים, מְיִים, מְיְים, מְיִ

ים בּלְהָבֶּת 1 Sam. 13, 22; see בּלְהָבָּת.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to YPR, UPR, UPR, Arab. Ale, to stroke or rub over, to smooth; to be smooth: fig. to slip out or escape. — Niph. to be delivered or saved Ps. 22, 6; to deliver oneself, to escape 1 Sam. 27, 1; to hasten away 1 Sam. 20, 29. — Pi. UPR (in pause UPR) prop. to cause to escape, hence to sare Jer. 39, 18; to lay eggs Is. 34, 15. — Hiph. to save or deliver Is. 31, 5; to bring forth, of a mother Is. 66, 7. — Hith. to save oneself, to escape

Job 19, 20. — Perh. akin to μέλδω, μάλθα, L. milis, G. mild, E. mild.

ים בים m. mortar or cement, only in Jer. 43, 9; r. בילָם.

pr. n. m. (deliverance of בְּלְטֵיְהָ, r. בְּלָטְיָהְ אוֹר, r. בְּלֹטְיָהְ Neh. 3, 7.

pr. n. m. only Q'ri of Neh. 12, 14; see מֵלְּיִכּר.

קלילֶה f. an ear of corn, cut off Deut. 23, 26; r. קלל II.

בּלְרְנְם Ex. 16, 8 pl. part. Hiph. of קלינים H for קלינים, Gram. § 72, Rem. 9.

הלקבות f. 1) a song of derision, a taunt (r. און E. 1) Hab. 2, 6. 2) an enigma or riddle, prop. what is involved and needs interpretation (r. און E. 1) Prov. 1, 6.

i. q. Chald. יְּמֵלְהְ: to rule, to be king 2 K. 24, 12; w. אַ or הַ over Gen. 37, 8, 1 K. 11, 37; w. בּ in 2 Sam. 5, 5; to become king or begin to reign 2 K. 9, 13.

Niph. to consult, take counsel Neh. 5, 7; as in the Syriac ... Hiph. to make king or cause to reign 1 Ch. 11, 10. — Hoph. הַבְּבֶּי to be made king or be caused to reign Dan. 9, 1.

Prob. akin to אַבָּי I to speak (w. ending הַ, as in הַבָּי בּ בַּסְיּם), hence to advise (as in Syriac) or command, then to be counsellor or king; hence

ליין ליין (chald. (obs.) 1) i. q. Heb. בְּלֹךְ to reign; hence בְּלֹךָ 2) i. q. Syr. to counsel; hence

קלבים (w. suf. מַלְבִים, pl. מַלְבִים, once מְלָבִים (צֹּיִלְּבִים 2 Sam. 11, 1, בְּלָבִים Prov. 31, 3, c. pl. מַלְבֵי, w. suf. מְלָבִיר (מַלְּבִיר m. 1) a king Gen. 14, 2; בְּלָבִיל the king, i. e. the reigning monarch of any country (Sept. δ βασιλεύς) 1 Sam. 10, 24, but simply מַלְּבֵי in Is.

32, 1. God is called בַּבֶּהְ king of Jacob Is. 41, 21, אָבֶּהְ בַּעָּהְ 'שֶׁ king of Israel Is. 44, 6; the king of Babylon בֵּלְהְ מִלְּהְ מִּלְּהְ מִיּלְּהְ מִּלְּהְ מִּלְּהְ מִּלְּהְ מִּלְּהְ מִבְּיִי מְּלְּהְתְּיִּ מְּלְּהְתְּיִּ מְּלְּהְתְּיִּלְּהְ מִּלְּהְ מִבְּיִי מְּנִיםְ מִּבְּיִי מְּנְיִי מְּלְּהְתְּיִּתְ מִּלְּהְ מִבְּיִי מְּנְיִי מְּלְּהְתְּיִי מְּתְּיִבְּיִי מְּנְיִי מְּתְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיִי מְּתְּבְּיִים מְּבְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מְבְּיִבְּיִים מְּבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מְבְּיִּבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מְבְּים מְבְּיִים מְבְּים מְבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מְבְּיִים מְּבְּיִים מְיּבְּיְים מְיּבְיּים מְבְּיִים מְיּבְּיְיְיִים מְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיבְּיְים מְּבְּיְים מְּבְּיְים מְיּבְּיְים מְּבְּיְיבְּיְיְים מְּבְּיבְּיְים מְבְּיִים מְּבְּיבְיבְּים מְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיבְּיבְּים מְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיבְּים מְּבְיבְּים מְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיבְּים מְּבְּיִים מְּבְּיְים מְּבְּיְים מְּבְּיְים מְּבְּיְים מְּבְּיְים מְּבְּיְים מְיּבְּיְים בְּבְּיְים בְּיְיבְים בּּבְּיים מְיבְּיבְיבְּים בְּבְּיְים בְּבְּים מְבְי

קַלְבָּא Or בְּלְבָּין Chald. (def. מֵלְבָּין pl. מֵלְבָּין Ezr. 4, 13, def. מֵלְבִּין Dan. 2, 44) m. a king Dan. 2, 46; מֵלְבִּיּן king of kings, spoken of the kings of Babylon Dan. 2, 37 and Persia Ezr. 7, 12; r. בַּוֹבְיּ

קְּבֶּלְּבֶּר Chald. (w. suf. מְלְבָּר ) m. counsel (βουλή), only in Dan. 4, 24; r. בְּבָּה.

קלה pr. n. (king, r. קלה) of an Ammonitish idol, to which the idolatrous Israelites offered human sacrifices, Μολόχ, Moloch 1 K. 11, 7; w. the article, קימה Jer. 32, 35; see

אָבֶּלְאַ Chald. (def. מְלְבָּאָה f. a queen Dan. 5, 10; r. אַלְבָּא

י בּלְבְּרָת (w. suf. מַלְבְּרָת) f. net or snare Job 18, 10; r. בַּבָּרָת

לְּכֶּרֹית f. a queen 1 K. 10, 1; pl. מְלְכָּרִית royal consorts or wives of a king who were of royal birth Cant. 6, 8; r. אַבָּיים.

קְבָּרוֹ, pr. n. f. (prob. counsel, r. בְּלְבָּרוֹ בְּלֵבְיּ Gen. 11, 29.

מלובה see בִּלְכָּה.

לְבְּלְבְּיִהְא Chald. (c. בְּלְבִּיּהְ, def. מְלְבִּיּהְ, pl. c. פֶּלְבִּיּהְא, def. pl. מְלְבִּיּהְ, pl. c. פֶּלְבִּיּהָא, def. pl. מְלְבִּיּהָא (f. 1) reign, exercise of kingly power Dan. 4, 28. 2) kingdom, realm Dan. 2, 39; r. בְּלַבְּיִה i. q. Heb. בְּלַבָּיּה.

Dan. 8, 22) f. מַלְכְּוּת 1) reign Dan. 11, 21. 2) a kingdom, realm 2 Ch. 11, 17; house of the kingdom, i. e. the palace Est. 1, 9; מְלְכּוּה the royal sceptre Ps. 45, 7. 3) adv. royally, in royal state Est. 5, 1; r. אַבָּיי

קלְבָּיאֵל pr. n. m. (God is king) Gen. 46, 17; patron. בֶּלְבִיאֵלִי, Malchielite Num. 26, 45.

pr. n. m. (בְּלְכָּלְּהָ pr. n. m. (הַיָּ is king) ו Ch. 9, 12, Jer. 38, 6.

pr. n. m. (king of righteousness) of the king of Salem, i. e. Jerusalem, who was also a priest of the true God Gen. 14, 18 (cf. Heb. 7, 1—2).

pr. n. m. (prob. king of exaltation) 1 Ch. 3, 18.

קרשרק pr. n. m. (king of help or salvation) 1 Sam. 14, 49; also separately בישרשר 1 Ch. 8, 33.

pr. n. m. (their king) of an בּלְכָּם pr. n. m. (their king) of an בּלֶּהָם. Ammonitish idol Jer. 49, 1; see בּלֶּהָ

י pr. n. m. (prob. their king) i. q. פַלְּכֵּם and לְּכֶּלָּה, an Ammonitish idol 1 K. 11, 5.

בּלְכֵּן a mistake in K'thibh of 2 Sam. 12, 31 for בֵּלְבֵּן.

קלֶכֶּח הַשְּׁמֵרִם f. a queen; בְּלֶכֶּח the queen of heaven, i.e. the moon or the planet Venus Jer. 7, 18; r. בָּלַדָּ

תַּבֶּבֶּת pr. n. f. (w. article בַּבֶּבֶּת the queen) 1 Ch. 7, 18.

I prob. mimet. akin to λαλέω, L. lallo, G. lallen, W. lolio; only poet. to speak, part. ΣΕΣ speaking Prov. 6, 13. — Pi. ΣΕΣ, to speak, utter, w. acc. Ps. 106, 2; to tell, w. to Gen. 21, 7. — Cf. O. E. mele, G. melden, Swedish müla, E. mumble.

אַרָּקְלּהָם II (Qal obs.) akin to אָדֶם, to cut off. — Niph. אָדֶם (2 pers. pl. קּבָּלַהָּם), Gram. § 67,

Rem. 11; fut. לְשֵׁל to be cut off Job 14, 2; hence to be circumcised Gen. 17, 11. — Po. לְצִים (fut. בְּיַבְיֹל to cut off Ps. 90, 6.

רבל Chald. (Pe. obs.) i. q. Heb. אָבֶל to speak. — Pa. דַּבֶּל to speak
Dan. 7, 8; w. בין with Dan. 6, 22.

דְּלֵכְי pr. n. m. (perh. eloquent, r. בְּלֵכְי I) Neh. 12, 36.

יַבְּלֶבְיד m. a goad, only in הַבְּלֶבְיד the ox-goad Judg. 3, 31; r. בָּלָבִיד

עלבות Job 35, 11 part. Pi. of אַלָּבְּ for אַבְּבְּיִבְּיִם, Gram. § 68, Rem. 2.

ע (Qal obs.) prob. akin to קלע , קלע , to smooth. — Niph. to be smooth or pleasant, only in Ps. 119, 103,

י m. only in Dan. 1, 11 הַּיֶּלְצֵּר the overseer or guardian, prob. r. בְּיֵל בִּיבָר.

prob. akin to מָבָּ, Chald. בְּבְיׁה, to snap or wring the neck of a fowl Lev. 1, 15.

מלקותים (dual מַלְּקוֹתִים) m. prop. a taking, hence 1) booty, of animals Num. 31, 12, of captives also Num. 31, 11. 2) in dual, the two jaws, as seizing and masticating the food, only in Ps. 22, 16; r. אוריים.

which falls in March and April and brings on the harvest Deut. 11, 14, Hos. 6, 3; r. שַּבְּי

한국구한국 (only dual, see Gram. § 88, 2) m. 1) tongs Is. 6, 6. 2) snuffers 1 K. 7, 49; r. 마다.

m. snuffers, only in dual מֵלְקְחָרִים m. snuffers, 38; 37, 23.

הְקְּבֶּוֹלְ f. a wardrobe 2 K. 10, 22; r. אוני.

קל Job 32, 18 for מֶלֵאתוּ, Gram. § 74, Rem. 4. קלְּקְלֶּהְי (only pl.miקבָּק, c.miקבָר), f. prop. biters, hence teeth Ps. 58, 7; דּיָתָב, See it transposed in הַיֹּתְבְּקְרָה Job 29, 17.

עַּבְּנְרְדֹּה (only pl. מַמְּנֶרְדֹּה w. Dagh. euphonic) f. garners or storehouses Joel 1, 17; prob. a denom. noun from מְנִיּרָה (see Gram. § 86, 2, 3); r. זור. ווויר, היירים בריים בריים מוריים בריים בריים מוריים מוריים בריים בריים בריים בריים מוריים בריים בריים מוריים בריים ברי

(only pl.) m. measures, extensions Job. 38, 5; r. בקר.

pr. n. m. (Persian perh. akin to בְּנְבְּוּלְ, a grandee) Est. 1, 14.

למיתים (only pl. מְמִיתִּים) m. deaths, through diseases Jer. 16, 4, through violence Ez. 28, 8; concr. the dead 2 K. 11, 2, in Q'ri מַּרְּחָים; ר. תּאָב.

ית בּיבְיוֹיֵבְ m. 1) a bastard, either born out of wedlock or the offspring of a Jew and a gentile Deut. 23, 3. 2) an alien (Sept. ἀλλογενής) Zech. 9, 6; r. אָדָרָ I.

귀취구, 귀계구, from thee, see 가.

קרְבֶּר m. 1) a sale Lev. 25, 27. 2) a thing for sale or sold Lev. 25, 25; pl. possessions Deut. 18, 8; ר. בַּיבָּר.

קְבְּלְבְּחָר (כּ. בְּבְלְבָּחָר, w. suf. בְּבְלְבָּחָר, pl. דְבְּלְבָּחָר (בּ. 1) reign 1 K. 11, 11. 2) kingdom, realm Ex. 19, 6; איר בּיבְּיבְּר city of the kingdom, i. e. the capital Josh. 10, 2; r. בְּלָבָּר.

(only c. מְבְּלְּבָּה f. i. q. מְבְּלְבָּה a kingdom Josh. 13, 12; בּבִּלְבָה מִבְּרָה זְבִּילְבוּת

בְּרָ from, see בְּבֵּר

שׁבֶּוֹלְ בְּיִבְּעְׁבִּיּ w. suf. 1 pl. or 3 sing. m. from us or from him.

াট্টা m. prop. a mixing, hence mixed or spiced wine Prov. 23, 30; r. মুলু.

m. bitterness or sorrow, only Prov. 17, 25; r. קרַב II.

ארת pr. n. m. (perh. firmness,

r. תְּרֶא) a friend of Abraham Gen. 14, 13; אֵלְרֵיֶר מַּמְרֵא the oaks of Mamre Gen. 13, 18, and מַבֶּרָא Gen. 23, 17, pr. n. of a place near Hebron.

ע מַבְּרֹרִם (only pl. מַבְּרֹרִם w. Dagh. euphonic) m. bitternesses or sorrows, only in Job 9, 18; r. בָּרָר II.

m. an out-spreading or extension, only in קבוב מקשה cherub of extension i. e. cherub w. out-spread wings, only in Ez. 28, 14; r. השטח II.

בְּעֶשׁל m. dominion or lordship Dan. 11, 3; pl. בְּעָשׁל lordships, abstract for rulers 1 Ch. 26, 6; r. שׁשׁ ב

הַלְּיִבֶּיבְ (c. הַלְּשֵׁבְּה, w. suf. הְבְּשִׁבְּהָ Ps. pl. c. הַוֹּיִבְיבְ Ps. 114, 2) f. 1) dominion, rule Mic. 4, 8; fig. of the sun and moon Gen. 1, 16. 2) province, realm Ps. 103, 22. 3) collect. fig. princes, rulers 2 Ch. 32, 9; r. שַׁבָּיב I.

Pຫຼືວຸຊີ (only c. ກຸຫຼ່ະລຸ) m. a possession, only in Zeph. 2, 9; r. ກຸຫຼຸລຸ.

סרְבְּיבְיתְ (only pl.) m. sweetnesses or sweet things Cant. 5, 16, also sweet drinks Neh. 8, 10; r. פְּיבָה

רֶנָה .Ps. 61, 8, see r בַּלָּן.

קְּיָם (w. suf. קְיָהַ Neh. 9, 20) m. manna, the food divinely provided for Israel in the wilderness, prop. a portion Ex. 16, 15; r. קְּיָה

רְיִּםְ Chald. (before Maq. רְיָם) interrog. pron. who? what? Dan. 3, 15; indirect Ezr. 5, 4; indef. קיִרָּדִּר whoso, whoever Dan. 3, 6.

7 or 🔼, before gutturals 🖫, rarely 2, as in ביותר Gen. 14, 23 (see Gram. § 102, 1, Rem. and § 103, 2, c, also at close of this article p. 361) prep. from (àπό), out of (èx), opp. to אל. In order to classify the meanings (see Gram. § 154, 3, c) the following particulars may be useful: 1) the idea of local departure from an object, as after verbs meaning to go forth or out, to stray, to lead out, to bring out, to draw out, to pluck out or rescue, to save, hence to help, set free, etc. To this notion of local departure naturally belongs a) to proceed from a material, as Gen. 2, 19; B) to be derived from some one, as in Gen. 17, 16;  $\gamma$ ) to be produced by a cause, as in Gen. 9, 11; ô) to go away from, leave off, e. g. in Gen. 29, 35. To this local signification belong too several verbs fig. used for kindred notions, such as those denoting to be afraid, to hide, to shut up, to beware, to avoid, to warn, etc. So also מבת מן Jer. 48, 13, מבת מן Gen. 2, 3, בָּר מָן Jer. 3, 20, אָבַר מָן Job וו, 20, בולילה מן ,2 Sam. 22, 22 רַשָּׁע מן 1 Sam. 24,7; in all which cases there is some idea of local departure. In the same way מלום in Job 21, 9 מלום י נַיַּמְאָסָהְ מָשֵּלָהְ Sam. 15, 23 מְשַׁחָד, in such forms 72 w. the inf. may be rendered, so that not, as in Gen. 27, 1. Cf. דָל מֵּדוֹרֶב Job 3, 19, דַּמְשׁר מָאֵדֹנָריוּ Is. 25, 4, רב מֶבֶלוּת 1 K. 12, 28; ε) the separating or distinguishing of one thing or idea from another, in the way of comparison, and thus the adj. in the positive degree serves for the comparative, and the p has to be rendered by than, more than (see Gram. § 119, 1). The Jewish grammarians call it מם דיהרון. Thus, for example, מובח חבבה בחרוץ good is wisdom more than gold, or wisdom is better

than gold; יחרון מן Ecc. 2, 13 excellence from, i. e. superiority to. Hence 72 often stands after 773 חשחרת עבה ,עקב ,נקל ,רב ,אמץ ,עצם. נְמֵל, מָמֶל, and w. all verbs or adjectives setting forth a property or quality and implying comparison: ζ) the separating of a part from a whole, when po designates out of, away from something. grammarians call מם קצחים. Hence no comes after the verbs to go out, to go, to obtain, to leave, to eat, to drink of something, to fall, esp. after numbers, but always to separate a part from a whole.-There are yet many other idioms that belong here, in which in has to be translated by a part of, some of, several of, and in rare cases, one of, e. g. מַנְמֵי one of my days Job 27, 6; מישיקות some of the kisses Cant. 1. 2; סך שַרָּדוּן one of his rulers Dan. 11, 5, מן העם some of the people Ex. 16, 27, DTC some of the blood Ex. 12, 7, קיקור אַרור, any one of thy brethren Deut. 15, 7; in negations, a part of a whole, where it is often left untranslated, as TND, not anything Is. 41, 24; η) the removing of position or situation, thought of as a state of separation, where we think rather of rest than motion. Thus מפדל above, דידום beneath, מברה within, יהוא נכילות מברה within, סקבם before, מימרן on the right, פביל seaward, מיִם seaward, איני over against, מַרַחוֹם afar, פְּבִיב around, מפנר in the face of, before. 2) the idea of local departure transferred to time, a) including the starting point, as מוער from my youth up 1 Sam. 12, 2, מיוֹם ever since day has been Is. 43, 13, אים ביפונה דייבל סיי from the year of Jubilee; in all which cases we must include the beginning of the time; B) looking to the ter-

mination of the time, thus מיֹמֶים from two days, i. e. immediately after two days Hos. 6, 2, like a dream מדקרץ directly after awaking Ps. 73, 20, מרחם since leaving the womb Job 3, 11, כישוץ at the end of the time Gen. 41, 1, מיַמים after some days Judg. 11, 4, בְּשָׁלִם מַּלָשׁ after three months Gen. 38, 24; 7) looking at the middle point of the time, from which something proceeds; thus מאז from that time Prov. 8, 22, מַענוֹלָם from of old, i. e. in the midst of that time Is. 42, 14; מַנְרָם while not yet i. e. before Hag. 2, 15; מְתַּחֶרָת on the following day Gen. 19, 34. 3) the local departure referred to as a proceeding or issuing from an immediate cause, a) that which proceeds from a proximate cause, whether it be something mental or spiritual, a means, instrument or occasion; thus red from wine Gen. 49, 12, kindled min by the baker Hos. 7, 4, שבינים by thine understanding Prov. 23, 4, מֲחֵזְיֹנוֹת through visions Job 4, 13;  $\beta$ ) where the cause is less near, and po is rendered by on מכסעת of, because of; thus מְּפְשָׁקֵרֵנּרּ on account of our transgression Is. 53, 5, מְקוֹל הַקּוֹרָא because of the voice of him that cried Is. 6, 4. Herewith is connected many a particle in combination w. בְּלָר, e. g. מבלר Deut. 9, 28, פְּבְּלְּחִי Num. 14, 16 because not. If the cause is hindrance of any sort, פָּן may then be rendered by for, e. g. קרֹב for multitude Gen. 16, 10, מְבְּיָה for bitterness Ex. 15, 28. Hereto belong also the phrases w. naccording to the command of 2 Ch. 36, 12, the person commanding being the active cause. Certain verbs also are construed w. אָן, for the origin or cause, as קָּרָא or הָרָא, to be glad at or to fear for something

רבות or מינית Chald. i. q. Heb. אָבָית, to count or number, God hath numbered thy rule, i. e. the years of thy reign Dan. 5, 26; part. pass. אַבָּיִת numbered, verses 25, 26.

— Pa. יְבִי to appoint to an office Dan. 2, 24; w. יַבָּי over Dan. 2, 49; imper. יבַּר. 7, 25.

מְיָבְּאוֹרְאַ parts Neh. 12,44, pl. of הַיָּבָּ, הַ בְּרִבְּרָּלְהַ f. i. q. בְּרִבְּרָלָה, a song or satire Lam. 3, 63; r. בַּיָבָ.

2 Sam. 23, 6, part. Hoph. of מְּנָדִי, for מָּנְיִד, as some texts read (Gram. § 67, Rem. 8).

לְנְּדְּדְּהְ Chald. f. i. q. Heb. בְּיְדָּהְ (the Dagh. f. being turned into ) tribute Ezr. 4, 13; r. בְּיִדָּה Heb. בִּיִּדָה.

בְּרַכְּע Chald. m. i. q. Heb. מָרָב (the

Dagh. f. resolved into 3) knowledge Dan. 2, 21; understanding Dan. 4, 31; r. דרע.

וֹבוֹ (fut. המנה) akin to מָלַן, קנח, perh. to בּדְ, νέμω, prop. to divide or portion out, then to count Ps. 147, 4; to count or allot to, w. 5 Is. 65, 12. - Niph. to be numbered 2 Ch. 5, 6; to be reckoned among, w. D. Is. 53, 12. — Pi. מַנָּה (fut. apoc. רָבֶּרָ, imp. apoc. 32) to portion out Dan. 1, 5; to allot to, w. > Job 7, 3; to appoint or prepare Jon. 2, 1; to cause, w. fut. verb (see Gram. § 142, 3, c) מון רָנְצֵּרְהוּ appoint thou that they preserve him Ps. 61, 8; to set over, w. אָל Dan. 1, 11. - Pu. only in part. pl. מְמִנְּים appointed or set over, w. בַּל 1 Ch. 9, 29. Hence

Arab. (c), prop. a number or portion, hence a weight, esp. a hundred-shekel weight 1 K. 10, 17. — Akin to μνᾶ, L. mina, moneta, E. money, mint, W. mwyn (= E. a mine), also to νόμισμα, L. nummus, numerus, W. niver, Gael. nuivir, uivir, E. number.

קנית (c. מְנֵה pl. מְנֵה, w. suf. אינית שׁ, w. — firm Est. 2, 9) f. 1) a part or portion Ex. 29, 26; of food, a dish or joint 1 Sam. 1, 4. 2) i. q. בְּיָה, a lot Jer. 13, 25; r. מָנָה, a lot Jer. 13, 25; r. מָנָה,

הוקה m. the driving of a chariot 2 K. 9, 20; r. פֿוָהַל.

קרורות from him, see prep. יבורות (conly pl. מְיִבְּרָרוּת) f. i. q. Arab. איב, riverbeds or channels, only Judg. 6, 2; r. יבור

אָלְאָל Is. 52, 5 part. Hithpo. of אָנָן, for אָמָהָעם, Gram. § 65, 2, b.

דוד (c. היד) m. a nodding or shaking of the head, by way of derision, only in Ps. 44, 15; r. ביד I.

רביביים (pl. w. suf. ביניים Ps. 116, 7) m. 1) a resting, settling down 1 Ch. 6, 16. 2) rest, a state of rest Gen. 8, 9; a settlement by marriage Ruth 3, 1. 3) pr. n. m. (rest) of the father of Samson Judg. 13, 2; r. ביבו

וור (w. suf. יהרים Is. 11, 10; pl. רובים Is. 32, 18) f. 1) quiet, stillness, של מעובר Still waters Ps. 23, 2, הרובים מעובר or retiring man 1 Ch. 22, 9; hence, comfort or ease 2 Sam. 14, 17; settlement in life, of marriage Buth 1, 9; adv. quietly Judg. 20, 43. 2) resting-place Num. 10, 33; pl. Is. 32, 18; הרובים של מעובר של מעובר של מעובר של מעובר של היים 
m. offspring, child, only in Prov. 29, 21; r. 35.

בְּלְוֹלֶם (w. suf. מְנִילֶּסְיּ 2 Sam. 22, 3) m. 1) refuge, a place to flee to Pa. 142, 5. 2) flight Jer. 46, 5; r. סיג.

f. flight Lev. 26, 36; r. סת קבור (c. בְּבוֹרְ m. i. q. Arab. בָּבוֹרְ a plough yoke, then a wcaver's beam 1 Sam. 17, 7; r. שוות וו.

סר בּוֹרְדָה f. i. q. Arab. מְּעֹרָה, a candlestick Ex. 25, 31; pl. 1 K. 7, 49; r. בור ז.

w. Dagh. euphon.; only pl. w. suf. יוֹנְיוֹרָהְ m. prop. crowning, hence crowned ones, princes, only in Nah. 3, 17; יוֹנְיוֹרָהְ II.

קַּיִּן, וְדָּקָּוּ, i. q. Arab. مَنْهُ, to divide out, then to distribute or bestow; hence מִּיִּבָּי.

☐ Ez. 41,9 Hoph. part. of ☐, Gram. § 73, Rem. 10.

f. 1) a gift or present Gen. 32, 14; esp. a gift to a superior Judg. 3, 15. 2) tribute 2 Sam. 8, 2. 3) an offering to God Is. 1, 13; esp. a meat offering, bloodless, opp. to בון בין Lev. 2, 1; hence בון הענקה sacrifice and oblation Ps. 40, 7; of idol-offering Is. 57, 6; r. הַנָּיִם.

לְּנְיָהוֹין Chald. (pl. w. suf. בְּנְהָתְּחוֹץ) f. i. q. Heb. an offering Dan. 2, 46.

pr. n. (w. art. the reposes, r. קום) of a place 1 Ch. 2, 52.

קבום pr. n. m. (comforter, r. נְחַחַם) of a king of Israel, B.C. 772—761 2 K. 15, 17.

תְּבְּיִבְ 1) pr. n. m. (rest, r. נְּתַּדְ) Gen. 36, 23. 2) pr. n. of a place 1 Ch. 8, 6; patron. מָּנְדְוֹהֶי 1 Ch. 2, 54.

m. i. q. Arab. i., fate or death (cf. μοῖρα), then as pr. n. of an idol, worshipped by the idolatrous Jews in Babylonia, prob. i. q. Venus, only in Is. 65, 11 (cf. είω an Arabian goddess, Koran, Sur. 53. 19. 20).

קר. n. (perh. portion, r. מָבָי) of a province of Armenia, mentioned along w. אַרָני Jer. 51, 27; perh. Μινυάς, Joseph. Arch. 1, 3, 6.

קר poet. form of כָּן from Judg. 5, 14.

קר from, pl. c. of prep. פָּרְ (like בֵּלֶר אָלֵר) only in Is. 30, 11.

קְּנֶיוֹת portions Neh. 12, 47, pl. of סָּנָיוּת.

בּלְּכֶּים Ecc. 5, 11, Hiph. part. of אָם, Gram. § 73, Rem. 10.

תְּבֶּרֶם) m. prop. strings or chords, then a stringed instrument or lyre Ps. 150, 4. See זהַ.

בּנָנְירן, see בְּנָנְרָבִּרן.

7772 Chald. m. number Ezr. 6, 17; r. 122.

קְבְּרָח pr. n. (perh. allotment, r. ) of a place of the Ammonites Judg. 11, 33, whence wheat was brought to Tyre Ez. 27, 17.

תְּבֶּלֶה (w. suf. מִבְּלָה m. possession, property, once Job 15, 29; r. הַלָּבָּ Others take מַּבְּלָם as = מַבְּלָם (for מַבְּלָם) their fold; or = בּלָּבְים (for בַּבְּלָם) of what was theirs, i. e. their possessions.

קְבֶּק (obs.) akin to תְּבֶּק, וּ. q. Arab. مِّنَ, to divide out, allot; hence מְבֵּי, בּיִרִים,

לביי, to keep back, to withhold Gen. 30, 2; w. acc. of thing and יְם or יְּ of pers. Job 22, 7, Ps. 84, 12. — Niph. to be withheld Jer. 3, 3; to keep oneself back, w. יְם and inf. Num. 22, 16.

הַנְעַל m. a bolt Cant. 5, 5; r. נָבֵל m. a bolt or bar, only in Deut. 33, 25; r. נָבֶל

בּיְבְעַם (only pl. מָיְבָשׁרם) m. delicacies, dainty bits, only in Ps. 141, 4; r. בָּבָם.

(only pl. בְּנַבְנְּכְיּם m. cymbal, an instrument of music used in the Temple, named from its being shaken or rattled (cf. σεῖστρον, a sort of rattle or cymbal from σείω to shake), only in 2 Sam. 6, 5; r. בַּיִּג

קיקיה (only pl. מְנַקּיה f. sacrificial dish, libation-bowl Ex. 25, 29; r. קח II.

בּינְקָת Gen. 24, 59 w. suf. בְּינְקָת, see בְּינְקָת.

מְנוֹרָת see בְּנֹרָה.

קרנטוד pr. n. m. (causing to forget, r. יייי די 1) 1) a son of Joseph Gen. 48, 1; patr. יייי Manassite Deut. 4, 43. 2) a king of Judah, B.C. 699—644 2 K. 21, 1.

קיָת (for הַיָּגִיה, c. הְיָּאְ w. — firm, pl. מְיָנְהוֹח Neh. 12, 44, הְיָרִוֹח Neh. 13, 10) f. a part or portion 2 Ch. 31, 4; היָה הִייִּם the jackals' portion, i. e. unburied corpses Ps. 63, 11; היָם דֹּיְם לִים the portion of their cup, i. e. what is given them to drink or enjoy as their portion in life Ps. 11, 6 (cf. בַּיִרְבָּיִם Ps. 16, 5); ר. הַיִּבָים Ps. 16, 5); ר. הַיִּבָים Ps. 16, 5); ר. הַיִּבָים Ps. 16, 5);

DP m. a pining or afflicted one, only in Job 6, 14; r. סַסְטִ I.

בּסְבֵּי (w. suf. יִבְּסִבְּי, pl. רִּיבְּיסִ, c. בְּיסִבְּי) m. 1) a circle of persons sitting in company Cant. 1, 12. 2) adv. round about 1 K. 6, 29, also in pl. רִיבְּיסִבְּי Job 37, 12; but pl. c. יְבָּסִבְּי as prep. around 2 K. 23, 5; r. בובס.

הַבְּּכְּבְּת m. prop. incloser, hence 1) a locksmith or smith in general 2 K. 24, 14. 2) a prison Ps. 142, 8; r. פָּגָר I.

תְּלְבְּרֹת (w. suf. יְחִיבְּיִם, pl. מְלְבִּיּך r. יְבֶיְיִם l) f. 1) a stronghold, as enclosing Ps. 18, 46. 2) a border or margin Ex. 25, 25. 3) an enclosure or panel, a kind of ornament on the laver-stands 1 K. 7, 28.

תְּפַר m. a foundation, only in 1 K. 7, 9; r. יְסֵר.

מְּקְרְוֹן (w. ה— loc. מְסְהְרוֹן) m. portico, only in Judg. 3, 23; so called from its rows of columns; r. בַּקָר.

רְעָם (Qal obs.) akin to סָּסָם I, סָּאָס, to become fluid, to flow away. — Hiph. (3 pers. pl. דְּמָסִרּ for הַּמָּסִרּ see Gram. § 75, Rem. 17; fut. apoc. Dum Ps. 39, 12) to cause to flow, to dissolve Ps. 147, 18; to wet or soak Ps. 6,7; fig. to make (the heart) melt, as if dessolving w. fear Josh. 14, 8.

rion (c. ron, pl. rion) f. 1) trial, testing of fidelity Deut. 4,34; tempting or proving of God, i. e. murmuring against him Ps. 95, 8; fig. calamity or suffering, whereby God puts men to the test Job 9, 23. 2) pr. n. (a proving or testing) of a place in the desert Ex. 17, 7; r. ron.

רַסְבְּל (c. רַּבְּיִי) f. prop. measure or proportion, when construed w. a following noun, by measure or quota of, e. g. רְבִין רְבָּיִין רְבָּיִים according to the measure of the free gift of thy hand, i. e. as thy hand is able to give, only in Deut. 16, 10; r. ססס II.

הוֹטְטְיֵם m. a covering or veil Ex. 34, 33; r. הוָסָ.

הרובים f. a thorn-hedge, only in Mic. 7, 4; r. היה II = היה וו

no m. a keeping back or warding off, only in 2 K. 11, 6; r. no.

זְרֶכְּיִם m. prop. a going about, then traffic or trade 1 K. 10, 15; r. דְּסָרָת I.

קָּבֶּהְ Judg. 3, 24 for מְּבֶהְ part. Hiph. of בְּּבָּר; cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 9.

akin to 112 (which see), to mix or mingle Ps. 102, 10; esp. to spice wine Prov. 9, 2; fig. to infuse or instil Is. 19, 14; hence

mixed or spiced wine Ps. 75, 9.

্ট্ট্ট্ (c. নৃত্ w. — firm; r. নৃত্ I) m. a covering 2 Sam. 17, 19; esp. the veil or curtain at the entrance to the tabernacle Ex. 26, 36; fully নৃত্যু দুট্ট the veil-partition Ex. 35, 12.

13, r. 350 I.

וֹכְּכְּבְּ I f. a covering Is. 25, 7; 28, 20; r. נְסָרָ II.

קרבים II (c. רְבַּפְיֵם w. — firm; pl. w. suf. בּרְבָּפְים f. prop. a pouring out, hence 1) fusion of metal, בְּבָּל הַיִּבְּים a calf of fusion, i. e. a molten calf Ex. 32, 4; esp. a molten image Judg. 17, 3. 2) a libation, hence a truce or league, ratified w. libations Is. 30, 1 (cf. σπονδή); r. בָּבָי I.

مَدِّرَ إِلَّ m. a poor or needy one Ecc. 4, 13 (cf. Syr. مُحَسَّمَةُ, Arab. مُحَسَّمَةُ); r. 130 III.

מְכְּנְכוֹת (only pl. f.) storehouses, magazines Ex. 1, 11; prob. for מְכְנְסוֹת from r. בין to collect.

וֹתְבְּבֶּעְתְ f. poverty, neediness, only in Deut. 8, 9; r. סְבָּנוֹ III.

רַכְּבֶּׁ f. the thread or warp in weaving Judg. 16, 13; r. יַּבָּ II.

TOOM (c. nhon; pl. nhon) f. 1) a raised way, highway, public road Judg. 20, 31; phin high the highways are in their heart i. e. they fondly think of the roads leading to Jerusalem Ps. 84, 6; a way or course in general Joel 2, 8; fig. course of life Prov. 16, 17. 2) i. q. pho, stairs or staircase, Sept. ἀνάβασις 2 Ch. 9, 11; r. ho I.

בְּלְכְלְּלְּלְ m. a raised road, highway, only in Is. 35, 8; r. סַלֵּל I.

קבְּרִים (only in pl. מַּסְמְרִים Is. 41, 7, מַסְמְרִים 1 Ch. 22, 3) m. i. q. Arab. מַמַר , a nail; r. בַּמַב,

קבְּבְרוֹת (only pl. מַסְבְּרוֹת 10, 4, היקבּה 2 Ch. 3, 9) f. i. q. בְּסְבָּרוֹת a nail Ecc. 12, 11, where some texts have היקבים w. ש for o; r. בְּסָבָּר

T (inf. c. סֹבְּיִם) akin to רֹבְיִם, מַבְּיִם, מַבְּיִם, מַבְּים, מַבְים, מַבְּים, מַבְיבָּים, מַבְּיבּם, מַבְּים, מַבְים, מַבְּים, מַבְ

DD ב II (obs.) to cut up, divide, hence to measure or apportion; hence סַם, הַּסָם. — Prob. akin to בַּיק, Sans. mash, L. meto, G. messen, E. mete.

אָפֶּלְ m. 1) r. מָסָל a stone-quarry, hence אָבֶן שְׁלְּטָח מָשְׁלָּ whole (unhewn) quarry-stones (Gram. § 114, 1, Rem.), only in 1 K. 6, 7. 2) r. אָבָּיָם I, a dart, arrow, only in Job 41, 18; i. q. Arab.

TOA (pl. c. מַסְבֶּר, w. suf. יְסְבֶּר, m. a breaking up, departure, journeying, either of one Deut. 10, 11, or of many Num. 10, 2; pl. Ex. 40, 36; also a station, starting-place Ex. 17, 1; r. בַּסָב.

기가 m. a support, a balustrade, prob. on staircase, only in 1 K. 10, 12; r. 그것.

קְּמְּבֶּר. בְּסְמָּדְ, w. suf. מְסְמָּדְ. Ps. 30, 12) m. prop. a smiting on the breast, hence wailing or lamentation Gen. 50, 10; r. בַּסָבָּר.

พาธิอุว m. fodder Gen. 24, 25; r. พอฺจฺ.

מוֹתְבְּטְבְּיִ (only pl.) f. cushions, mattrasses Ez. 13, 18; r. מוֹנָי II.

កាក្តាក្តាក្តា f. i. q. កាក្តាក្ត , scurf or scab Lev. 13, 6; r. កាត្ត II.

קבר (כ. השַּהָה; ר. הַבָּה) m. 1) number Num. 1, 2; הְּהָהְ without number Gen. 41, 49. 2) fewness or numerableness, hence היים היים men of number, i. e. who can be easily numbered, a few men Gen. 34, 30. 3) a recounting or telling Judg. 7, 15. 4) pr. n. m. (number) Ezr. 2, 2, also

רְבֶּים (בּוּסְר m. admonition, instruction Job 33, 16; r. יָסָר.

רָכֶּרֶת (for מַאָּסֶרֶת) f. a band or bond, only in Ez. 20, 37; r. אָסָר.

חוֹת m. a hiding-place, refuge, only in Is. 4, 6; r. סְחֵר ה

דְּרָכְּיִלְ (pl. w. suf. מְסְתְרָרוּ) m. a hiding-place Hab. 3, 14; a lair, den Ps. 17, 12; pl. hidden (i. e. private) places Jer. 13, 17; בְּטְבֵּרֵר בִּסְתָּרִם treasures of hidden places, i. e. stowed away Is. 45, 3; r. בַּסָ

רהרים m. a hiding, averting of the face, perh. in Is. 53, 3, but see Hiph. of r. רחב.

לְּבֶּרֹי (only pl. מְצִּרֹם, c. יְבֶים, w. suf. יְבֶּים, r. יִבְים, m. 1) the bowels, intestines 2 Sam. 20, 10. 2) the stomach Job 20, 14. 3) the womb Gen. 25, 23. 4) the lower belly in males, as seat of generative power; hence אַבְּיִי to come forth from the bowels of, i. e. to be begotten by 2 Sam. 7, 12; fig. the immost part, as seat of emotion Is. 16, 11. 5) the belly, externally Cant. 5, 14; see וועם.

בּקרי Chald. (only pl. w. suf. מְּבְּוֹרָהְיּ)
m. the belly Dan. 2, 32.

קּרְבֶּר m. work, only in Job 34, 25; r. בָּרִי.

בּילְבֶּר Chald. (only pl. w. suf. מַעְבָּרוֹהִי Only pl. w. suf. יוֹרָעָבָּר מַיִּבְּרוֹהִי m. work Dan. 4, 34.

ימיבה m. thickness, only in בּקבה אָרְטָּה dense or heavy soil 1 K. 7,46; r. בָּרָח

m. 1) a passing over, every pass of the appointed rod, i. e. each stroke is. 30, 32. 2) a ford Gen. 32, 23. 3) a mountain-pass, a gorge 1 Sam. 13, 23; r. בָּבָר.

(pl. בְּלֶבֶּרָה f. 1) a ford Is. 16, 2. 2) a mountain-pass or gorge Is. 10, 29; r. בָּבָר.

(only pl. מְעָבֶּרָת (only pl. מְעָבֶּרָת f. 1) a ford Josh. 2, 7. 2) a mountain-pass or gorge 1 Sam. 14, 4.

(פְּנְעָלֶדְ (pl. c. בְּיַעָלֶדְ, w. suf. בְּיַעָלֶדְ (m. 1) a track or rut Ps. 65, 12; a way in general Ps. 140, 6; fig. course, conduct, way of life Ps. 23, 3. 2) i. q. בְּעָלֶדְ (wayon-barricade 1 Sam. 26, 5; r. בַּעָלָדְ

רקבלים (pl. w. suf. בְּעַבּלִיתְרָ Ps. 17, 5) f. 1) a way or track Prov. 2, 18; fig. course or conduct Is. 59, 8. 2) wagon - barricade, denom. from שֵבָּלִי wagon 1 Sam. 17, 20; r. בַּעַבָּלִית

מער Deut. 31, 10, see מיער

קיבר pr. n. m. (adorned, r. אָנָדְר II) Ezr. 10, 34. pr. n. m. (ornament of Fr.) Neh. 12, 5.

or dainties Gen. 49, 20; delights, ecstasies Prov. 29, 17; ר. יְשֵׁרָ.

ו (מְעֵרְבֶּוֹי I (only pl. מְעֵרְבִּוֹי f. pleasures, as adv. with pleasure, cheerfully, only in 1 Sam. 15, 32; r. זְבָּי,

ו בּיצֵדנּה ( (מְצֵדְנּה II (only pl. בְּיצֶדנָּה toands or fetters Job 38, 31; r. צָדָן for עָבָר.

m. a weeding-hook, hoe, only in Is. 7, 25; r. יבָּיבָּי.

ליים (obs.) prob. akin to איני to curve or twist (in convolution); hence איני and

(only pl. suf. סְעוֹתְיר, f. i. q. פַּע, bowels, only fig. of the sea, as producing abundance of fishes, only in Is. 48, 19; r. יַּבָּעָה.

תיקית, a cake 1 K. 17, 12; לקבר מְעוֹג cake-wits or mockers, i. e. guests who jest or flatter to please their host, parasites (παράστιοι) Ps. 35, 16; r. מיג.

קרעוֹף: pr. n. m. (perh. oppressed, r. בְּיָבֶיי 1 Sam. 27, 2.

m. i. q. איד, collect. sucklings or children, only in Is. 3, 12; r. בול ביל

קללוֹן (r. קללוֹן II; pl. מְעוּנִים 2 Ch. 26, 7) m. 1) a dwelling Zeph. 3, 7;

habitation of God Ps. 26, 8; a lair or den of wild beasts Nah. 2, 12; as adv. at home 1 Sam. 2, 29, 32. 2) abode, asylum or house Ps. 90, 1. 3) pr. n. (habitation) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 55, near a desert 1 Sam. 23, 24. 4) pr. n. (asylum) of an Arabian people Judg. 10, 12. 5) pr. n. m. (dwelling) 1 Ch. 2, 45.

בֵּית מְעוֹן , בַּצֵל מְעוֹן seo בְּלֹעוֹן, בֵּית בַּצֵל מְעוֹן.

קיערן pr. n. (asylum) a city near Petra, whence gentil. pl. קיעויים Maonites 1 Ch. 4, 41 (Q'ri), also Ezr. 2, 50.

לידות or המצון f. i. q. איד, a dwelling Jer. 21, 13; habitation of God Ps. 76, 3; an asylum, refuge Deut. 33, 27; a lair or den, of wild beasts Ps. 104, 22; r. איד II.

מעון see בועונים.

קדורתי pr. n. m. (my dwellings, r. עורתי II) i Ch. 4, 14.

ק'דק' m. darkness, obscurity, only in Is. 8, 22; r. אווו.

(only pl. מְעוֹרָהם) m. nakedness or pudenda, only in Hab. 2, 15; r. צור IV.

בּצָה, see בַּערת.

זֶעד, see זְבָּעד,

קידה בעורה בעורה בעורה (בעורה decision of הי, r. הייט) Neh. 10, 9, 1 Ch. 24, 18.

לבְּבְּיָּהְ her fortresses, only in Is. 23, 11, for בְּצְבֶּיְהָ w. Dagh. f. turned into ג (כָּוֹבִיהְ for הַנְּיָהְ for בְּצִבְּיִהְ see בְּצִבְּיִהְ.

בילים) perh. akin to בְּילָם, 1) to be slender or thin, then keen or sharp, of a sword; hence בילים. 2) to be small or few Lev. 25, 16; to become few Ps. 107, 39; to grow small, diminish Prov. 13, 11. 3) to be slight or trivial Neh. 9, 32. — Pi. בּיבָים.

i. q. Qal 2, to become few Ecc. 12, 3. - Hiph. המערט 1) to make small, diminish Lev. 25, 16. 2) to accomplish little, in doing something, e. g. המסברט אַכָה דְטַרָח he who did little gathered ten Num. 11, 32; to stint or spare in asking 1 K. 4, 3.

(in p. פְעַט , pl. בְעַנֻט (in p. בְעַנַט subst. absol. little Ps. 37, 16; a few Gen. 47, 9; in c. state ביים אבל a little of food; מְחֵר מְצָט men of fewness, few men Deut. 26, 5, cf. Is. 10, 7. 2) adv. little or a little, of degree Ps. 8, 6, of space 2 Sam. 16, 1, of time Job 24, 24; טַבָט מָבָט *little by* little, by degrees Ex. 23, 30; דְּמְנָעוֹ (interrog.) is it little? i. e. is it not enough? Gen. 30, 15; w. סן Num. 16, 9, w. 5 Josh. 22, 17 of pers. for whom; Ez. 16, 20 was there too little of thy whoredoms? 3) adj. small; pl. בְּמָעָם few Ps. 109, 8; בְּמָעָם like a little, i. e. nearly, almost Gen. 28, 10; שֵׁ מַכְעָם like a little that, i. e. scarcely Cant. 3, 4, shortly Ps. 81, 15; suddenly Ps. 2, 12; what a little! a very little Prov. 10, 20; very few Ps. 105, 12; of space, a very little 2 Sam. 19, 37; in appos. as adj. very small Is. 1, 9; r. נענט.

adj. m., מעשה f. slender or thin, then keen or sharp Ez. 21, 20; r. טַיָּטָ.

m. a covering or mantle, only in Is. 61, 3; r. כנה I.

f. a cloak, mantle Is. 3, 22; r. קಲ್ತಫ.

m. i. q. קר, a heap or ruin, only in Is. 17, 1; the form seems to be a paronomasia or play on the preceding מַעִיר; r. בֶּוָח.

アプロpr. n. m. (prob. compassionate, from zg, cf. σπλαγχνιζόμενος) Neh. 12, 36.

m. a covering, מְבִילִם (pl. בְּצִיל upper garment or mantle worn by women 2 Sam. 13, 18, the upper ranks 1 Sam. 18, 4, and the priests 1 Sam. 15, 27; r. מעל II.

מע see בתנים.

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in סערנים K'thibh for סערנים 1 Ch. 4, 41; see זערן.

(c. מַצְרָן, poet. c. מַצְרָן Ps. 114, 8, w. suf. מָבֶּינוּ Hos. 13, 15; pl. מַערָנִים, c. מַערָנִים; also pl. מַערָנִים, c. מברנות) m. 1) a place of springs or fountains Ps. 84, 7, formed from 77 w. the formative o (see on this letter p. 329). 2) i. q. ערן, a fountain or spring Gen. 7, 11; fig. source or supply Ps. 87, 7.

עלקה to press, part. pass. מְּלַכָּהָ pressed (i.e. fixed) in the ground, of a spear 1 Sam. 26, 7; ਜ਼ਬੜ pressed or bruised, of a man emasculated by bruising the testicles Lev. 22, 24. -Pu. to be pressed Ezr. 23, 3. Hence and מַעוֹהָ

ו בּעַבֶּבוּ וֹ pr. n. (perh. depression or low-land) of a city at the foot of Hermon 2 Sam. 10, 6; hence low-land Syria (cf. Koily) Συρία) 1 Ch. 19, 6; gentil. n. דֶבֶהָר Maachathite Deut. 3, 14. 2) pr. n. m. (perh. depressed) 1 K. 2, 39. 3) pr. n. f. 1 K. 15, 2; r. קַדָּקָ.

pr. n. i. q. מַעַבֶּק Josh. 13, 13.

יָמְעָל (fut. יְמְעָל Prov. 16, 10, but יְמְעל Lev. 5, 15) prob. akin to קל, זכלה, to cover, hence בל, fig. to act covertly or treacherously Prov. 16, 10; w. 2 of pers. against whom Deut. 32, 51, often fully בְּלַלְ מָדֵל בָּ to plot treachery against 1 Ch. 10, 13; w. I of thing or means Josh. 7, 1; hence מַערל and

I (w. suf. יוֹשְׁבֶּל m. faithlessness or treachery Job 21, 34; w. אָ of pers. against whom Josh. 22, 22; also as cogn. acc. w. אָבָיָם Ez. 17, 20.

עַלָּל r. קָלָה; prop. בֶּעַל װ (for בֶּעָל; r. נֶּלֶה; what is above, the upper part, but in use only as adv. above, only in composition as 1) מָמֵבל from above Is. 45, 8, above Deut. 5, 8, ל prop. from over as to, hence over above or upon Gen. 22, 9; over Dan. 12, 6. 2) w. 17loc. מַבְּלָח ,upwards 1 Sam. 9, 2 מַבְלָח מַלְהַה higher and higher Deut. 28, 43; of time, above or over Ex. 30, 14, onward or forward 1 Sam. 16, 13. 3) לבילה upwards, opp. to לבילה Ex. 25, 20, הַפָּה לְבֵּיכָלָה to turn right over Judg. 7, 13, הְבֶּבֶלָה לְמֵדְלָה upwards upwards, i. e. ever higher Ez. 41, 7; of time, above or over 1 Ch. 23, 27; w. subst. over Ezr. 9, 6; לְמֶדֶלָהוֹ מָן over 1 Ch. 29, 3; פר לְמֵיּלָה even to the highest, excessively 2 Ch. 16, 12. 4) מָלְמֵיּלָה prop. from above upwards, i. e. *upwards* Gen. 7, 20; נַחַן עַל to place on upon the top Ex. 25, 21.

בּקְלֵּל Chald. (only pl. c. בְּקָלֵּל m. prop. the goings in, i. e. setting of the sun Dan. 6, 15; r. בַּלָל

לבעל from above, see אבעל.

(for מַצְלָה) m. a raising, lifting up of the hands, only in Neh. 8, 6; r. מַלָּה

 i. e. pilgrim-song, prob. sung by the devout on their way to worship at Jerusalem (see ללוי in Ps. 122, 4); see title of Psalms 120—134.

קרבים (c. בְּלֵלִה, w. suf. בְּלֵלְה, of Ez. 40, 31 its ascent, Gram. § 93, 9, Rem.) m. 1) an ascent Neh. 12, 37. 2) an acclivity or cliff Josh. 10, 10. 3) elevation or platform Neh. 9, 4. 4) in many pr. n. as בְּלֵה בִּי (clive-slope) 2 Sam. 15, 30; בְּלֵה בִי (fower cliff) Josh. 15, 7; בְּלַה בָּל (fower cliff) 2 Ch. 20, 16; בְּלֶה בָּל (scorpionrise) Num. 34, 4, בְּלָה (sun-cliff) Judg. 8, 13; ר. בַּלָּה.

בַּעַלִיל Zech. 1, 4 in K'thibh i. q. בַּעַלִיל בַּעַלִיל.

עַבְּלֵלֶּדְם (only pl. בַּעַבְּלֵּדְהַם, c. בַּעַבְּלֵּדְהַדְּ w. suf, מְצַבְּלֶדְהַם m. works or deeds of God Ps. 77, 12, of men Hos. 12, 3. Zech. 1, 4 in Q'ri but מַבְּלִּדְם in K'thibh; מַבְּלִּדְם to make one's actions good, i. e. to do right Jer. 35, 15, contrary to 'מַב בַּי to do ill Mic. 3, 4; r. בַּיְלֵבְּם L.

יגם see בּגעם.

m. station or post Is. 22, 19; r. צְּמֵר I.

ΤζΥΊ, m. a standing-place or footing, only in Ps. 69, 3, Sept. ὑπόστασις; r. του Ι.

קבֶן מַנְטְסָה f. a burden; אֶבֶן מַנְטְסָה a burden-stone, a heavy stone for gymnastic exercise in lifting, only in Zech. 12, 3; r. מָבָיָר.

אַכְּבָּרְ (only pl. מֵעְמַקּדם) m. depths of the sea Is. 51, 10; r. בְּיָבָרָ

נְלְמַבֶּוֹךְ, (for מֵבְנֵה, r. מְבֵּנִה, i, only w. לְּמַבְּוֹךְ, שׁבְּנֵה אָ גָּנָה וֹי, לְמַבְּנִה בָּי, w. suf. לְמַבְּנְהְ הַּנְּבְּּה לְמַבְּנְהְ m. perh. prop. answer or proposal, then object or aim; used only as a particle, 1) prep. for the cause or motive, because of, בַּבְּיִן

ישיי because of his name Ps. 23, 3; for the sake of 1 K. 8, 41; w. inf. of purpose in order that, Jer. 44, 8 בְּשֵׁים (Sept. Iva γένησθε) in order to your becoming. 2) conj. w. inf. בְּשֵׁים in order that the Ethernal may bring Gen. 18, 19; w. fut. בַּשִׁיִּדְיֹנִי in order that they may believe Ex. 4, 5; בַּשֵׁיִן בַּשׁׁיִי so that, w. fut. Josh. 3, 4; בֹּשֵׁיִן לֹא so that not, lest Ps. 125, 3.

בְּעְלָהְהְ (pl. מְעָנִית Ps. 129, 3 in K'thibh) f. a furrow 1 Sam. 14, 14; r. תַּנְה II.

m. 1) answer or reply Prov. 15, 1; refutation Job 32, 3. 2) purpose or object Prov. 16, 4; r. א בּלְבָּוֹה I.

קינה see בְּעֹנָה.

הַעְּנֵית f. a furrow Ps. 129, 3 in Q'ri; see מָצָני.

(obs.) perh. i. q. Arab. مُعْضِ, to be angry; perh. hence

ער און pr. n. m. (anger) 1 Ch. 2, 27. וויין pr. pr. n. m. (anger) 1 Ch. 2, 27. f. pain or sorrow Is. 50, 11; r. באַבָּיר.

יבער m. an axe or adz Is. 44, 12; r. זְצָיַר.

ית m. restraint or hindrance 1 Sam. 14, 6; r. אַנָּי

m. restraint or control Prov. 25, 28; r. אַטָּלָּי

m. a ledge or parapet round the flat roof of an oriental house, only in Deut. 22, 8; r. בּּקָבָה.

עקשים (only pl. בּעַקשׁים m. crooked ways or places, opp. to מישור ב. 42, 16; r. שבָּיַב.

קברה (for בַּעַרָה; r. קברָה; l) m. 1) nakedness, hence privy part Nah. 3, 5. 2) empty space, hence בַּבְיַר אִיש according to the room of each 1 K. 7, 36.

מתקבים (pl. בַּנְרָבִים) m. 1) exchange of wares, hence barter Ez. 27, 9. 2) wares, as objects of barter Ez. 27, 27; pl. v. 33. 3) market or mart, as the place of barter Ez. 27, 19; r.

TYPE II m. the occident or west, the place of sunset, opp. to הווים Is. 43, 5; w. היים loc. הביבים westward 1 Ch. 26, 30, w. היים on the west of 2 Ch. 32, 30; r. בין II.

ה לבקר f. the west, only in Is. 45, 6; r. ערב II.

קּלֶרָה, (c. מְצָרַח, pl. מְלֶרָה, w. firm) f. i. q. Arab. מָּלָה, a care or cavern Gen. 19, 30; r. דר I.

(c. בְּשֵׁרָה) m. prob. a clearing, i. e. a naked or clear spot or plain, only in Judg. 20, 33; r. עָּיָה I.

17, 23 (in K'thibh) perh. open spaces (about a camp), but Q'ri מַבְּרָכֹיה is perh. better, according to the ancient interpreters.

עררץ m. causer of terror, autinspirer, of God Is. 8, 13; r. אין I.

(only pl. c. מְצָרֶבֶּרְ m. arrangements or orderings, preparations Prov. 16, 1; r. בון.

order Ex. 39, 37. 2) esp. a row or pile of wood Judg. 6, 26. 3) an array or line of soldiers ready for battle 1 Sam. 4, 2; r. 375.

רבערים (pl. חוֹבְעָיבָה, c. חוֹבְעָרָה) f.

1) a row or pile of loaves, hence רבערים ביים ביים the array-bread Neb 10, 34, בווים ביים array or row of bread 2 Ch. 13, 11, i. q. ביים ביים דוֹבְּיִר בּיִר the shew-bread; hence רביים ביים the table of shew-bread 2 Ch. 29, 18.

2) pl. ranks of an army ready for battle 1 Sam. 17, 8; r. דְבָיבָ.

(only pl. מַצְרַפּרם) m. nudities, concr. naked persons, only in 2 Ch. 28, 15; r. דָבָרם I.

ליקיבו f. terror, then a crash, as striking terror, only in Is. 10, 33; r. יְדָשָׁ I.

pr. n. (a bare spot, r. דֶּרָה I) of a place in Judah Josh. 15, 59.

איניים (c. רושָשָה, w. suf. מְצְשֵׁרּה sing. Ps. 45, 2 but pl. Ecc. 2, 4, see Gram. § 93, 9, Rem.; pl. מְצְשֵׁר m. 1) a doing or performing 1 Ch. 23, 28; רושָבָים the working-days, opp. to the sabbaths Ez. 46, 1. 2) deed or action Gen. 44, 15. 3) a work or production Ps. 19, 2; hence רושָבים net-work Ex. 27, 4; an effect or result Is. 32, 17. 4) work, i. e. property as the result and sphere of labour Is. 26, 12; so of fruits Ex. 23, 16, of cattle 1 Sam. 25, 2; r. רושָהַ I.

ירְעָשׁי pr. n. m. (perh. my work) 1 Ch. 9, 12.

ירה, בְּעֲשֵׁיְדוֹ, pr. n. m. (work of בּיִי) Jer. 21, 1 Ch. 15, 18.

Pressions or exactions, only in Prov. 28, 16; r. בְּשָׁבָּים

עניין (c. רשַבְייַ Num. 18, 24, also רְּיִבְּיִי Lev. 27, 30, w. suf. רשִבְּיי pl. ישִבְּיי Neh. 12, 44, w. suf. רשִבְּי Num. 18, 28) m. denom. of רשִיי ten, hence a tenth or a tithe Lev. 27, 30; ישִבְּי רשִיי the tithe f the Neh. 10, 39; ישִיי tithe-year, every third year, in which the tithes were applied to home or family uses Deut. 26, 12.

TD pr. n. (i. q. η) = η) η, Copt. dwelling of Phtah or Vulcan) of a city in Egypt, called Μέμφις by the Greeks Hos. 9, 6; its ruins still exist on the west bank of the Nile; see η).

فعددشد see خرفاري

בּיבָּבְ m. 1) aggressor or foe Job 36, 32. 2) intercessor or mediator Is. 59, 16; see r. בַּנָב

אַבְּיִבְּיִי m. attack, then object of attack, a mark or butt, only in Job 7, 20; r. אַבָּיָּ.

ה m. a breathing out, the expiring of life, only in Job 11, 20; r. בָּיָם

a forge, only in Jer. 6, 29; r. 12.

אר בְּעָבְּיה pr. n. m. (perh. for בְּעָבְּיה בְּעָוֹת cor destroyer of shame or dols, r. רְעָבָּיה 2 Sam. 4, 4; 21, 8.

קיביתים pr. n. m. (perh. for מְּבִּיתִּים flights i. e. of time or life, r. (פרק Gen. 46, 21.

עְבֶּיץ m. i. q. מָמֵץ, a maul or war-club, only in Prov. 25, 18; r. שָּבָּי.

שׁבְּׁבֹּ m. 1) a falling, i. e. the refuse or chaff, as allowed to fall Am. 8, 6. 2) a flap, as hanging down or loose Job 41, 15; r. בַּבָּע I.

רוב (only pl. c. מְּלְאוֹת) f. wonders, miracles, only in Job 37, 16; r. אָשָׁהָ.

in 2 Ch. 35, 12; r. לְּבָּלֵה I.

הלְבֶּעְלֵ f. a falling, hence ruins, only in Is. 17, 1; r. נְּמָל I.

ה f. a ruin or overthrow Is. 23, 13; r. אָנָי I.

D m. place of refuge, only in Ps. 55, 9; r. בּלָפּ

הְבְּלֵבְא f. terror, then an idol, as an object of fear 1 K. 15, 13; r. פָּלִץ

י תְּבְּלְשׁוֹ m. poising or balancing, of the clouds, only in Job 37, 16; r. שֵׁלָם i. q. שַּלְם: but perh. i. q. בַּבְּישׁ: but perh. i. q. בּבְּישׁ: cxpanding or sailing, of the clouds.

(w. suf. ਜਿਸੇਗੁ) f. prop. a falling, then 1) ruin, of a man Prov. 29, 16, of a kingdom Ez. 26, 15.

2) a trunk of a fallen tree Ez. 31, 13. 3) a corpse or carcase (cf. πτῶμα, L. cadaver) Judg. 14, 8; r. Φρ. I.

לבְּבֶל m. work, only in Prov. 8, 22; r. בּבּל.

לְבְּלְרָהְ (only pl. c. מְּמְצְלָהְה (t. works Ps. 46, 9.

מֵימַנֵית see בַּבְּעָת.

עָבֶּלְ הַ m. a smashing or crashing; אָבֶלְ בַּמָּץ a smashing-tool, a sort of maul, only in Ez. 9, 2; r. אָבָּיָרָ.

기타고 m. a maul or club, only in Jer. 51, 20; r. 기타.

TPET m. 1) a mustering, a census 2 Sam. 24, 9. 2) a charge or mandate 2 Ch. 31, 13. 3) an appointed place or rendezvous Ez. 43, 21. 4) pr. n. (place of muster) of a gate of Jerusalem Neh. 3, 31; r. TPE.

y m. a haven or inlet of the sea Judg. 5, 17; r. y 5.

רְּחֲכְּיִבְּ f. the neck 1 Sam. 4, 18; r. בְּיִבְּיִה.

m. a spreading out, expansion Job 36, 29; r. יים II.

নিট্টাইন f. the crutch or fork, the part where the legs branch out, the buttocks 1 Ch. 19, 4; r. সম্ভূ.

ក្រាម៉ាណ៍. a key Judg. 3, 25; r. កាក្. កាកុម៉ាណ៍ (c. កាក្ខេតុ) m. opening of the lips Prov. 8, 6; r. កាក្.

וְקְבָּאָ m. the sill or threshhold 1 Sam. 5, 4; r. יְהַבָּּ

עם, see ימין.

11, 11; fut. אַבְּקָר, inf. אַבְּק, w. suf. אַבְּק, הַבְּאַבָּק Gen. 32, 20, for הַבְּאַבָּק; part. m. אַבָּק, הַבָּאַבָּק Cant. 8, 10) prop. to reach to or arrive at, as in Aram. אַבָּק, בְּאַבּ, hence to be at hand 2 Sam. 18, 22; to come to something,

w. In Job 11, 7; to acquire or get, w. acc. Gen. 26, 12; fig. to suffice, w. of pers. Num. 11, 22; to come upon or meet with some one Gen. 38, 20; to find (cf. L. invenio, E. to come upon = to find) Gen. 36, 24; to find out, w. ? Ps. 21,9; to befall or happen to Ex. 18,8.— Niph. נְמָצָאִרם (part. pl. נָמָצָאִרם) to be met with or found Jer. 15, 16; to be acquired Deut. 21, 17; to be found out or detected Ex. 22, 1; to be found, i. e. to exist, be present Gen. 19, 15. - Hiph. (1 sing. perf. w. suf. הְּמָצֵרּתֶהְ 2 Sam. 3, 8) to make come to, w. דָבָ to deliver up to Zech. 11, 6; to present, w. 5x to Lev. 9, 12; to allot to any one Job 34, 11.

מיצא see אַצַוֹא.

্রামুর্থ Gen. 32, 20 for চনুমুফু your finding, inf. Qal of মহুত্

그렇고 (c. 그렇고) m. a stand or place Josh. 4, 3; a military post or garrison 1 Sam. 13, 23; appointment or office Is. 22, 19; r. 그렇고.

m. a station or post of troops is. 29, 3, Judg. 9, 6; r. 33.

コスジュ f. a military post, only in 1 Sam. 14, 12; r. ユジ.

הַבְּצֶּיֹם f. a garrison, only in Zech. 9, 8; r. יַּצָּיָם.

רֹבְצֵים (c. רְבִינֵה, pl. רְבִינֵה, c. רְיִבְּיבִים) f. prop. something set up, hence 1) a pillar or column Gen. 28, 18. 2) a statue, idol-image 2 K. 3, 2; r. בַּצַבָּ

pr. n. (perh. muster-place of אָרָאָ) of a place 1 Ch. 11, 47.

**ロスジ** f. 1) i. q. ロス a monument Gen. 35, 14. 2) stump of a tree Is. 6, 13; r. コジ.

m. i. q. Chald. אַדְּדְצָּיְם, Arab. (cf. Magáða, Josephi Bell. Jud. 7. 8. 2), a mountain fastness, a stronghold 1 Ch. 11, 7; r. אביד II.

רַבְּיָרוֹת (only pl. אָבְירוֹת) f. strong-

holds or munitions, on hills or rocks
Is. 33, 16; r. 77% II.

ימצינה see הָּצְנָרה. מצינה פפר, בְּצִלְרָה.

(fut. apoc. וְיֵבֶשְׁי) i. q. Syr. אָבֶּי, akin to חִינָה, צְאָה, to suck or drink out, drain Is. 51, 17; to press or wring out moisture, w. אָבָ Judg. 6, 38. — Niph. to be drunk out, drained Ps. 73, 10; to be pressed out Lev. 1, 15.

TYP I (pl. 內實項 Gen. 19, 3) f. prop. a sucking, fig. something sweet or unsoured; hence unleavened bread Lev. 2, 5; 內實項 內賣可 a cake of unleavened bread Num. 6, 19; pl. in apposition (Gram. § 113) unleavened cakes Num. 6, 15, cf. 內實內 內國 Ex. 12, 39; 內國項 如 the feast of unleavened bread, i. e. passover Ex. 23, 15; 內國項 id. (cf. tà 為以內 Mark 14, 1) Ex. 12, 17; r. 內國內

기호기 II f. contention or quarrel Is. 58, 4; r. 기호.

קבא pr. n. (= אָצָה source, r. אָנָא) a place in Benjamin Josh. 18, 26.

לבְּדְּלֶּךְהְ f. neighing of horses Jer. 8, 16; r. בָּרֵאָ.

יובים (pl. מְבְּיִדִים m. 1) r. איד II, a hill-fortress or citadel Ecc. 9, 14.
2) r. איב I i. q. Syr. בייב, Arab.

a net for hunting Ecc. 7, 26;
fig. profit or gain Prov. 12, 12.

קיצידין (w. suf. יְיצִידִּין) m. a net Job 19, 6; r. אַדּג I.

וֹתְצְבֶּי הַ 1 (1 ) ר. אדר I, a net for fishing Ecc. 9, 12. 2) a high fortress Is. 29, 7; pl. בילוים Ez. 19, 9; r. אין II.

(c. רְּיִצְיֹם, also בְּיִצְיֹם, Ez. 13, 21 (c. רְיִצְיִם, f. 1) i. q. יִצְיִם, מּנִים, מּגְּיִם, a high fortress or stronghold Job 39,

28; ברה מצרות a place of munitions i. e. a castle Ps. 31, 3. 2) r. אד I, a hunter's net Ps. 66, 11; fig. capture, prey Ez. 13, 21.

יתואה (pl. הואה, once הואה Neh. 9, 14) f. a commandment, injunction, either human Est. 3, 3, or divine Deut. 17, 20, בלוים the charge of the Levites Neh. 13, 5; r. הוא.

אבולים f. a depth or deep of water Ex. 15, 5; pl. fig. distresses Ps. 88, 7; r. ביל אוני.

הַלְּבְּעָה f. depth or abyss Jon. 2, 4 i. q. הַּנְאַנ ; r. בּאַנ ; ר. בּאַנ ; r. בּאַנ ; רַיבּאַנ ; r. בּאַנ ייבּיי ; רַיבּאָיי ; רבּיבָּאָי ; r. בּאַנ

Piri m. straitness or distress Deut. 28, 53, 1 Sam. 22, 2; r. Pir I.

P (pl. c. 구호구) m. a column or pillar, of cast metal 1 Sam. 2, 8; fig. a cliff or peak, so named for its pillar-like appearance 1 Sam. 14, 5; r. PIX II.

קלבור f. straitness or distress Job 15, 24; pl. Ps. 25, 17; r. אור I.

I (w. suf. in p. קְּצֵּינְהָ Ez. 4, 8) m. 1) pressure or distress Deut. 28, 53. 2) a siege Zech. 12, 2; אִיבּ קְיבָּינְהְ prop. to enter into the siege, i. e. to become invested or blockaded, of a city 2 K. 24, 10. 3) mound or circumvallation of besiegers Deut. 20, 20. 4) a fortification in general Hab. 2, 1, Ps. 31, 22; r. אַבּ I.

קברות II pr. n. (i. q. Arab. בְּבְּרֹּהְ, perh. fortified, r. אוד I) of Egypt, hence יארר יארי streams of Egypt, i. e. the branches of the Nile forming the Delta Is. 19, 6; see

নাইটু f. i. q. নাইটু quarrel or strife, নাইটু men of thy contention, i. e. contending w. thee Is. 41, 12; r. নাইটু.

(obs.) akin to mix, Syr. 5, to shine, to be conspicuous;

ראבים (w. suf. יחָבְים, pl. c. רוֹחְבְּים Ez. 9, 4) m. the front or forehead 1 Sam. 17, 49; רְבְים firm of front i. e. bold faced, impudent Ez. 3, 7; רוֹים לוֹים thy brow is copper or bronze, i. e. thou art brazen faced or. shameless Is. 48, 4; ר. רוֹצָים.

(c. הַבְּיֵב) f. prop. a frontlet for the leg or shin, a greave, only in 1 Sam. 17, 6; r. הַצָּים.

בּצְבֶּל m. a shadowing, only in Ez. 31, 3; r. צָּבֶּל H.

קֿצָלְם (only pl. הַצְּלִים) f. bells Zech. 14, 20, used as trappings for horses and camels; r. בָּלֵב I.

ה בּעְבֶּה f. a shade or shady place Zech. 1, 8; r. צָּלָּל II.

קצלְתֹּים (only dual מְצֵלְמָּים; cf. קיצלְקּלִים; f. prop. tinkling, hence cymbal, of two plates Ezr. 3, 10; r. ללצ I.

ከድርጀር f. a turban, tiara, of the high priest Ex. 28, 4, of a king Ez. 21, 31; r. ሞኒኒ

out, only in Is. 28, 20; r. 33.

קצְּדֶי (pl. c. מְצְבֶּיִר Ps. 37, 23) m. a step or walk Prov. 20, 24; בְּיִרְיּהְ בָּיִרְיּהְ Cushites on his steps, i. e. following on his track Dan. 11, 43; r. בַּיִרָּיהַ.

קלילדי (for בְּעִירָה) f. from or of littleness, i. e. very small, only in Dan. 8, 9 בָּבֶּרְתָּח בְּעָבִירָה one horn of small size; r. בַּצָּרָה

hence concr. a little one Gen. 19, 20; of number, a few 2 Ch. 24, 24; of time, a little while Is. 63, 18. 2) pr. n. (perh. little one) of a hill-top, prob. near Hermon Ps. 42, 7; r. TSX.

קרבים pr. n. (always w. article, ווְשְּבְּיבוּת, w.ה— loc. הוְהַבְּיבִּת, the lookout, r. הוְשָבְּינוֹ וֹ וֹ ) of a town in Gilead Judg. 10, 17. 2) a city of Benjamin Judg. 20, 1.

m. 1) a watch-tower Is. 21,8; a look-out, a post of observation in general 2 Ch. 20, 24. 2) pr. n. (look-out) of several places, e. g. in Judah Josh. 15, 38, in Benjamin Josh. 18, 26, in Gilead Judg. 11, 29, in Lebanon Josh. 11, 8, in Moab 1 Sam. 22, 3; r. FRY I.

or treasures, only in Obad. 6; r. 말꾸

רָלֵי, (fut. יְלֵי,) akin to הַּצְי, הוָיָם, Syr. בֹּב, Arab. בֹּר, μύζω, 1) to suck out, only in Is. 66, 11. 2) fig. to be sweet or unleavened, hence הַצָּיי בַ.

₽ŽŽ, see ₽ızç.

קבר (obs.) prob. akin to גָּבֶר, to inclose or surround; hence בִּיבִר II and בִּיבִר.

תְצְרֵר (r. דְצָרְר T; pl. c. בְּצִרְי שׁ. firm הַ for קְצְרִר (pl. c. קר בְצָרִר יִי שׁ. firm הוא straitness or distress Ps. 118, 5; בּיִרְרָב (בְּצָרָר (בְּצָרָר straits, i. e. in the midst of distresses Lam. 1, 3; בּיַרְר שְׁאוֹל (straits of Sheol, i. e. perils of death Ps. 116, 3.

בערם, בערה, see under

קברים pr. n. (dual, w. הייברים oc. מצרים Gen. 26, 2; prob. sing. אָביר which see) Egypt Gen. 46, 34, also the Egyptians Gen. 45, 2; מייברים אַדיים אַבירים אָבירים אָבירים אַבירים אָבירים אַבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אַבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אַבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אַבירים אָבירים אַבירים אָבירים אַבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אָבירים אַ

the land of Egypt Gen. 45, 20. The dual (cf. Syr. (בּבָּיּבֹּב)) refers prob. to the division into lower and upper Egypt, or perh. to the two parts or shores formed by the Nile flowing through the midst; gentil. n. m. מַצִּרִים Gen. 39, 1, f. מְצִרִים Gen. 16, 1, an Egyptian; pl. m. מַצִּרִים Gen. 12, 12, f. מַצִּרִים Ex. 1, 19. — Also pr. n. m. of a son of Ham Gen. 10, 6.

T가 m. fining-pot or crucible Prov. 17, 3; r. 기호.

Pi m. rottenness or stench Is. 3, 24; r. ppp.

קבְּיב (pl. מְּבְבְּיב f. a hammer Is. 44, 12; r. בְּיבָי — Hence Μακκα-βαῖος, Maccabee.

קבֶּהְ f. 1) a hammer Judg. 4, 21. 2) a quarry Is. 51, 1; r. בָּקָבָּה.

ירקבי pr. n. (prob. place of sheep-marking, r. קבי) of a place in Judah, formerly a royal city of the Canaanites Josh. 10, 10.

מַקְהַלּים (only pl. מַקְהַלּים) m. assemblies Ps. 26, 12; r. קהל.

pr. n. (assemblies) of a

station of the Israelites in the desert Num. 33, 25.

בּקְרֵהְ 2 Ch. 1, 16 in K'thibh for

in Is. 22, 11; r. nip.

רוֹחָרָיִי (c. תְּיְבָייִם) m. 1) hope or expectation 1 Ch. 29, 15; object of trust Jer. 14, 8. 2) a gathering or confluence of water Gen. 1, 10. 3) a company or caravan of men and animals 1 K. 10, 28; r. תְּיָבָי.

בּירִים, בּירִים Ex. 29, 31 (c. בּירִים, pl. בּירִים, com. gend. i. q. Arab. pl. קוֹם, 1) a place to stand on or be in, of the great ocean-bed Gen. 1, 9; hence a dwelling-place Gen. 29, 26; let there be no place (בּירִים, i. e. let it not tarry but reach God at once Job 16, 18. 2) a spot, a district or region, as בּירִים בּירִים (see Gram. § 116, 2), בּירִים בָּירִים בָּירִים בְּירִים בָּירִים בַּירִים בַּירִים בַּירִים בַּירִים בַּירִים בַירִים בַּירִים בַירִים בַּירִים בַירִים בַּירִים בַּירִים בַּירִים בַּירִים בַּירִים בַּירַים בַּירָם בַּירִים בַּירִים בַּירַים בַּירִים בַּירִים בַּירִים בַּירִים בַּירָּים בַּירָּים בַּירָּים בַּירַים בַּירַים בַּירַים בַּירָים בַּירָּים בַּירָים בַּירָים בַּירָים בַּירָּים בַּירָים בַּירָּים בַּירָּים בַּירָים בַּירָים בַּירָים בַּירָּים בַּיבְּייבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבְּיים בַּיבְּיבְּים בַּיבְּים בַּיבּיים בַּיבְי

תקור (c. מְקוֹר) m. a fountain Hos.

13, 15; fig. מְקר בְּקר the womb

Lev. 12, 7, also without דְּמִיד Lev.

20, 18; מְשִׁקוֹר רְשִׂרְאָל from the fountain of Israel, i. e. his seed Ps.

68, 27; r. קרר

TPP m. a taking or receiving 2 Ch. 19, 7; r. 17p.

לקרות (only pl. מַּקְּחֵוּת) f. wares or merchandise, only in Neh. 10, 32 (cf. Talm. אַבְּיִם purchase); r. רְבָּיִם.

רְּעְרָיִי (c. מְקְיֵי m. *incense*, only in Ex. 30, 1; r. קבָר I.

יבְּקְמֶדֶר, (w. suf. הַּקְמֵדֶר,) f. a censer 2 Ch. 28, 19; r. קטַר I.

קל (obs.) prob. akin to קלל I,

to stir or wave to and fro, to shake; hence

ילות pr. n. m. (staves, r. נְּקַלוֹת Ch. 27, 4.

m. place of refuge, an asylum Num. 35, 12; בּיר בָּקְלָּט city of refuge, for homicides Josh. 21, 13; r. בָּנִיט.

קרור בין Jer. 15, 10 prob. only an error for קללוני they curse me, as some texts read.

קלְלַעת (pl. קלְלַעת, c. קלְלָעת, carving, carved work 1 K. 6, 18; r. אבן II.

m. perh. i. q. קְּנְאָד jealousy, סֵלְקָנֶּה only in Ez. 8, 3, but see under r. קָנָה.].

הַלְּכְּרָ f. 1) possession Gen. 23, 18; in a wider sense than הַּלְבָּיִם, hence also a purchase Lev. 27, 22; בְּיִבְּיִּם the purchase of money, a slave bought for money Gen. 17, 12; הַבְּיִבְּיִּם the bill of purchase or sale Jer. 32, 11. 2) purchase-money or price Lev. 25, 16; r. בְּיִבְּיִם I.

יברור pr. n. m. (possession of Ch. 15, 18.

שׁלְבְּרָתְּי Jer. 22, 23 in K'thibh, but Q'ri has אָטָרָסָ, part. f. Pu. of denom. r. אָטָן to nestle.

בְּבְּיִם m. divination Ez. 12, 24; r. בְּבָּים.

γρφ pr. n. (prob. end or limit, r. γχρ) of a place 1 K. 4, 9.

יס בּקצוֹת or בְּקצוֹת (pl. מְקצוֹתְם or בִּקצוֹתָם) or בּקצוֹתָם, c. בְּקצוֹתָם f. an angle or corner, a nook Ex. 26, 24; r. צצָק.

ליבות (only pl. בְּצְעָדוֹת) f. chisels or gouges for carving, only in Is. 44, 13; r. בְּצָע.

תַּבְּיִת Dan. 1, 15, see בַּיִּבְי.

יקצה 1 K. 12, 31, see noun קצה.

(Qal obs.) akin to בַּבְּי, to melt or waste away. — Niph. אָבָי (fut. בְּשִקוּ ) 1) to be melted away or dissolved Zech. 14, 12; fig. of the vanishing of the heavenly bodies Is. 34, 4; to run, of sores Ps. 38, 6. 2) to pine or waste away, of men Lev. 26, 39. — Hiph. אַבְּיַבְ to cause to waste away Zech. 14, 12.

בָּקור, see בְּקֹר.

m. 1) a calling together Num. 10, 2.
2) an assembly or convocation (cf. exxlysia) Is. 1, 13, pl. Is. 4, 5; אָדָרָא a holy convocation Lev. 23, 3.
3) a reading Neh. 8, 8; ר. אַדָרָא I.

ולְקְרָה (c. רַרֵה, w. suf. תְּקְרָה) m.
1) hap or accident Ruth 2, 3, 1 Sam.
6, 9. 2) event or lot Ecc. 2, 14; r.

תְּרֶבְי m. frame-work, in beams or joists Ecc. 10, 18; r. הַּדְבָּי.

קרה f. a cooling or refreshing Judg. 3, 20; r. קרר.

קרקר (prop. part. Pilpel of קדר) m. a digging-down or overthrow, only in Is. 22, 5.

מוקש see שקש.

コヴァユ I f. turnery, of wood Ex. 25, 18, of metal Ex. 25, 31; r. ロヴァ.

אָנְיְיָם II (for אָנְיְטְיִא denom. from אַנְיְטְיִּא cucumber) m. i. q. Arab. מבּנּג a cucumber-field, only in Is. 1, 8.

בּקשׁרוּ m. turning or twisting of the hair, יבְּשֶׁרוּ בְּעָשׁרוּ בִּעְשׁרוּ בִּעְשׁרּוּ curling-work, i. e. artificial ringlets Is. 3, 24; r. ייבּיבּי

אם I m. a drop, only in Is. 40, 15; r. מֶרֵר I.

קרת (בְּרָת w. בְּרָת firm, c. קרָת (בְּרָת p. f. (c. בְּרָת bitter, opp. to בְּרָת Is. 5, 20, Ex. 15, 23; fig. sad or sorrowful Ez. 3, 14, of a cry Gen. 27, 34, of a fate Jer. 4, 18; fierce, i. q. Arab. ביי Hab. 1, 6, Judg. 18, 25. 2) subst. fig. bitterness (of death) 1 Sam. 15, 32; sadness Job 7, 11, hard fate Is. 38, 17. 3) adv. bitterly Is. 33, 7; r. ביי II.

בְּרָח I i. q. בְּרָח I, to be perverse or rebellious, hence part. f. מְיִרְאָּר rebellious or obstinate Zeph. 3, 1.

II (Qal obs.) prob. akin to קרָת II, קרַה, to haste or flee. — Hiph. to speed away, of the swift motion of the ostrich, only in Job 39, 18.

אָרֶא pr. n. f. (for מֶרָה sad, see נֶּרָה II) Ruth 1, 20 in K'thibh.

(obs.) akin to בְּרָא, בְּרָא, to be full or well fed, hence fat or strong, hence בְּרָאָה and

אָרֵיְיִי Chald. m. a master or lord i. q. Syr. اِكْدُ, Dan. 2, 47; r. Heb. מֹבוֹיִ

קרֹדָן: Is. 39, 1, see מְרֹדָן:

pr. n. (prob. Merodach is stout-hearted) of a king of Babylon Is. 39, 1.

קרְאָרוֹ (pl. מְרְאִרוּ 1) a sight or vision 1 Sam. 3, 15; פֶּרְאֹד הַלֵּיְלָּה night-visions Gen. 46, 2. 2) i. q. Arab. פר, a mirror, pl. Ex. 38, 8; r. בְּיִר, מִינִּירְלָּהְיִירָּ

ערָאָרוֹ, (c. מֵרְאָרָם, w. suf. in sing. מֵרְאָרָם, see Gram. § 93, 9, Rem.) m. 1) viewing or seeing Lev. 13, 12. 2) appearance or look Ex. 24, 17; often put after an adj. to express the kind of appearance, e. g. הַּבְּי Gen. 39, 6 fair-looking man, מֵרְבָּי Gen. 24, 16 good-looking woman; מְרָבֶּי pleasant for looking at Gen. 2, 9. 3) a sight or vision Ex. 3, 3; r. הַאָּרָ.

קּרֶבֶּׁ, a bird's crop or craw, only in Lev. 1, 16; r. אָקָ.

קראוֹן pr.n. (for מְרְאוֹן fertility, r. מְרָאוֹן of a place in north Palestine Josh. 12, 20.

1 Ch. 4, 21 (בְּרֵשֶׁרֹה) 1 ch. 4, 21 pr. n. (perh. capital) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 44. 2) pr. n. m. (chief, cf. באר) 1 Ch. 2, 42.

קרְאָשׁוֹרְת (only in pl., c. מַרְאָשׁוֹרְת Jer. 13, 18, w. suf. מְרַאֲשׁרְת; denom. from לור) f. prop. spots or spaces at the head (Gram. § 108, 2, a); then as adv. of place, at the head 1 Sam. 19. 16; opp. to מֵרְגּלוֹת .

ו Sam. 26, 12 perh. for

אַמְרַאִּשֹׁתִר from places at the head of (Saul); but see ראָאד.

בְּיֵבֶ pr. n. f. (increase, r. בְּיָב I, as בַּיָב from בַּיָב) of a daughter of Saul 1 Sam. 14, 49.

מְרְבַּר (only pl. מֵּרְבַּרִּים) m. cover-lets for beds Prov. 7, 16; r. לָבָד I.

רְבְּדִץ f. amplitude, then as concrete ample, only in Ez. 23, 82; r.

קרֶבֶּרוֹ m. 1) increase Is. 9, 6. 2) plenty or abundance, בְּרָבֶּרוֹ spoil in plenty Is. 33, 23; r. בְּרָבִּרוֹ.

רבון f. 1) numerousness or multitude; w. suf. בְּרְבִּיקְם their multitude, i. e. the greater part of them 1 Ch. 12, 29. 2) increase of family, offspring 1 Sam. 2, 33. 3) interest on money (cf. τόχος) Lev. 25, 37. 4) greatness of wisdom 2 Ch. 9, 6; r. הַקָּח.

רְבָּץ (c. רְבָּץ Ez. 25, 5) m. a crouching-place or lair for animals Zeph. 2, 15; r. רָבָץ.

Pユニュ m. a stall or stable for fattening Am. 6, 4; page a calf of the stall, i. e. fatted Mal. 3, 20 (cf. δ μόσχος δσιτευτός Luke 15, 23); r. pag.

(obs.) akin to τος ΙΙ, προς,
 τος, to press, bruise or crush.
 Perh. mimet. akin to ἀμέργω,
 δμόργυμι. Hence

מֹרַג (pl. מָרָג, r. מָרָג,), see מּוֹרָגּים. מּוֹרָג יִם m. rest, resting-place, only in Jer. 6, 16; r. בָגָיַב.

ים בּרְבְּלְוֹת only pl. f., prop. denom. from בֵּיבֶּל, hence places at the feet (Gram. § 108, 2, a), as adv. at the feet Ruth 3, 8; opp. to בְּיבָאָשׁוּה.

הַלְבַּנְרְהֹ, a stoneheap, בַּרְבַנְרָם f. i.q. Arab. רָבָּי, a stonegems in a heap of stones, only in Prov. 26, 8; r. Did I.

לַרְבֶּלְהוֹ f. rest or quiet Is. 28, 12; r. רָבֵע.

קרה (fut. יְמְרֹדְ, prob. akin to מְּבֶּי, i. q. Chald. בְּיָּרָ, Syr. בְּיַרָּ, Arab. בֹּיִי, to disobey, to war or rebel Gen. 14, 4; w. acc. Josh. 22, 19 or בְּ Is. 36, 5 or בַּ צוֹר Neh. 2, 19, to rebel against.

רְרֵלְ Chald. m. rebellion Ezr. 4, 19, i. q. Heb. קרָב.

רְרָּדְ Chald. adj. m., f. בְּרָנָא (def. מְרָרָהָא rebellious Ezr. 4, 12.

תֶּרֶד m. 1) rebellion Josh. 22, 22. 2) pr. n. m. (rebel) 1 Ch. 4, 17; r. בַּרָד.

קרְדָּר, (r. רְדָהָ, c. מְרָבָּת) f. dominion or subjection, perh. to be so read in Is. 14, 6, as the Targum and the parallelism suggest, in place of קרָבָּה

f. rebelliousness, only in 1 Sam. 20, 30.

pr. n. (perh. belonging to Merodach, i. e. to Mars) Mordecai, Esther's foster-father, who became chief minister of the Persian court Est. 2, 5.

בּקְבָּת m. persecution, only in Is. 14, 6 where many prefer to read ; דְּבַּקְּ, r. בְּבַקּ,

I (inf. abs. ing Lam. 1, 20) prob. akin to της II, prop. to be or make bitter (cf. Sept. πιχραίνω), hence to be contumacious or rebellious, to rebel Is. 1, 20; w. I of pers. to rebel against Hos. 14, 1; w. acc.

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לַרָה אַת־פָּר יָהוֹה ; to resist Ps. 105, 28 to spurn the mouth of m i. e. to act contrary to his command Num. 20, 24.— Hiph. המרה (fut. apoc. w. consec. בחמר Ez. 5, 6) to resist or insult Job 17, 2, cf. Josh. 1, 18; w. acc. Ps. 78, 17 or 2 Ps. 106, 43, to rebel against; w. Dy to contend with Deut. 9, 7.

תַרָ II (obs.) i. q. דָּרָה I, to cut off; or perh. akin to מָרָה to stroke or rub over, as in shaving; hence מוֹרָה razor.

ווו (obs.) i. q. מֶרֵא, to be firm or strong; hence perh. מורה a master in Job 36, 22.

I (r. מֶרָה I; only in dual) f. rebellion, בְּרָתְים land of double rebellion, only in Jer. 50, 21; a designation of Babylonia.

II בּרַרָּה II וו adj. f. bitter (see מָיּב II) Job 21, 25; as subst. bitterness, fig. sadness 2 Sam. 2, 26; as adv. bitterly Ez. 27, 30. 2) pr. n. (bitter) of a fountain in the peninsula of Sinai Ex. 15, 23; r. בר II.

f. bitterness or distress, only דות רות grief of spirit in Gen. 26, 35; r. מַרָר II.

וות (morra) f. bitterness, fig. sadness, only in Prov. 14, 10; r. מרַר II.

מֹנְתַבָּע see בּֿנְרַבַּבָּע.

מרוּדִים .pl. מָרוּדִי (w. suf. מְרוּדִי, pl. r. רדד) 1) adj. m. wandering, then the fugitive, בניים מרודים the fugitive poor Is. 58, 7. 2) as subst. a fleeing or flight, Lam. 1,7 מְרוּדֶרהָ her fleeings.

pr.n. (perh. for מַּאַרוֹז refuge, r. אַרָד) of a city in northern Palestine Judg. 5, 23.

מרות (c. מרות) adj. m. bruised or crushed, מָרוֹחַ מֵשְׁהָ one crushed in testicle, i. e. emasculated by crushing, only in Lev. 21, 20; r. מֶרֶה

תרום (c. פְרוֹם, pl. מַרוֹם) m. 1) a height or elevation Is. 37, 24. 2) a high place Hab. 2, 9, esp. of heaven Ps. 18, 17; fig. high rank or condition Job 5, 11. 3) highmindedness, as adv. haughtily or proudly Ps. 56, 3; r. סום.

pr. n. (height, r. פרום of a district, hence מֵר מֵרוֹם waters of Merom Josh. 11, 5, a lake (now el-Hûleh) near the source of the Jordan.

m. a race or running, only in Écc. 9, 11; r. רדץ.

ובירוּצַה I f. i. q. מרוץ, a running 2 Sam. 18, 27; r. ארץ.

II f. oppression, only in Jer. 22, 17; r. רָצִץ.

(only pl.) m. prop. rubbings, hence cleansings, a course of purification, only in Est. 2, 12; r. בֶּרֶם.

nni pr. n. (prob. bitter springs, r. מרַר II) of a place in Judah Mic. 1, 12.

(c. מְרָזַח) m. an outcry, either a shouting for joy Am. 6, 7 or a wailing for sorrow Jer. 16, 5; r. רָזַת.

(fut. יְמֶרֶת) prob. mimet. akin to מֶּלֶה , וו מֶּרָה ,מֶרֶא II, הָדָה, 1) to rub or bruise, hence מַרוֹחָם. 2) to rub over or lay on, as a poultice or liniment, only in Is. 38, 21.

בּרְחַבּ (pl. c. מֶרְחָבֶּר) m. 1) wide or broad place, breadth Hos. 4, 16, cf. Hab. 1, 6. 2) fig. relief or enlargement, opp. to צר Ps. 18, 20; r. בְחַב.

וs. מַרַחַפִּים ,מֵרָחַפִּים Is. 33, 17) m. remoteness, distance, hence מרחק מרחק a distant land Is. 13, 5; pl. מֵרְחַקִּים distant parts Zech. 10, 9; מְרָחַקִּים a far off land Is. 33, 17; רְישִׁר פְּרִחַם remote parts of earth Is. 8, 9; בְּהָרְחָם from afar Is. 10, 3, or at a distance Jer. 31, 10; r. בְּהָרָחָ

הַרְהְשָׁרְתְּ f. a pot for boiling Lev. 2, 7; r. בּרְהְשָׁרוּ

בָּלֵט akin to מָרָרָט, akin to to rub or make smooth, to sharpen a sword Ez. 21, 14; to make bare by plucking the hair Is. 50, 6; part. f. מרוּטָה chafed or bare, of the shoulder suffering from the constant carrying of burdens Ez. 29, 18. -Niph. to become hairless or bald Lev. 13, 40. — Pu. מֹרָם 1) to be polished, of metal 1 K. 7, 45. 2) to be sharpened, of a sword, in part. f. מֹרָטָה (w. Dagh. f. euphon.) for בַּלְרָטָה Ez. 21, 15. 3) bare or naked, in part. m. מירט (for מירָם, see Gram. § 52, Rem. 6) Is. 18, 2, of the Ethiopians as going naked, or better here perh. as sharp or fierce (cf. sense 2).

Chald. (i. q. Heb.) to pluck; perf. pass. מְרִינוּ have been plucked i. e. wings Dan. 7, 4.

קרְרָהְ (in pause מֶּרְרִהְ w. suf. מֶּרְרִהְ Deut. 31, 27, מְרָרִם Neh. 9, 17) m. 1) contradiction or protest Job 23, 2. 2) perverseness Deut. 31, 27; קבר בְּרָר בְּרָר אָרָר הַרְיּר Num. 17, 25. 3) concr. a rebel Prov. 17, 11; coll. rebels Ez. 2, 7; רְּבָּרָר I.

אָרָרָא (pl. מְרָרִאָּרְם) m. i. q. תְּדָרָא fatling or fat beast Ez. 39, 18, Is. 1, 11; esp. a fatted calf 1 K. 1, 9; r. אַבָּא.

pr. n. m. (contumacy to Baal, r. בְּלֵל וּ pr. n. m. (contumacy to Baal, r. קרה I) of a son of Jonathan, the friend of David 1 Ch. 9, 40.

קריבות (pl. בְּרִיבות) f. 1) a quarrel or strife Gen. 13, 8. 2) pr. n. (strife) of fountain from a rock near the Red Sea Ex. 17, 7; also one

near Kadesh Num. 20, 13; fully יבי שׁבָּר בְּרִיבוֹת Num. 27, 14, הַרִּיבוֹת בָּרִיבּ שׁבַּר בְּרִיבוֹת Ez. 47, 19.

ירָדְּיָּה pr. n. m. (prob. contumacy, r. בְּיָרָה I) Neh. 12, 12.

אריים סר היים pr. n. (probshown or provided by אין, as if for אין, r. קראייים) of one of the hills of Jerusalem Gen. 22, 2, on which Solomon built the temple 2 Ch. 3, 1. — Perh. the name is connected w. אין וו היים in Gen. 12, 6, as the Sept. used טֿשְאָאֹיִי for both words, here and in Gen. 22, 2.

קירות pr. n. m. (rebellions, r. I) וֹ בִּירָה I) וֹ Ch. 5, 32, Neh. 12, 15.

בְּרֶרְבֶּי pr. n. f. (prob. rebellion, r. בְּרֶרְבָּי I w. formative ending בּי, as in בְּרָבוֹ Sept. Μιριάμ, Vulg. Maria, the sister of Moses, a prophetess Ex. 15, 20; hence Μαρία, Mary.

קררהת f. bitterness, only in Ez. 21, 11; r. בְּרָר II.

adj. m. bitter, fig. dire, of a plague, only in Deut. 32, 24; r. קניב II.

בּנְרִיר see בְּנְרִירָם.

fear, only in Lev. 26, 36; r. 327.

בְּרֶבֶּל m. 1) a chariot 1 K. 5, 6. 2) a carriage-seat Cant. 3, 10; r. בַּבָּר.

לְּדְבֶּלְהָי, (c. הְבֶּבֶּהְהָ Gen. 41, 43, w. suf. בְּבְּלְּבָּהְתְּ pl. מְרַבְּבוֹת c. מִרְבָּבְּהוֹת בַּבְּיִת pl. מִרְבָּבוֹת c. מִרְבָּבְּוֹת pf. a chariot 1 Sam. 8, 11; a war-chariot Ex. 14, 25; as a coll. in Hagg. 2, 22; r. בַבָּר.

קרְבֶּלֶת (w. suf. מֵרְבָּלֶתְה) f. a market or fair, only Ez. 27, 24; r. בֿיִר.

(pl. מְרְמֵּהוֹ f. 1) deceit or fraud Gen. 27, 35; מאָרִשׁ מַרְמָּח a fraudulent man Ps. 5, 7; מאָוֹנֵי מִרְמָּח as dv. in pretence, fakely, Ps. 24, 4;

fig. fraudulent wealth Jer. 5, 27; 2) pr. n. m. (fraud) 1 Ch. 8, 10; ז. בְּחָד I.

(רוּם pr. n. m. (heights, r. רוּם pr. n. m. (heights, r. רוֹם pr. n. m. (heights, r. n. m. (heights) heights) heights (heights) height

סרבים (c. סמַ—) m. a treading down, a trodden thing Is. 5, 5; r. סמַד.

pr. n. of some unknown place (perh. i. q. גרנות fertility, r. קראון, whence gentil. n. ברנתר a Meronothite 1 Ch. 27, 30.

⊃¬¬¬ pr. n. m. (Pers. perh. i. q. L. meritum) Est. 1, 14.

pr. n. m. (Pers. perh. meritorious) Est. 1, 14.

שְׁרֵעֵׁ m. evil-doing, only in Dan. 11, 27; r. בְּעָדָ II.

ברבה (w. suf. הרבה pl. מרבה pl. מרבה pl. w. each — firm) m. prop. friendship, then i. q. אַרָ, a friend or companion Gen. 26, 26; pl. Judg. 14, 11; ר. הבין II.

יר (w. suf. בְּרְבָּרוּ, Job 39, 8) m. i. q. Arab. בֹּרְבָּרוּ, pasture or feed for cattle Gen. 47, 4, pasture-ground Is. 32, 14, feeding-place of wild beasts Nah. 2, 12; ר. דְּבָרוּ

לבְרְלֵּית f. 1) a pasturing or feeding Hos. 13, 6; בְּרְלֵּית the people of his pasturing Ps. 95, 7. 2) a flock as fed or pastured Is. 49, 9; r. רְבָּיה I.

דְרַלְיבֹּי pr. n. (trembling or earthquake, r. יְצָלָה) of a place in Zebulon Josh. 19, 11.

m. 1) r. NET I, treatment or cure 2 Ch. 21, 18; a remedy Jer. 33, 6; restoration or health Prov. 4, 22; fig. deliverance Prov. 6, 15. 2) r. NET II, quietness, placidity, of mind Prov. 14, 30, of speech Prov. 15, 4.

(c. פַּט) m. prop. a tread-

ing, then foul or troubled water, as trodden in by cattle, only in Ez. 34, 19; r. בַּבָּיבָי.

עריים, (Qal obs.) prob. akin to prop., to break or force in. — Niph. to be forcible Job 6, 25; part. f. creat violent, of cursing 1 K. 2, 8. — Hiph. to provoke or excite Job 16, 3.

יַרְצֵּעָ m. an awl Ex. 21, 6; r. צָּגַי.

הַצְּרֶע f. a pavement, only in 2 K. 16, 17; r. בְּצָרָ.

akin to מְדָם, ἀμέργω, to rub or scour, to polish metal, hence part. pass. אָרוּק polished 2 Ch. 4, 16; to sharpen by rubbing Jer. 46, 4; to cleanse in general, hence בּבְרוּקִים.

— Pu. פְּלָה to be scoured Lev. 6, 21.

Prig (c. Prig Is. 65, 4 Q'ri) m. i. q. Arab. 3 prop. what is bruised or broken, hence a mash, then broth or soup Judg. 6, 19. 20; r. Pri I = Pri.

קרק (only pl. בּרְקְחִים) m. perfumes, aromatic herbs, only in Cant. 5, 13; r. רְקָח.

קרקרה (f. 1) a spicing or seasoning Ez. 24, 10. 2) unguent-pot Job 41, 23; r. הקרו

רְּקְרֵהְלֹח f. 1) unguent 1 Ch. 9,30. 2) perfumer's art, perfumery Ex. 30, 25; r. ביקו

I (obs.) akin to Arab. to make flow, to flow or distil; hence מֵרָרָה, perh. מָרָרָה; cf. מַׁעִמָּה,

זְבֶּרָה II (perf. זְיֵה, fem. זְיֵה, fut. זְיֵה Is. 24, 9, see Gram. § 67, Rem. 3) i. q. Arab. אָר, Syr. אָר, akin to Lat. amarus, to be bitter, fig. to be in grief, w. מָּרָה 1 Sam. 30, 6; impers., w. אַ of pers. to be

grievous to Lam. 1, 4; w. כרן of cause Ruth 1, 13. - Niph. נָמֶר (for נָמֶוֹר) in Jer. 48, 11, to be changed, belongs to r. מַרָה and not to מַרָה II (see Gram. § 67, Rem. 5). - Pi. כָּרָר (fut. לפרר) to make bitter, fig. to embitter Ex. 1, 14; to do bitterly or grievously in any thing, e. g. w. ->==, to weep bitterly Is. 22, 4; fig. to exasperate or provoke Gen. 49, 23. - Hiph. חמר (fut. במר for במר Ex. 23, 21; inf. וְחַמֵּר (חַמֵּר) to make bitter, fig. to embitter Job 27, 2; to act harshly, w. D or 5 of pers. Ex. 23, 21, Ruth 1, 20. 2) fig. to be in grief, w. אָל of cause Zech. 12, 10. - Hithpalp. to be embittered or wrathful Dan. 11, 11; w. 5% of pers. Dan. 8, 7.

מררם (only pl. מררים) m. bitter herbs Ex. 12, 8; fig. bitter things or hardships Lam. 3, 15; r. ביר II.

קרול f. i. q. Arab. אַרְרוֹל, Syr. bile or gall Job 16, 13; so called for its flowing or its bitterness; r. קרול I or II.

לרֹרְדוֹ (c. תְרוֹרִזְים, pl. תְּרוֹרִזִים) f. bitterness or acerbity, e. g. תַּרְבִּים אַשְּׁמְּבְּלוֹת clusters of bitter things Deut. 32, 32; fig. hardship, e. g. הַּבְּים thou prescribest bitter things for me Job 13, 26. 2) i. q. תְּרִבִים, bile or gall Job 20, 25; also venom, מְרֵנִים מְּתָנִים gall of vipers, their poison being considered by the ancients as connected w. the gall Job 20, 14; r. בַּרַרָּבִי I or II.

קריים pr. n. m. (bitter or unhappy, r. קריים II) of a son of Levi Gen. 46, 11; also as patron. Num. 26, 57.

בררם, see בררם.

בְּרֵשְׁה Mic. 1, 15, see בְּרֵשְׁה.

f. wickedness, concr. wicked woman (cf. L. scelus for scelesta) 2 Ch. 24, 7; r. בינים.

מֹרָשָׁתְּ בַּת Morashthite, see בּוֹרָשָׁתִּ בַּת

שׁבֵּי pr. n. m. (perh. touch, r. ששים) of a people sprung from Aram Gen. 10, 23; prob. located in the region of Mount *Masius*, between Mesopotamia and Armenia.

אָבֶּילִי pr. n. (perh. firmness, r. אַיִּלִי of the western limit of Joktanite Arabia Gen. 10, 30; according to Michaelis, situated near the Persian gulf and now called ميسان Meisân, Syr. مُدمُتُ

אשָׁלֵּי m. 1) debt or loan i. e. borrowing, בָּלֹייִדְי the loan of every hand, i. e. each one's loan as pledged by the hand Neh. 10, 32. 2) usury on lent money Neh. 5, 7; r. אַיָּי H.

אַשַּׁאַ (r. נָשָא) m. 1) prop. a lifting or carrying Num. 4, 19, a burden or load 2 K. 5, 17. 2) esp. a lifting of the voice (see נְשָׁא and בְּיבׁ), hence a) singing or song, 1 Ch. 15, 27 নায়ুন לים the leader of the choir (Sept. ἄρχων τῶν ψδῶν); β) an utterance or saying Prov. 30, 1 cf. 31, 1; γ) esp. a divine declaration or response (cf. DX:), an oracle or prophecy (cf. ανείλεν ή Πυθίη) 2 K. 9, 25, cf. Hab. 1, 1, fully מְשֵא יְהוֹיָת Jer. 23, 33 and ביר יחוה Zech. 9, 1, the object put w. 3 Is. 21, 13 or 3 Mal. 1, 1 (where good and not evil is intended) or אַל Zech. 12, 1. 3) a contribution or tribute, אשם ਜ਼ਰੂਤ tribute-money 2 Ch. 17, 11. 4) fig. longing, w. wb: prop. the soul's burden Ez. 24, 25. 5) pr. n. m. (burden) Gen. 25, 14.

ings of water, hence wells or troughs, only in Judg. 5, 11; r. באָשָׁרָ.

ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ f. i. q. ਲਚ੍ਹੇ, a loan or debt Deut. 24, 10; r. ਲਦ੍ਹੇ II.

רָשָׁאָד, see אָנישׁאָר.

f. a burning or conflagration, prob. so called from the lifting up of the smoke, only in Is. 30, 27; r. N政.

f. i. q. rund, a desolation Job 30, 3; desolateness or gloom Zeph. 1, 15; r. num III.

זוֹלְישׁ m. deceit or trickery, only in Prov. 26, 26; r. איי I.

กาหตุ 2 Ps. 74, 3, see กษุระชาว.

בי Ez. 17, 9 inf. Qal of אשׁן, as in Chaldee.

אַנְישָׁאָל pr. n. (prob. petition, r. אָשָׁי) of a Levitical city in Asher Josh. 19, 26; written שָׁיָשׁ 1 Ch. 6, 59.

קּישְאָלֶה f. request Ps. 20, 6; r. שֵׁאַלָּה.

קרְתְּלְּעְרֶתְ f. a kneading-trough, in which the dough is leavened Ex. 7, 28; r. אָשָׁ II.

ראנים (for שָּם Gram. § 20, 3, b; c. ראַנים (Gen. 43, 34; pl. ראנים) f.

1) lifting up of the hands Ps. 141, 2, rising up of smoke Judg. 20, 38, bearing of reproach Zeph. 3, 18.

2) a signal, as being raised high (cf. בי), or perh. from the rising up of the smoke of a beacon fire Jer. 6, 1.

3) i. q. אַנָים, a gift or present Est. 2, 18; tribute 2 Ch. 24, 6; r. אַנִים.

שבר Jer. 3, 6, see בשברו.

רְאָבְעְיִה (only pl. אַבְּעָהָה) f. 1) textures or brocades Ps. 45, 14. 2) settings for precious stones Ex. 28, 11; r. בָּבָעָ

משברים (only pl. משברים) m. breakers, waves that break on the shore Ps. 42, 8; fig. w. בְּיִב, deadly dangers 2 Sam. 22, 5; r. שֵׁבָר I.

רְשְׁבֶּיבְ (c. בְּשְׁבָּה Hos. 13, 13) m. mouth of the womb (L. matrix), as the place whence the child breaks forth at birth Is. 37, 3; r. בְּשָׁרָ I.

ការ្គីឃុំរ៉ុះ(r. ការ្គាំ) m. rest or cessation, only in Lam. 1, 7 កុក្ខរដ្ឋា her rests i. e. her ruin, or perh. her sabbatisms (Vulg. sabbata ejus), in derision for កក្ខរដ្ឋ her sabbath.

אַנְיָּטְאָבָּר (w. suf. בְּשְׁנְּבֶּי ) m. 1) height or altitude Is. 25, 12. 2) a high place, as a refuge Is. 33, 16, cf. Ps. 48, 4. 3) pr. n. (w. art. בְּשְׁיִבְּה) of a town in Moab Jer. 48, 1; r. בְּשָׁיָב

אַנְשְׁיָבֶ m. a misleader or deceiver Job 12, 16; r. אָנֶ II.

הַלְּשְׁבֶּה m. an error, only in Gen. 43, 12; r. אָבָּי II.

to turn aside or depart, as the setting sun; perh. hence অনুষ্, but see অনুষ্

א ביטון, akin to יְּבֶּשׁן, to draw out Ex. 2, 10. — Hiph. to drag out Ps. 18, 17; hence perh. pr. n. מְּשׁׁן meaning rescuer.

rup pr. n. m. (perh. Copt. watersaved, from MO (μῶ) water and ΟΥΣΕ (ὑσῆς) saved (Μωϋσῆς); a meaning that agrees very well w. the occasion of giving the name Ex. 2, 10) of the great Jewish lawgiver, Moses Ex. 6, 20; but see τυμα II.

דּעָּיֶׁבְ m. a debt or loan, only Deut. 15, 2; r. דְּעָיָב II.

ירָערו, see בְּעשׁרְאָרוֹ, see

לשואים (only pl. הישואים, cf. Gram. § 72, Rem. 9) f. desolations or ruins Ps. 73, 18; r. ייא ווו.

בור בישוֹב pr. n. m. (brought back; r. בישוֹב) 1 Ch. 4, 34.

קר f. a turning away or going back Prov. 1, 32; esp. back-sliding, apostasy from the Lord Jer. 8, 5; pl. Jer. 2, 15; concr. מְשָׁרָשִׁר apostate (viz.) Israel Jer. 3, 6; r. בּישָּׁר

ק ל הייק f. mistake Job 19, 4; r. אינ.

שׁוֹשׁוֹם m. an oar Ez. 27, 29; r. בישׁוֹם II.

חלשוֹם m. an'oar Ez. 27, 6 (w. Dagh. f. as in מָּשׁוֹאָם; r. ישׁשׁ II.

קשׁרֶם f. a hedge, הַשֶּׁרֶם a thorn-hedge Prov. 15, 19; r. שֹּׁרָּ, בּ

הַ בְּעשׁרְּכָּה f. a hedge Is. 5, 5; r.

ז בְּשׁרְּסָּדְהְ f. a spoiling or plundering Is. 42, 24 (K'thibh, the Q'ri has הַשְּׁמָּר, r. בַּשָׁרָּ

רב שור m. a saw, only in Is. 10, 15; r. שור or משור II.

המירְרָה f. measure of liquids Lev. 19, 35; r. שְׁשֵׁי or אשׁם II.

שרש m. joy or exultation Is. 24, 8; וּרְשׁוֹשׁ אֶח־רְצִּין Is. 8, 6 and their rejoicing is with Rezin (Gram. § 116, 1); fig. object of joy Ps. 48, 3; r. שרש שרשים היישו

I (fut. רְּמָשׁׁת, inf. once កាកុឃុំខ្ Ex. 29, 29) i. q. Arab. مُسَمَّ, perh. akin to wwn, pr. to touch or feel over anything, to stroke over; hence 1) to streak or spread over, to paint, w. 2 of colour Jer. 22, 14; esp. to smear w. oil, to anoint, as cakes Ex. 29, 2, a leather shield Is. 21, 5; mostly to consecrate by unction, to anoint to an office, as a priest Ex. 28, 41, a prophet 1 K. 19, 16, a king 1 Sam. 10, 1; also of the consecration of sacred buildings and vessels Ex. 29, 36, Num. 7, 1; השק to anoint for king Judg. 9, 15; w. 3 Ex. 29, 2 or acc. Ps. 45, 8 of the oil. — Niph. to be anointed Lev. 6, 13. Hence הָשִׁיחָ וֹ, הַשִּׁיחָ וֹ, הַשִּׁיבָ וֹ, הַשִּׁיבָ.

II (obs.) prob. akin to Syr. to mete and in, to ex-

tend, hence בְּישֶׁה; to measure or portion out, hence הַיִּשְׁהָב, הַהְּיִּהְבָּ 2.

ਜਿਲ੍ਹ Chald. m. oil Ezr. 6, 9.

סר unction; אַשְּׁבֶּוֹן the anointing or unction; אַשְּׁבֶּוֹן דִּישְׁ the anointing-oil Ex. 25, 6; שְׁבֶּין בְּיִבְּיוֹן oil of unction of holiness, i. e. holy anointing-oil Ex. 30, 25. 2) r. בְּיַבִּין וּאַרָּין וּאַרִּין וּאַרִּין וּאַרִּין וּאַרִּין וּאַרִּין וּאַרִין וּאַרִּין וּאַרִּין וּאַרִין וּאַרין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאַריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאַריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאַריין וּאָריין וּאַריין וּאָריין וּאָרייין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָריין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאַריייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייין וּאָיייין וּאָריייין וּאָריייין וּאָרייין וּאָרייייין וּאַריייין וּאָריייין וּאָייין וּאָריייין וּאָריייין וּאָרייייין וּאָריייין וּאָריייין וּאָריייין וּאָרייייין וּאָריייין וּאָריייין וּאָריייין וּאָרייייין וּאָרייייייין וּאָריייייין וּאָרייייין וּאָרייייין וּאָרייייין וּאָרייייייין וּאָריייייין וּאָריייייין וּאָייייייין וּאָייייין וּאָיייייייייייין וּאָייייייייייייין וּאָייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי

ក្រុម៉្មុំ f. 1) inf. of កម្មភ្ I, កកុម្ពុភ្ for anointing Ex. 29, 29. 2) a portion Num. 18, 8; r. កម្មភ្ II.

1 בין ארדינים f. 1) a destroyer Jer. 22, 7; collect. an ambush, said of troops 1 Sam. 13, 17. 2) destruction Ex. 12, 13; ביט מי a destroyer Prov. 28, 24; מַ בֹּעל מִ a waster or prodigal Prov. 18, 9; ר. דּוְדָּייַ.

phip m. a derision or laughingstock, only in Hab. 1, 10; r. phy.

תְּלְיִנְתְּר m. i. q. מַתַּדּיב, the dawn, aurora Ps. 110, 3; r. מַתָּדּיב I.

הַשְּׁחֵרת f. i. q. מְשְׁתִּיה, destruction, only in Ez. 9, 1; r. חַשָּׁי.

ក្សាប៉ុន្ម m. a marring or disfigurement, only in Is. 52, 14; r. កក្មឃុំ.

ការ៉ារ៉ា (w. suf. ចក្រពុង) m. defacement or blemish Lev. 22, 25; r. ការូឃុំ.

m. a spreading place (for nets) i. e. a drying ground, only Ez. 47, 10; ד. חבשׁ

កាល៉្ហាញ់ (c. កាល់ដុង) m. Ez. 26, 5, same as ក្មាល់ដុង).

ਜਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜੋ 1) a snare or trap Hos. 9, 8. 2) destruction Hos. 9, 7; r. ਸਪ੍ਰਾਪ

רְשְׁטְבְּי m. command or empire, only Job 38, 33; r. בְּשָׁבָּי.

m. silk or silk-garment Ez. 16, 13; perh. r. בְּשִׁר II to draw or spin out, or perh. a foreign word.

מרשר see ברשר.

pr. n. m. (God is a deliverer, Chald. r. יובאל Neh. 3, 4.

(c. מְשִׁירַת, pl. בְּעָשִירָן) 1) adj. m. smeared or oiled, of a shield 2 Sam. 1, 21; anointed, of a prince Dan. 9, 25, of a priest Lev. 4, 3. 2) subst. anointed one (χριστός) i. e. a king 1 Sam. 2, 35; of Cyrus in Is. 45, 1; fully היהי הישים, said of king Saul 2 Sam. 1, 14; pl. fig. consecrated ones, said of the patriarchs Ps. 105, 15; the long expected king of Israel (ὁ Μεσσίας, ὁ Χριστός in John 1, 42; 4, 25), the Anointed or the Christ, in Ps. 2, 2 and Dan. 9, 25. 26, accord. to early Jewish testimony (see Buxtorf's Lex. Talmud. et Rabbin. under מְשֵׁרְתָא) and N. Test. authority (cf. Acts 4, 26-30); r. השים I. Hence our Messiah.

ברבה (fut. אָביבין; imper. pl. לסשים Ex. 12, 21, לישים Ez. 32, 20) i. q. Arab. סיילה, akin to מיילה I, חשַים II, שְשַׁם, to drag or pull, to draw Judg. 4, 7; w. 2 of instrument Ps. 10, 9; בַּקַשָּׁת to draw the bow 1 K. 22, 34, משבר קשת bowmen Is. 66, 19; w. זרַע to draw out seed (in handfuls from the sower's basket or sack), to scatter or sow Am. 9, 13; w. יוֹבֵל to prolong a trumpet-blast Ex. 19, 13; w. 77 to extend the hand with (nx) mockers, i. e. to be their boon companion Hos. 7, 5; to continue or prolong Ps. 36, 11; to lay hold of Judg. 5, 14; to sustain or cherish Ecc. 2, 3, cf. Jer. 31, 3 I have sustained thee mercifully; to draw on or march Judg. 4, 6. - Niph. to be protracted or delayed Is. 13, 22. - Pu. to be deferred, of hope Prov. 13, 12; part. אָטָיָם extended of stature, tall Is. 18, 2.

i Ψ m. 1) a drawing out, of seed taken by the sower from his basket in handfuls, hence a sowing Ps. 126, 6. 2) possession Job 28, 18. 3) pr. n. (prob. tall stature, r. ΨΨ) of a northern people (Sept. Moσόχ, prob. the Μόσχοι), inhabiting the Moschian mountains bordering on Armenia Ps. 120, 5, Gen. 10, 2; r. ΨΨ.

1) a lying down for sleep 2 Sam.
4, 5; a lying with (sexually) Lev.
18, 22. 2) a couch or bed Ex. 7, 28; a bier 2 Ch. 16, 14; r. ΣΞΨ.

בְּבֶּיבֶּר Chald. (w. suf. מְשֶׁבְּבֶּר) m. a couch or bed Dan. 2, 28; r. בַּשָׁרָב.

קשונה see בְּשִׁיכָּה.

m. 1) a teacher Dan. 11, 33. 2) a didactic poem or instructive psalm, in the title of several Psalms, as Ps. 32, 1.

קְּאָשֶׁכְּרם=בְּשָׁבִרם (perh. for בְּשְׁבָרם from אָשׁרָן m. pl. large-testicled or lusty (of horses), stallions, only Jer. 5, 8.

מְּנְכִּיה (נְיָשְׁבֵּיה f.1) an image or figure; picture-rooms, chambers of imagery, i. e. w. pictured walls Ez. 8, 12; מְשְׁבָּיה sculptured or figured stones (hence prob. our mosaic) Lev. 26, 1; מַשְׂבִּיה silver figures or pictures Prov. 25, 11. 2) an imagination, as a mental picture Prov. 18, 11, pl. Ps. 73, 7; r. חַשְׁבָּוֹ I.

ກ່ຽລູ້ໝູ້ຊີ f. abortion or miscarriage 2 K. 2, 21; r. ວ່ວພູ່.

קישְׁבֶּנוֹת (c. בְּישְׁבָּנוֹת, pl. c. בְּישְׁבָּנוֹת, or pl. (בְּישְׁבָּנוֹת ) m., but f. in Ps. 84, 2, 1) habitation Job 18, 21; lair or haunt of animals Job 39, 6; the grave, the home of the dead

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Is. 22, 16; pl. the temple, w. its buildings Ps. 46, 5. 2) a tent Cant. 1, 8; the tabernacle Ex. 25, 9; r. ישָׁכָן

7002 Chald. m. dwelling-place of God, the temple Ezr. 7, 15.

וַ מַשְׂבָּרָחֵק (w. suf. מַשְׂבָּרָחַ, f. hire or wages Gen. 29, 15; reward Ruth 2, 12; r. פֿיַטָּ.

אַע I (fut. רָמְשׁל) prob. skin to Arab. باسل (vir strenuus), whence βασιλ-εύς, 1) to rule Prov. 12, 24; to rule over, w. Deut. 15, 6 or w. בל Prov. 28, 15. 2) to have power or right to do any thing, w. inf. and Ex. 21, 8; part. buin a ruler or governor Prov. 6, 7. — Hiph. to cause to rule Ps. 8, 7.

וֹ קַעַּעַל i. q. Arab. مَثَار . Syr. مَثَار , to liken or compare, hence to propose a parable Ez. 17, 2; to use a proverb Ez. 18, 2; to use a by-word or an insulting comparison Joel 2, 17; part. pl. משלרם users of parables or proverbs, poets Num. 21, 27. - Niph. to be likened, to be similar to, w. אָל Is. 14, 10, w. ⊅ Ps. 49, 13, w. Dy Ps. 28, 1. - Pi. to use parables Ez. 21, 5. — Hiph. to liken, to compare, w. 5 to Is. 46, 5.

יבּשׁל I pr. n. (for בְּישׁאָל Josh. 19, 26 request) of a Levitical city in Asher 1 Ch. 6, 59.

ים (מְשֶׁלֵּר c. מְשֶׁלָּרם (pl. בְּיִשֶׁל, c. מְשֶׁלָּרם) m. i. q. Arab. مثل , a similitude or parable Ez. 17, 2; a proverb 1 Sam. 10, 12; fig. a poem, song composed of similar or parallel members Job 27, 1; esp. a satire Is. 14, 4; an oracle Num. 23, 7; r. ງໍ່ຫຼັ່ງ II.

שׁבְּעוֹל (only w.suf. שְׁשָׁבוֹ ) m. rule or dominion, only Zech. 9, 10; r. שָׁבֶּל I.

אַרן בַל־נָסָר (II m. likeness, אַרן בַל־נָסָר Then there is not on earth his like, only Job 41, 25; r. ١٠٠ II.

(prop. inf. of בשל II) m. a satire Job 17, 6.

(only c. מְשָׁלָה) m. prop. a sending forth, hence 1) grazing place for cattle Is. 7, 25. 2) business (w. יבי) i. e. what the hand is put forth to Deut. 12, 7; r. 터널빛.

m. a sending of gifts Est. 9, 19; w. T a sending or stretching forth of the hand to seize Is. 11, 14.

f. prop. a sending, hence 1) a mission, of angels Ps. 78, 49. 2) a discharge or dismissal Ecc. 8, 8; r. שַׁלַח.

m. 1) an intimate or friend i. e. of God Is. 42, 19. 2) pr. n. m. (pious) Ezr. 8, 16; r. שֶׁלֶם.

pr. n. m. בְּישֶׁלֶבְירָה (דר repays, r. שלם) i Ch. 9, 21, 1 Ch. 26, 1; see also שֵׁלֶמְיָהוּ.

pr. n. m. (retribution, r. שלם 2 Ch. 28, 12.

pr. n. m. (recompense, r. שׁלֵם) 1 Ch. 9, 12.

pr. n. f. (recompensed, r. שלם 2 K. 21, 19.

עלש Gen. 38, 24 for שלשלש; see whw.

קשׁמַבוֹ (pl. קשׁמַבוֹים) f. 1) desolation Ez. 6, 14; pl. Is. 15, 6. 2) fig. amazement or astonishment Ez. 5, 15; r. පතුළු.

קביים (pl. m. fatness of body Is. 17, 4; fig. a) fertility of soil, pl. rich places Dan. 11, 24; β) firmness; pl. concr. stout ones, heroes Ps. 78, 31; r. זְשֶׁשָׂ.

pr. n. m. (fatness, r. שָׁבֶּרָן) 1 Ch. 12, 10.

סשבים (only pl.) m. fat things or delicacies Neh. 8, 10; r. שָׁהָן.

אַבְּעוֹיִאַ (r. אַבְּשׁיִ) m. 1) a hearing or report Is. 11, 3. 2) pr. n. m. (report) Gen. 25, 14.

איב (w. suf. יומְיְםְתְּיוֹ f. 1) an audience 1 Sam. 22, 14. 2) obedience, concr. subjects, בתְּיִם their subjects Is. 11, 14; r. אַבְּשָׁ.

קלים (c. קשׁבָּי, pl. w. suf. post, where the guard watches Jer. 51, 12; a ward for a prisoner Gen. 40, 3. 2) coll. the watch or guard Neh. 4, 3. 3) observance or usage, a rite Neh. 13, 14. 4) treasure (as guarded) Prov. 4, 23; r. אַבָּי.

תְּשְׁמֵרְתִּה (w. suf. מְשְׁמֵרְתִּה , pl. מְשְׁמֵרְתִּה (c. תִּשְׁמָרִתּה f. 1) a guarding 2 K. 11, 5; a post or station for a watchman Hab. 2, 1; the watch, persons on guard Neh. 7, 3; treasure, as guarded 1 Sam. 22, 23. 2) a charge or duty Num. 4, 27; מְשָׁמֶר מִישְׁמֶר מִישְׁמֶר to kcep one's charge, i. e. to attend to one's special business Num. 1, 53; an observance or ordinance, a rite Gen. 26, 5; r. בּישָׁים.

(only pl. הַּיְשְׁבֶּרֶרָת (בְּשְׁבֶּרֶרָת a nail, only Ecc. 12, 11; r. בְּשָׁבֶּר i. q. בְּשָׁבָּר i. q. בְּשָׁבָּר

קרים, w. suf. אַרָּיִים, pl. יבְּיִים, m. prop. doubling or repeating, hence 1) second in order or rank, said of persons or things; placed a) after another noun in the genitive, e. g. יבּיִבְּים the second priest (opp. to יבּיבְּים 2 K. 25, 18; β) before the noun in the const. st., e. g. יבְּיבִים the king's second, his next in authority 2 Ch. 28, 7; יבּיבִים inferior, opp. to יבִיבִים 1 Sam. 15, 9. 2) twofold, the double Ex. 16, 22; יבַּיבַ double money Gen. 43, 15;

but מָּטְהַ מְּשְׁנֵה חַחָּשׁנֵי in v. 22. 3) a duplicate or copy Josh. 8, 32. 4) the later or younger, opp. to firstborn 1 Ch. 15, 18; r. אַנָה I.

ក្លេយ៉ាំ (pl. កាច់ឃុំ Hab. 2, 7) f. booty or prey Jer. 30, 16, Is. 42, 24 Qri; r. ៦០១.

יייעלול m. a hollow way or narrow pass Num. 22, 24; r. אַשָּעָ I.

רְשִׁלְּיִל (for מְשִׁינִיה) f. a cleansing, only Ez. 16, 4; r. בְּשֵׁינָה.

ק אָנישְׁבָּן pr. n. m. (prob. cleansing, r. בְּשְׁבָּן w. ending בּיִשְׁבָּן 1 Ch. 8, 12. בְּשִׁבָּן (כ. בָּשְׁבָּן m. a prop or stay

בְּטְבֵּן m. support or stay Is. 3, 1; r. בָּשָׁבָּ

Is. 3, 1; r. שָׁעָּרָ.

f. staff or support, Is. 3, 1 בְּשְׁבֵּנֶה stay and staff i. e. every kind of support, as the context shows.

אַנְישְׁאָ m. bloodshed Is. 5, 7; r. אַנְישָׁישָׁ הַיּשָּׁ II.

קריים (כ.הריים אינות אי

בּשְׁפֶּטְרָם, c. בּשְּשָׁם, pl. בּשְׁפָּטָרָם, c. בּשְׁפָּטָרָם m. 1) judgment Lev. 19, 15. 2) judgment-seat Job 9, 32; fully בּשְׁבֶּטְרָם הַשְּׁבְּטְרָם הַשְּׁבְּטְרָם הַשְּׁבְּטְרָם הַשְׁבְּטְרָם הַשְּׁבְּטְרָם הַשְּׁבְּטְרָם הַשְּׁבְּטְרָם הַשְּׁבְּטְרְ הַוֹּחָה the judgments of the Eternal Ps. 19, 10, favourable Is. 59, 9, or unfavourable Jer. 1, 16. 4) a suit or cause before a

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judge Num. 27, 5; מרה to set forth a cause Job 13, 18; 'p ਸਾਂਧੂੜ to plead or conduct a cause Deut. 10, 18; דְּבֶּר רם שמים to litigate with Jer. 12, 1; בששם לאב opponent or adversary in a suit Is. 50, 8; sometimes the nature or ground of the suit is put after משפט e. g. המים 'p a charge of bloodshed Ez. 7, 28; מוח a capital charge Deut. 19, 6. 5) right, as a principle of judgment Prov. 1, 3; hence 'הַ הְּטָה to turn away or thwart justice Deut. 16, 19; 'קַּטָּה מָ to do what is right Jer. 22, 15; hence a law Ex. 21, 1; a privilege, a right or due Ps. 17, 2; a custom or manner 2 K. 11, 14; manner, style or sort Judg. 13, 12; r. שַּׁשָּׁטַ.

תשפתים (only dual משפתים) m. stalls or pens for cattle Gen. 49, 14, the dual prob. referring to 2 rows divided by a passage; r. npw.

[עַעַרָּבָ, to akin to קַשַּׁהָ, to hold or possess; hence ਸੁਧ੍ਰਾਤ and

pos- בן־מָשׁן m. possession, בְּיִבֶּים possessor or heir, only Gen. 15, 2, where it designedly makes assonance w. שמשק (which see).

PEZ m. a running about, of locusts Is. 33, 4; r. PPT.

ישׁקרו (w. suf. מַשָּׁקרו sing. 1 K. 10, 5, see Gram. § 93, 9, Rem.) m. 1) i. q. Arab. ساق, a cup-bearer or butler Gen. 40, 1. 2) drink, esp. wine Lev. 11, 34; בְּלֵר מַשְׁקֵה drinkingvessels 1 K. 10, 21. 3) a well-watered region, prop. a drinking place Gen. 13, 10; r. ਸਤੂਘੁੰ.

שקול m. weight, only Ez. 4, 10; r. שַׁקַל.

m. a lintel, the upper cross-timber of a door-frame Ex. 12, 7; r. קבשָׂ.

m. 1) a weighing 2 K. 25, 16. 2) weight Gen. 24, 22; r. שׁבָּל.

השקלת f. prop. a weight, hence a plummet, only Is. 28, 17; r. 500.

השקלח f. a plummet, only 2 K. 21, 13.

קשקע (c. דרשב) f. a settling down, w. מים settling of water, i. e. settled or clean water, only Ez. 34, 18; r. בַּיָבָע.

مُشَرَ (obs.) i. q. Arab. مَشَرَ, akin to שור II, to divide; hence מירם.

f. a maceration or steeping of grapes, then grape-drink, only Num. 6, 3; r. שָׁרָה I.

f. lordship or empire, only Is. 9, 5; r. カラヴ.

(מַשָּׁרוֹקִיתָא Chald. (def. בַּשָּׁרוֹקִי f. a pipe or flute Dan. 3, 5; r. PJW.

ערע בערע pr. n. (perh. high, r. שׁרֶע) of an unknown town, whence gentil. n. סטרער Mishraite 1 Ch. 2, 53.

(משרפה c. משרפה) f. burnings, of spices at a funeral Jer. 34, 5, of lime Is. 33, 12; r. אָיָטָ I.

pr. n. (prob. furnaces at the water) of a district near Zidon Josh. 11, 8.

pr. n. (prob. a plantation of noble vines, see סְיֵשׁ) of a place in Edom Gen. 36, 36.

m. i. q. Chald. מַסְרִיתָא, a pan, only 2 Sam. 13, 9; r. דְּשָׁרָ.

f. a female (כשרתת for קשרתת) servant, a waiting-woman, only 1 K. 1, 15; r. אַרָשׁיָ.

עלע (fut. יָמשׁ, w. suf. perh. אָמִשׁהְ Gen. 27, 21, but see אַמָּשׁהְ II) i. q. Arab. κία to της Π, μάσσω, to touch or feel Gen. 27, 12. - Pi. שישים (fut. 3 pl. שישים) to feel about, to grope in the dark Deut. 28, 29; to feel out or explore Gen. 31, 34, Job 12, 25. — Hiph. מַמָּשׁ to feel Ex. 10, 21.

(sing. c. הַּשְּׁהָר, w. suf. הַשְּׁהָר, w. suf. הַשְּׁהָר, see Gram. § 93, 9, Rem.) m. 1) a drinking Est. 5, 4; הוא banqueting-hall Est. 7, 8. 2) drink Dan. 1, 10. 3) a banquet, prop. a drinking (cf. συμπόσιον) Is. 5, 12; r. הַּיִּהְשָׁ I.

בּינְיתְּחְרְיְתְּם Ez. 8, 16 perh. mistake for בְּינְתְּחָרִים (Hithpal. part. of מְּיִחָם) as some texts read, but perh. only one of Ezekiel's strong Aramaisms (cf. Zunz in his Gottesdienst. Vorträge d. Juden, p. 159) for מְּמָחְרֵים אַהַם ye bow yourselves down.

דְּשִׁתְּיא (def. מְשִׁתְּיא) m. a banquet, ביה מ' banqueting-hall Dan. 5, 10 i. q. Syr. בֹּבֶּה, Heb. בַּשִּׁתָּה.

ស៊ុជ្ជ or កាស៊ុជ្ជ 2 sing. m. perf. Qal of ភាព.

אָרְעֵם dead, part. of הַאָּב, which see. אָרְעֵם (Chald.) Dan. 3, 2 inf. Pe'al

ארב m. straw-heap Is. 25, 10; denom. from אבן.

of MTM.

(obs.) prob. akin to רְּבֶּיה, to draw in or hold back; hence

בתני (w. suf. מְחַגּרְ m. a bit or curb Ps. 32, 9; fig. מְחָגָּר the curb (i. e. dominion) of the mothercity 2 Sam. 8, 1.

ווֹתְבֶּע (obs.) prob. akin to תְּבֶּע,

to extend, be of full growth; prob. hence no.

קרוקים (pl. מְחִרּקִים adj. m., היְחִקּקּה f. sweet Ps. 19, 11; subst. sweetness Judg. 14, 14; fig. agreeable, pleasant Ecc. 5, 11; r. בְּחַים.

pr. n. m. (prob. man of prayer, from מְצֵּל and r. אָשֶׁי Gen. 4, 18.

קר בי תרשׁלַח pr. n. m. (missile-man, from הֹים and r. הֹשִׁשׁלַח Gen. 5, 21.

רְתַּבְּי, (fut. הַבְּיִבְי) akin to הַתְּבָּ, הַתַּבְּ, to stretch or extend Is. 40, 22; hence הַתְּבְּיִבָּא a sack.

תְּבֶּים (ר. הַּבְּים) m. prop. extension of time, hence interrog. adv. i. q. Arab. בּבֹ, when? Gen. 30, 30; also without interrog. when Ps. 101, 2; when Ex. 8,5; בּיִבְיי till when? how long? Ex. 10, 3; בּיִבִּי after how long? Jer. 13, 27.

קּבְּנֶת (w. suf. מַחִינִּחוֹ) f. measure Ex. 30, 32; task Ex. 5, 8; r. בָּבָּהָ.

קלאָה (for הְּלָּאָה what a weariness, only Mal. 1, 13.

(only pl.) m. dainty bits, only Prov. 18, 8; r. בַּרָם.

התלקות (only pl.c.תלקות) f. prop. בלתנה biters, henceteeth Job 29,17; see

שת prop. completeness, hence wholeness or soundness of body Is. 1, 6, r. בּיבָה. — In Judg. 20, 48 בּיבָה, if not for בּיבָה men (as many texts read), is prob. an adv. (from בּיבָה w. adv. ending בּיבַה) man by man (cf. בּיבַיה), or completely (ר. בּיבַה).

أَمَّنَى , akin to اِبَّةِ, to be strong or firm; hence

תְּבֶּים (only dual בְּחְבֵיב) m. the loins as the seat of strength Ps. 66, 11, the waist, where the girdle is worn Gen. 37, 34.

אָרֶהְ pr. n. (firmness, r. אָהָבֶּי) of a

town, whence gentil. n. מְּחָנֵי Mith-nite 1 Ch. 11, 43.

(F)2 m. 1) a gift or present Gen. 34,12; 'n was a liberal man Prov. 19, 6. 2) pr. n. m. (gift) 2 K. 11, 18; r. 752.

אָלָהְיּבְ Chald. (only pl. מְּחָנֶּן f. gifts Dan. 2, 6; r. בָּחָנָ.

הַלְּכְּרָ f. 1) a gift or present Est. 9, 22; esp. a bribe Ecc. 7, 7. 2) pr. n. of a place in the wilderness, near Moab Num. 21, 18, r. רָבָּי

יַרְתְּיֵלְ pr. n. m. (liberal, r. נָהַןְּ Neh. 12, 19.

קריה, מתייה, pr. n. m. (gift of אין) 2 K. 24, 17, 1 Ch. 25, 4.

בתן see בתנים.

אַנְמֵּטְאַ m. exaltation 1 Ch. 29, 11; r. אָנוֹא.

בּקרֶע m. object of aversion Is. 49, 7; r. בַּקרָ.

מתְּעֶת m. straying or ruin Is. 30, 28, prop. part. Hiph. of r. אָדָה.

רְסְהֵע (fut. יְמְהֵע prob. akin to

i. q. Syr. ڪڏڪ, 1) to suck, to taste or relish Job 24, 20. 2) to be sweet Prov. 9, 17; to be pleasant, agreeable Job 21, 33. — Hiph. to make sweet, pleasant, of companionship Ps. 55, 15; to yield sweetness, to become sweet Job 20, 12. — Perh. mimet. akin to Sans. madhu (honey), μέθυ, W. medh, E. mead, metheglin, G. meth.

Pתְּבֶּ m. sweetness, fig. pleasantness Prov. 16, 21; r. הָבָּה.

m. sweetness Judg. 9, 11.

station in the wilderness Num. 33, 28.

מְרְדָּה pr. n. m. (Pers. given by Mithra or the sun) Ezr. 1, 8.

תְּחֲשֵׁ (for תְּחֲשֵׁ) f. a gift or present 1 K. 13, 7; r. נָתָּן.

河原型 pr. n. m. (gift of 页) Ezr. 10, 33.

קרקה, ביתחקה, pr. n. m.(gift of ה) Ezr. 10, 43, 1 Ch. 15, 18.

## ٦, ٦

Nûn is the 14th letter of the Heb. Alphabet, but as a numeral serving for 50. Its name און means a fish (Aram. איל, וביל, ביל, אול), which was prob. pictured in its elongated forms (like the eel, see the Table of Ancient Alphabets). — On final 7, see Gram. § 5, 3.

ל interchanges — 1 w. its kindred liquids ל, מ, ר, e. g. קַבֶּר = נְבָּרָ בָּרָ בָּרָ בָּרָ בָּרָ בָּרָ בָּרָ בָּרָ בָּרָ בָּרָ בַּרָ בָּרָ בָּרָ בַּרָ בָּרָ בַּרָ בָּרָ בַּרָ בַּרָ בַּרָ בָּרָ בַּרָ בַּרָ בַּרָ בַּרָ בַּרָ בַּרָ בַּרָ בַּרָ בַּרָ בַּבָּר בַּרָ בָּרָ בַּרָ בַּבָּר בַּרָ בַּבָּר בַּרָ בַּבָּי בַּרָ בַּבָּר בַּרָ בַּבָּר בַּרָ בַּרְיִבְּיבָ בַּבְּרָ בַּבְּיִבְ בַּבְּרָ בַּבְּיִבְ בַּבְּיִבְ בַּבְּיִבְ בַּבְּיבְ בַּבְּיִבְ בַּבְּבָּיבְ בַּבְּבָּיבְ בַּבְּבָּיבְ בַּבְּבָּיבְ בַּבְּיבְ בַבְּבָּיבְ בַּבְּיבָ בַּבְּיבָּיבְ בַּבְּיבָ בַּבְּיבָ בַּבְּיבָּבְ בַּבְּיבָ בַּבְּיבָּיבְ בַּבְּיבָ בַּבְּיבָּיבְ בַּבְּיבָּיבְ בַּבְּיבָּיבְ בַּבְיבָּיבְ בַּבְּיבָּיבְ בַּבְּיבָּיבְ בַּבְּיבָּיבְ בַּבְּיבָּיבְ בַּבְּיבָּיבְ בַּבְּיבָּיבְ בַּבְיבָּיבְ בַּבָּיבָּיבָ בַיּבְיבָּיבָ בַיּבְיבָּיבְ בַּבְיבָּיבְ בַּבְיבָּיבְ בַּבְיבָּיבָ בַיבְיבָּיבְ בַּבְיבָּיבְ בַיּבְיבָּיבְ בַּבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְ בַבְיבָּיבְ בַּבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְ בַיּבְיבָּבְיבָ בַּיִבְיבָּיבָ בַבְיבָּיבָּיבָ בַבְיבָּיבָ בַבְיבָּבְיבָּיבְ בַבְיבָּיבָּיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבָּיבְיבָּיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבָּיבְיבָּיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּבְיבָּיבָּיבְיבָּיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיבְיבָּיב

ל is often a formative addition

— 1) initial, e. g. in conjug. Niph.
e. g. מְבֶּבְּר (r. בְּבֵבָּר, Gram. § 51); also
in modifying roots, e. g. בְּבָּר בִּיבְּר וַּ בְּבָּר בְּבָּר בְּבָר בִּיבָּר (r. בְּבָר (r. בַּבָּר (r. בַּבָּר (r. בַּבָּר (r. בַבָּר (r. בַּבָּר (r. בַבָּר (r. בַבְּר (r. בַבְר (r. בַבְּר (r. בַבְּר (r. בַבְּר (r. בַבְּר (r. בַבְּר (r. בַבּר (r. בַבְּר (r. בַבְּר (r. בַבְּר (r. בַבְּר (r. בַבְּר (r. בַב Chald. (except perh. Heb. קצר = קנצר Job 18, 2), e. g. ਜੜ੍ਹਲ = ਜੜ੍ਹਲ (see אָב (r. יָרָע ; — 3) final, esp. the 2 epenthetic or demonstrative (see Gram. § 58, 4), e. g. קבנו Num. 23, 13 prob. for אַבְּיָה curse thou him(r. קבב, I, but cf. בְּבוֹנֵיהָ for נְּצְיַרָה), רַצַּרָנְהוּ Deut. 32, 10 (r. לָנָבֶּה); often in the noun endings ;— (as נְגַרַוֹן), ;—, (see Gram. קצרן ... as in קצרן (see Gram. § 84, 15, § 86, 2, 4), prob. akin to Sans. -nas, -voc, L. -nus, G. and E. -en (as in gold-en); also in modifying roots, e. g. לָהָב = לָבָה  $\Pi$ = הַנָּח I, הָנָח = פֿתַן I הַנָּח I= נְחֵן = נַחֵן, Aram. בַּמָן, Arab. = W. crydian = crydu, Sans. krî = xρίνω (xρι-τής) = L. cer-no (cer-tus= cre-tus), E. happen = hap, reckon = reck). — On the contrary, is also often assimilated (by means of Dagh. f., see Gram. § 19, 2, a), or dropped (as in מָן for נְדָער, נְתֵן for אָרָ, בָּדָער, אָרָ, for אַנק, Gram. § 19, 3 and § 44, 4), or vocalised (as in אַרָּשׁ for אָרָאָד, like sis for Evs, Gram. § 19 at end).

No I adj. m. i. q. Arab. زنی, raw or under-done, of half-cooked flesh, only Ex. 12, 9; r. الله II.

ארריבור אין interj. or particle of wishing and inciting (see Gram. § 105, 2), now! or pray! (O. E. prithee); used w. the imper. אין דעריבור אין לעבריבור אייי אין לעבריבור אייי אין לעבריבור אין לעבריבור אין לעבריבור אין לעבריבור אין לעבריב

אַרָּהְיּרָאָ where now? Ps. 115, 2; w. conjunctions, אַרְאָרָאָ if now! if now! I have found Gen. 18, 3; also absol. אַל־נָא nay, pray! Gen. 19, 18; אַרָּהָא if now! Ex. 33, 13. — Prob. primitive and mimet., cf. val, L. næ, E. nay.

NJ pr. n. (prob. Copt. NA abode, cf. Της = ναός) of the city of Thebes in Egypt Jer. 46, 25; fully κός (house of Ammon or Jupiter, Διόσπολις) Nah. 3, 8.

(obs.) perh. akin to אוד II to envelope, or to אוז III to be hollow or capacious; hence

אול also אול Judg. 4, 19 (for אול; pl. האול) m. a leather bottle, used for milk Judg. 4, 19, or for wine 1 Sam. 16, 20; r. אולין.

(Qal obs.) i. q. תְּבָּוֹד, וְלְצְּבִּוֹר, akin to רְּדֹּיִז, vaíw, to rest or settle, to dwell; hence תְּבִּיִּז, pl. c. רְבִּיִּז, Pli. יִבְּיִּדְיּ (Gram. § 75, Rem. 18) perh. to dwell, fig. בַּיִּדְיּ נְבְּיִרְיִּךְ נַבְּיִרְיִּ בְּיִבְּי (Gram. § 75, Rem. 18) perh. to dwell, fig. בּיִּרִידְ נְבְּיִרְיִּ נְבְּיִרְיִּ נְבְּיִי לְּרִישׁ house holiness dwells Ps. 93, 5, but prob. better as Niph. of רְּבִּי וֹיִ V settles itself, i. e. makes its home, or of רְבִּי וֹדְ וֹיִ וֹ is desirable or comely for thymouse; so too אָבְּיִי (for בַּיִּבְּיִי (Gram. § 23, 2) in Cant. 1, 10 comely are thy cheeks.

ליאָם (only pl. c. יְּאָהָה) f. i. q. הַּוָּדְ, dwellings Lam. 2, 2; esp. pastures, where flocks and herds abide Jer. 25, 37; יְאָהַה meadows of young grass Ps. 23, 2.

קאָרוֹ, (for מָאַנִית, cf. Gram. § 73, Bem. 4) adj. m., אָאָרִין, f. desirable or lovely Cant. 1, 5 (cf. אָאָד, v. 10); w. b, charming or becoming to Ps. 33, 1; prob. Niph. part. of אַדְּוֹיִן (see r. אַבָּוֹיִין).

רוֹא Gen. 34, 15 1 pl. fut. Qal of און; Gram. § 72, 4.

(fut. רְנָאֵם) prob. mimet. akin to לְנָאָם, μύω, L. mulus (E. mum, mumble), to whisper or mutter, to utter in a low or mysterious voice, to speak oracularly; אַכּוּל נְאָפוּ they speak very oracularly, said of the false prophets Jer. 23, 31; hence

fut. רְּנָאָרְ ) to commit adultery Ex. 20, 14; w. acc. w. or without רְאָרָ to commit adultery with Jer. 3, 9, Prov. 6, 32; part. רְאָנִי an adulterer Job 24, 15, רְאָנִי an adulterer Job 24, 15, רְאָנִי an adulterers Ez. 16, 38. — Pi. רְאָנִי to commit adultery (as a habit) Hos. 4, 13; part. רְאָנִי an adulterer Ps. 50, 18; רְאָנִי an adulterer Prov. 30, 20; fig. to be unfaithful (to the covenant God of Israel), to apostatise to idols Jer. 3, 8. — Perh. mimet. akin to דְּיִאַרְ to pant or lust after, or to Sans. ubh (to join), οἰφω, οπύω, Ε. wife.

קאָן (only pl. נאָשִרם) m. adulteries Jer. 13, 27; r. קאָם.

מַאָּפּוּמִים (only pl. נַאָּמוּפִים) m. adulteries, only Hos. 2, 4; r. בַּאָנָ

דנארץ) akin to אָבָין, prop. to pierce or strike, hence to slight or reject Jer. 33, 24, Deut. 32, 19. — Pi. אָבִין (fut. יְרָבָאין) 1) to despise or contemn Num. 14, 23. 2) to cause to despise, to excite to contempt 2 Sam. 12, 14. — Hithpo. to be exposed to contempt, to be scorned, part. אַבִּין (for אַבִּין, see Gram. § 54, 2, b) Is. 52, 5.

נְצֵץ II (Qal obs.) akin to נָצֵץ, to bloom. — Hiph. fut. רָנָאָץ; (for רָנָאָץ, Gram. § 73, Rem. 4) to blossom Ecc. 12.5.

קֿאָלָן f. reproach or reviling Is. 37, 3; r. אָץ; I.

(only pl. הַּצְּבֶּׁה, *f.reproaches* (reproaches Neh. 9, 18; w. suf. נָאָצוֹחֶדּק Ez. 35, 12; r. נָאָצוֹחֶדּק I.

רְנָאֵל (fut. רְנָאֵל) mimet. akin to אָרָא, רְחָדָא, to groan or cry out for pain Ez. 30, 24; hence

רְאָבֶּיׁ (c. רְאָבִיּיִ) f. a groaning or outcry of the oppressed Judg. 2, 18; pl. c. רְאָבָּיִי Ez. 30, 24.

קר (Qal obs.) akin to אָרָה, Arab. yu, to feel abhorrence. — Pi. אָרָה to abhor Lam. 2, 7, Ps. 89, 40.

אַרִּים Mal. 3, 9 part. pl. Niph. of אָרָים.

ראַשׂאַן Ez. 9, 8 false form for אָשָׁאָן 1 sing. fut. Niph. of אָאָר I.

בֹּלְי pr. n. (prob. hill, r. בְּיָּדְ, w. ה loc. הְבָּה for הְבָּה Nob-wards 1 Sam. 21, 2) of a city of the priests, near Jerusalem Is. 10, 32.

(Qal obs.) mimet. akin to בוּק בַּה, הבּבָּ, גבַוּ, to bubble up or pour forth, then i. q. Arab. نبأ, to announce or tell. — Niph. כבא (2 pers. once נברה Jer. 26, 9 for נברה; part. pl. נבאים, once נבאים Jer. 14, 14) to speak as moved by divine impulse, to prophesy (προφητεύω) Jer. 23, 21; to speak as a prophet or bard, to chant or sing (God's praises) 1 Sam. 10, 11, comp. Luke 1, 67. - Hith. הקובא, also והקובא Jer. 23, 13 (2 pers. הָּחְנָבִּרח, inf. הְּחָנַבִּרח, see Gram. § 54, 2, b and § 75, Rem. 21, c) i. q. Niph. to prophesy Num. 11, 25; to speak forth as a prophet or bard, to chant 1 Sam. 10, 6; to rave, as in a phrensy 1 K. 18, 29; to act the madman 1 Sam. 18, 10. — Perh. akin to Syr. Sans. bhash (speak), W. ebe, od-vat. L. fa-ri.

Chald. only in — Ithpa. to prophesy Ezr. 5, 1.

prob. akin to אור, to bore through or make hollow, only part. האונ hollow Ex. 27,8; fig. vain, foolish Job 11, 12.

Arab. (i, to be raised or convex, hence to be prominent; hence 1), 12, 2.

וֹבֶרוֹ, see בוֹ.

לְבְּדְיֹלֶרוֹ f. sudden ruin, only Zeph. 1, 18; prop. part. Niph. of r. בַּחָל.

הְאָלְּבוֹ, f. a prophecy Neh. 6, 12; a prophetic writing 2 Ch. 9, 29; r. אֹבָי.

Chald. f. a prophecy Ezr. 6, 14.

ינרישיר pr. n. m. (i. q. ינרישיר Nebo the chief ruler) a general of Nebuchadnezzar's army 2 K. 25, 8.

בְּבַרְבָּאָבֵר 2 K. 24, 1.

בּגנַנְנַבּר Est. 2, 6.

ונ = ר) לְבוּכַדְרֶאצוֹר (נ = ר) Jer. 49, 28.

לבוּכַדְרֶאצֵר Jer. 39, 1.

نبو چسپان pr. n.m. (Pers. نبو چسپان adherent of Nebo) a chief eunuch of Nebuchadnezzar Jer. 39, 13.

רוֹם pr. n. m. (perh. fruits, r. ביה) 1 K. 21, 1.

לְבְּלִיבְיּלְ Chald. (pl. יְבִּיְבְּיִלְ f. prop. spoil or booty, then (cf. רְּבָּדְ Ez. 29, 19) riches or wealth Dan. 2, 6; prob. r. יוֹבְ in part. Niph. יבְּי, w. old format. ending רְּבָּי for בּיי (see on letter ב, p. 74).

וֹלְבְיָׁלְ 1 Sam. 14, 36 for בְּיָבָי 1 pl. fut. Qal of יוֹבְּ, w. ה— cohortative; see Gram. § 67, Rem. 11.

mimet. akin to Arab. ڍێێ, to bark or bay as a dog
Is. 56, 10. — Akin to Sans. bukh
(to bark), μυχάομαι, L. mugio, W. bychain, E. bow-wow, bay, bark.

72) pr. n. m. (barking) Num. 32, 42; also pr. n. of a city Judg. 8, 11.

w. old format. ending '--, see on letter ', p. 175) of a dog-idol of the Avites 2 K. 17, 31.

(Qal obs.) to look. — Pi. to look hard, w. hat Is. 5, 30. — Hiph. τρετ to look out 1 Sam. 17, 42, which shows how μμ and τις differ; to look at, behold Num. 23, 21; fig. to notice or respect Ps. 84, 10. — Perh. akin to ὅπτω (ὄψομαι), L. opto, G. hoffen, E. hope.

יבְּבְּע pr. n. m. (look or regard, r. נְבָבוּ 1 K. 11, 26.

תְּבִיאִם, pl. נְבִיאִים) m. i. q. Arab. נְבִיאִם, προφήτης) a prophet, prop. a speaker (cf. 1 Cor. 14, 22—32), inspired or moved to communicate the mind of God (as to present or

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future things) Ex. 7, 1, Deut. 13, 2; also said of a heathen prophet 1 K. 18, 19; esp. said of the Messiah Deut. 18, 15 (cf. Acts 3, 22); בָּנֶר הַוֹּנֶבְראָרם the sons of the prophets, i. e. their disciples 1 K. 20, 35 (cf. Acts 3, 25); r. KŢ).

(נְבִיאָת or נְבָיא, chald. (def. נְבִיאָם, def. pl. נבראָיָא (נבראָיָא) m. a prophet Ezr. 5, 1.

f. 1) a prophetess Judg. 4, 4; a mistress of song, a female bard Ex. 15, 20. 2) a prophet's wife Is. 8, 3.

ו לְבֵּיוֹת (prob. heights, r. בון) Gen. 25, 13. 2) pr. n. of a people in Arabia Petræa, prob. the Nabatheans Is. 60, 7.

[ברת] Jer. 26, 9 for באים perf. Pi. of No., cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, c.

(obs.) akin to גָבָע, Arab. i, to gush forth as a spring; hence (conly pl. c. נָבֶּבֶר) m. a spring,

only in נְבְכֵּר־רָם the fountains of the sea Job 38, 16.

(fut. יְבֹל, inf. c. לְבֹל) akin to אָבֵל (which see), to droop or wither Ps. 1, 3; fig. to fade or pass away, to perish, said of the heavenly bodies Is. 34, 4, of men Ps. 37, 2, of a land Is. 24, 4, of a land-slip Job 14,18; fig. to be senseless or stupid Prov. 30, 32. - Pi. to fade away, perh. in Is. 64, 5 לַנְבֶל for לְנַבֶּל and we wither off (but see נבל); to lightly esteem, as if withered Deut. 32, 15, Jer. 14, 21.

I (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to בול I, בול (which see), to gush out or flow; hence נָבְלוּת ,1 נָבֵל and prob. מבול.

II (obs.) prob. mimet. akin

to בבל II (which see), to sound aloud; H. נבל hence perh. ונבל

וֹ נְבָלֹ f., foolish נְבָלָה f., foolish Job 2, 10, Prov. 17, 7; impious Ps. 14, 1. 2) pr. n. m. (simpleton) 1 Sam. 25, 3; r. נֶבֵל.

(לבבל) Is. 64, 5 we fade, perh. for better fut. Pi. of better apoc. for נַבְּבֶּה fut. Qal of בָּלָה to fall away.

נָבָלֶר c. נָבַלָּרם I; pl. נָבַל, c. נָבָל, w. suf. בליהום) m. 1) a leather bottle used for wine 1 Sam. 10,3; נבלר שַׁמֵּרָם bottles of heaven, fig. for clouds Job 38, 37. 2) vessel, pitcher of earth Is. 30, 14; פַלֵּר נְבַלָּרם pitcher-like vessels Is. 22, 24.

, וְבָלִּים .II (r. נָבֵל II; pl בַבל, c. ובלר m. i. q. נבלר a lyre or harp (prob. so named for its sound, or perh. for its pitcher-like shape) Ps. 57, 9, pl. בְּלֵר נְבָּלִּרם 1 Ch. 16, 5. --- Hence νάβλα or ναῦλα, L. nablium or naulium.

(in pause נבל ) m. i. q. נבל II; e. g. נבל עשיר a ten-stringed lyre Ps. 33, 2; נְבַל זִי in Ps. 144, 9; r. נָבַל זִי II.

ובלה Gen. 11, 7 for בבלה 1 pl. fut. Qal of בלל; Gram. § 67, Rem. 11.

f. folly Is. 32, 6; wickedness Judg. 19, 23; fig. punishment of wickedness (cf. לָבַלְתִּר , וָפָוֹן, הָשָׁאָר, לָבַלְתִּר , ובלח בשבה קבלח Job 42, 8 so as not to deal chastisement w. you, i. e. punish you for your crime; r. נֶבֵל.

וֹבֶלֶה: (c. יִבְלָת, w. suf. יִבְלָּה, but יַבְּלָּחִר Is. 26, 19) f. i. q. Arab. نَبِيلَةٌ, a corpse Deut. 21, 23; carcass, of beasts Lev. 5, 2; collect. corpses Jer. 7, 33; carcasses Lev. 11, 11; fig. trunk of an idol, collect. Jer. 16, 18; r. בָבֶל.

וֹבְכַלְּתָה (w. suf. נְבַלְתָה) f. the vagina or female sexual member Hos. 2, 12;

prob. from پَوِدُ I in reference to the menstrual flux.

pr. n. (perh. oak-land, akin to Chald. בלפט oak) of a town in Benjamin Neh. 11, 34.

הבֶּלֶח f. collect. falling or autumn leaves Is. 34, 4; r. בָּבָּא.

i. q. Arab. בָּבֹי, akin to נְבָּבּ, בְּּבָּא, נַבְּא, to gush out; part. בַּבָּא, בּדּבָּ a rushing torrent Prov. 18, 4. — Hiph. דְּבִּרֵיק to pour forth Prov. 1, 23; esp. to utter w. the mouth Ps. 119, 171; hence to declare, publish abroad Ps. 19, 3; fig. to ferment or spoil, of perfume Ecc. 10, 1.

וֹבְקְּבָּקְ Is. 19, 3 for הַּבְּקָּב 3 sing. f. perf. Niph. of הְּבָּקְ I; Gram. § 67, Rem. 11.

Chald. (obs.) perh. akin to בְּחַבְּי or בְּחַבְּ I, to shine or gleam; perh. hence

גְּבְרְשָׁאָ Chald. (def. אַבְּרְשָׁאָ) f. i. q. Arab. יְּבְׁר, a candlestick Dan. 5, 5; prob. from בָּר w. old format. ending אַשֶּׁ–(=שַּׁ– in שַּׁבֶּבָּשׁ), see on letter שׁ.

קבְּעָׁן pr. n. (perh. level, r. בָּעָׁן)
of a town in Judah Josh. 15, 62.

This? Is. 59, 3 and Lam. 4, 14 they are defiled, prob. a pass. Niph. form for לְּבָּבֶּל (see Gram. § 51, 2, p. 119), or perh. a fanciful Pu. form for לְּבָּבֹּל ; see r. לַבְּבָּל 2.

dry: hence

בּבְּבֶּר (w. ה וכְּבָּבְּר (c. הַבְּבָּר) m. prop. drought, hence the dry quarter, the south Ps. 126 4; esp. South Palestine Gen. 13, 1, Num. 13, 29; בּבָּרָה southward Gen. 13, 14; w. בְּבָּרָה Josh. 17, 9,

w. ער Josh. 18, 14, southward to or from; אבנבה Josh. 15, 21, רבבה 1 Ch. 26, 17, in the southward region.

(Qal obs.) i. q. Arab. كَبَّدُ, Syr. إلْ to be in front or present, to be manifest; hence אַבָּיים. — Hiph. אַבְּיִים to bring forward or represent, to shew, w. acc. of pers. and thing Ez. 43, 10; to tell, w. אַבַּ Job 36, 33, w. אַ Gen. 9, 22, 1 Sam. 25, 14; to expose or betray Job 17, 5; to announce or foretell Is. 41, 22; to confess sins Ps. 38, 19. — Hoph. אַבּי (fut. אַבַּ , inf. abs. אַבּי ) to be shown or told Josh. 9, 24; w. \ Gen. 22, 20.

Chald. prob. akin to Heb. (בר), Syr. ביל, to flow Dan. 7, 10.

[נגדי w. suf. נגדי m. the front, so prob. in פנגדו Gen. 2, 18 according to his front i. e. his sexual counterpart (but see below); but else only as prep. before, in presence of 1 Sam. 12, 3, Is. 40, 17, w. ה loc. בַּיָּדָה Ps. 116, 14; ליבלד before 2 K. 1, 13; over against Josh. 5, 13; against, as opposing Dan. 10, 13; like, corresponding to Neh. 12, 9, in this sense in Gen. 2, 18 may also be taken for corresponding to him, i. e. meet for him; over, as president Neh. 11, 22; כְּנֵבֶר from before, away from Is. 1, 16, also w. 5 Judg. 20, 34; from over against Deut. 32, 52; over against, opposite 2 K. 3, 22; against, as opposing 2 Sam. 18, 13; r. נַנָּד.

לגן Chald. over against Dan. 6, 11.

[fut. אַנַיַר to shine or gleam Job 18, 5. — Hiph. אַנְאָר to cause

to shine Is. 13, 10; to enlighten Ps. 18, 29. Hence

(w. suf. בַּרָיָבָּי) 1) f. a shining or gleaming of fire Is. 4, 5, of light Is. 50, 10, of the sun and stars 2 Sam. 23, 4, Joel 2, 10, of a sword Hab. 3, 11, of the divine glory Ps. 18, 13. 2) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 3, 7. — Cf. αὐγή, G. auge, L. oc-ulus, E. eye, ogle.

רְבָּהֵי Chald. (def. אָנָהָא;) light or day-break Dan. 6, 20.

f. brightness, splendour, pl. נְבְּוֹדְהָ Is. 59, 9; ר. הַּבָּה.

קבר, once קבר, Dan. 3, 29, pr. n. (prob. i. q. קבר brilliance or beauty, i. e. Venus) only in pr. n. קבר גני, Dan. 1, 7.

Will Nah. 1, 12 perf. 3 pl. Niph. of va., Gram. § 67, Rem. 5.

(fut. רַבְּי) to push or thrust, to gore, of horned animals Ex. 21, 28.— Pi. רְבָּי (fut. רְבַּיִי) to gore Dan. 8, 4; fig. to overthrow Ps. 44, 6.— Hith. to thrust at, fig. to fight against Dan. 11, 40.— Mimet. akin to בַּיִּבְי, בְּיַבְי, בְּיַבְי, בְּיִבְי, בְּיַבְי, בְּיַבְי, בְּיַבְי, בְּיַבְי, בְּיַבְי, בְּיַבְי, בְּיַבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַיִּבְי, בַּיִּבְי, בַּיבְּי, בַּיבִּי, בַּיּבְי, בַּיבְּי, בַּיבְּי, בַּיּבְי, בַּיבְּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבְּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבָּי, בַיבּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבְּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבְּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבּי, בַּיבּי, בַיי, בַּיבּי, בַּיבּי, בַּיבָּי, בַּיבּי, בַּיּי, בַּיי, בַיי, בַּיי, בַּייי, בַּיי, בַּייי

adj. m. apt to push, goring, only Ex. 21, 29, 36.

קנְרֵדֵי (כ. קנְרִדִּי , נְנִידִּי , נְנִידִי ) m. i. q. Arab. (נְנִידִי , chief man, overseer 1 Ch. 9,11; a leader of troops 1 Ch. 13, 1; a prince 1 Sam. 9, 16; in app. קנְרִד בְּרַדִּי , the anointed prince, i. e. Messiah Dan. 9, 25; הַרָד בַּרִד בַּרָד , a confederate prince Dan. 11, 22; pl. princes Job 29, 10; hence noble or excellent things Prov. 8, 6; r. בַּרָר . 
לבירות (pl. מירות) f. music of stringed instruments Lam. 5, 14; a song, accompanied by stringed instruments Ps. 77, 7; a satire Job 30, 9; a stringed instrument, perh. a kind of guitar, in titles of Psalms, as in Ps. 4; r. 122.

(obs.) prob. akin to בָּבָּ III, to pierce or cut; hence בַּבָּ

mimet. akin to נָבָּד (which see), to strike or touch, esp. a musical chord; part. בֹנְרֵים players on stringed instruments Ps. 68, 26. — Pi. נָבָּן to strike the chords, to play a stringed instrument Ps. 33, 3.

לבער or נְגֹעָ or יָהַלָּ, inf. c. צָגֹע or mimet. akin to (which see), hence 1) to smite, w. 3 of object Gen. 32, 26; hence part. נגוב smitten Is. 53, 4; fig. to blast, said of the wind Ez. 17, 10. 2) to touch, w. 2 Lev. 5, 3, w. לא Is. 6, 7, w. אָל Is. 6, 7 Num. 4, 15, w. אס Job 4, 5 of the spot; fig. (as in E. touch) to move or affect the mind 1 Sam. 10, 26. 3) to touch upon, reach to, w. 2 2 Sam. 5, 8, w. אל Jer. 51, 9, w. עד Is. 16, 8, w. בל Judg. 20, 34. 4) to reach or arrive at, as a report, w. אָל Jon. 3, 6. — Niph. to be smitten or beaten, as an army Josh. 8, 15. -- Pi. 333 to smite hard, said chiefly of divine judgments Gen. 12, 17. — Pu. to be hard smitten Ps. 73, 5. - Hiph. דְּנָּיֵב (fut. רְגִּרְדֵ, apoc. רְגִּרִדָּ Is. 6, 7) 1) to cause to touch or reach, to join, w. על Is. 6, 7, בל Hos. 4, 2, על Is. 16, 8, 5x Ex. 12, 22, 5 Lam. 2, 2. 2) to touch Ex. 4, 25. 3) to reach to Is. 8, 8; fig. to happen or occur to Ecc. 8, 14. 4) to draw near to or arrive at Is. 30, 4; to attain to or

get possession Est. 4, 14. 5) to be arrived or at hand Est. 6, 14, Ecc. 12, 1; hence

(fut. אָבָרָ I, to smite w. a plague Ex. 12, 23; to smite w. defeat Judg. 20, 35; to thrust or push Ex. 21, 22; to gore, as a bull Ex. 21, 35; to stumble, by striking the foot against something Prov. 3, 23. — Niph. אַבּיּן to be smitten or routed, of an army Judg. 20, 36; w. אַבּיּן 1 Ch. 19, 16. — Hith. to strike oneself against w. the foot, to stumble Jer. 13, 16. Hence

m. 1) a plague, as God's infliction Ex. 12, 13. 2) a stumbling, is stumbling-stone, against which the foot strikes Is. 8, 14 (cf. λίθος προςχόμματος Rom. 9, 33).

Job 20, 28 part. pl. f. Niph. either of נָבֶר (things flowing away or fleeting), or of נָבָר I (things scraped or heaped together).

לְנֵר (Qal obs.) i. q. Chald. ינֵר בּיִר, akin to יָנִר , to flow on, hence perh. to spread or extend. — Niph. to be poured out, to flow 2 Sam. 14, 14, of the eye Lam. 3, 49; to be extended, prob. in Ps. 77, 3 יְנֵר לִילָּה וְשִׁרּא my hand is stretched out by night (in prayer) and ceaseth not, but some render my place (i. e. couch) runs down (w. tears) in the

(perf. Qal obs.; fut. יַנָּשׁ); imp. שֹבֶּ, -שֹבָּ, הֹשֶׁבָּ, f. שֹבָּ Ruth 2, 14, pl. in pause אינו Josh. 3, 9; inf. רשה, w. suf. גַנֵּד prob. akin to גָנָד, to touch, w. 2 Job 41, 8; to come close, approach Gen. 27, 22; to draw back, give place, i. e. to draw near what is away from the speaker Is. 49, 20; מש דולאה draw near thither or yonder, stand back Gen. 19, 9. - Niph. was to draw near, approach Gen. 33, 7. — Hiph. הַּגִּישׁ (fut. בַּגִּישׁ, apoc. רבש (בבש 1) to bring near Am. 6, 3; to present arguments Is. 41, 21, esp. sacrifices Mal. 2, 12. 2) to approach Am. 9, 10. -- Hoph. שַּׁהַ to be caused to approach, i. e. to come near, w. 2 Sam. 3, 34; to be offered Mal. 1, 11. — Hith. to near oneself, to draw near Is. 45, 20.

(fut. שִׁבְּי, once שִּבְּיִבּ, to drive, urge on an animal Job 39, 7; hence מִנְינִי a driver, task-master Ex. 3, 7; to exact a debt of Deut. 15, 2; to exact tribute 2 K. 23, 35; part. מִנִי an exactor of tribute Zech. 9, 8; to rule, hence שִּבִּיי king or tyrant Is. 3, 12 (cf. Eth. nagâsi a king). — Niph. (בַּעֵי 1) to be pressed, harassed Is. 53, 7. 2) to harass one another Is. 3, 5; to be wearied, distressed 1 Sam. 14, 24. — Perh. akin to ava£.

ת. i. q. Arab. לא, a heap, Is. 17, 11 קצר ווא harvest heap (but see 1); poet. of waves of the sea Ps. 33, 7, of the Jordan Josh. 3, 13; r. בדי II.

(Qal obs.) akin to קָּדְּח I, קָּדְּח to drive away. — Hiph. יְדָּרָא (only fut. apoc. יְדָּרָא) to force or frighten away, only 2 K. 17, 21 (K'thibh).

אל (fut. קרוב akin to קרוב, i. q. Arab. לבי, to impel or incite; אוֹבְּבּאָּ his heart impels him Ex. 25, 2.

Hith. to impel oneself, to volunteer Judg. 5, 2; to shew oneself liberal, to offer willingly 1 Ch. 29, 9.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) i. q. Heb.

— Ithp. to be willing or ready, w.

Ezr. 7, 13; to give freely Ezr. 7, 15.

273 pr. n. m. (liberal) a king of Israel (B. C. 954-952) 1 K. 15, 25; also a son of Aaron Num. 3, 2; 26, 61.

pr. n. m. (prob. bountiful is און 1 Ch. 3, 18.

קּבְּבֶּין. Chald. (pl. נְּדְבֶּבִין) a layer or set, of building material in a wall Ezr. 6, 4; r. בְּבַיִּ = בְּבָיָ.

(perf. only in full form, as נְּדְרָהְׁ Is. 10, 31, יַּדְרָהְּ Is. 33, 3; fut. און וואר Nah. 3, 7, יַדְרָה Gen. 31, 40; inf. מור און akin to נְּדָרְה נָרָּר ) akin to נְרָּר , נָרָּר ), 1) to move

to and fro, to flap the wings Is. 10, 14; to move or wander about, to stray, as a fowl Is. 16, 2, as a roamer Hos. 9, 17; part. נורד a tramp or vagabond Jer. 49, 5. 2) to move off, to fly or flee away, as a bird Jer. 4, 25, cf. Ps. 55, 8. - Po. נידד (Gram. \$ 55, 1) to be put to flight, to disappear Nah. 3, 17. - Hiph. קלב (only fut. w. suf. רְכְּהַרוֹף) to put to flight, to chase Job 18, 18. - Hoph. יְבָּר (fut. יְהַרֹּד (fut. for יכהד) to be chased away Job 20, 8; part. מנד (for מובד, cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 8) thrust aside 2 Sam. 23, 6. — Hithpo. התנורד to betake oneself to flight, to flee Ps. 64, 9; see T: I.

Chald. to flee, מַנְהַה his sleep fled upon him, i. e. left him Dan. 6, 19.

יודים (only pl.) m. tossings, startings in slumber, only Job 7, 4; r. בַּדַד.

וֹרָדְ I (Qal obs.) akin to דָּדָד, נְּדִּד (קבּד ,נְדִּד ,to move or flee away. — Pi. הַּדְּי to remove or put off, w. סְּלְ of thing Am. 6, 3; to thrust or cast out Is. 66, 5. — Hiph. to drive away, perh. in 2 K. 17, 21, where בַּיִּדְי (K'thibh) is to be read as בַּיִּבְּי ; but the Q'ri has בַּיִּבְי.

וו (obs.) akin to נָדֵן II, הְשָׁן, to reach out, to give, hence to be liberal; hence נַנַן 2 and

m. a liberal gift, esp. the hire of whoredom, only Ez. 16, 33.

הריים f. prop. abstr. removal or separation, then concr. what is removed, uncleanness or impurity Zech. 13, 1; הוקדה the water of uncleanness i. e. purifying the unclean Num. 19, 9; esp. menstrual uncleanness Lev. 12, 2; then menstruation Lev. 15, 24; in app. הוקדה או menstruous woman Ez. 18, 6; an abomination, as con-

nected w. idolatry Lam. 1, 17; an abominable act, as incest Lev. 20, 21; r. קבר.

(fut. יַבֶּה) akin to דָּבָּוֹ I, החה, to thrust out or expel 2 Sam. 14, 14; to impel or strike, w. בל against Deut. 20, 19. - Niph. וֹדָהו (part. חַקַּב, w. suf. זֹחַקּב, קּתָב;) to be thrown out, as the hand in fetching a stroke Deut. 19, 5; to be driven out Jer. 40, 12; part. m. קולו driven out, an outcast Is. 16, 3, fem. כַּהַחה Mic. 4, 6 or בְּרָהַיּ Ez. 34, 4; fig. to be driven or taken away Job 6, 13; to be urged on or seduced Deut. 4, 19. - Pu. to be driven out Is. 8, 22. — Hiph. הְדֵּרתַ (fut. הַבָּרתַ, apoc. to thrust or cast down Ps. 5, 11; to expel 2 Ch. 13, 9; to disperse or scatter a flock Jer. 50, 17; to impel or seduce Deut. 13, 14; to bring down w. 5 2 Sam. 15, 14. — Hoph. part. חקים driven up and down, chased away Is. 13, 14.

ביר, (pl. קריבים) adj. m. קריבין: (pl. קריבים) f. 1) willing or prompt, voluntary 1 Ch. 28, 21; רים a willing or ready spirit Ps. 51, 14; liberal in giving Prov. 19, 6; princely Is. 32, 5. 2) subst. a noble or prince Prov. 25, 7; בת קריב a prince's daughter i. e. princely one Cant. 7, 2; pl. m. Job 12, 21; also a tyrant Is. 13, 2; r. בַּתַּיַב.

f. nobility or high estate Job 30, 15; pl. generous or noble things Is. 32, 8.

וֹרֶבְּיִוֹן Jer. 8, 14 for יְּבְּיֵלוּן 1 pl. fut. Niph. of יְּבָּיִלוּן; see Grain. § 67, Rem. 5 and 11.

I (obs.) akin to נָּהֶר, יָּנָאָר III, to be hollow, so as to hold something; hence זְנָיְן 1.

ערן II (obs.) i. q. נְתוֹן to give or present, see נָדָן II; hence נָדָן 2.

רְּבֶּכְּרְ Chald. m. a sheath, i. q. Heb. זְיִבְּעָ 1; fig. a body, as the sheath or case of the soul, only Dan. 7, 15.

רְּבִּיךְ (fut. קְּבִיףְ Ps. 68, 3, קְּבִּיףְ Ps. 1, 4) prob. akin to קְּבָיף, וְּבָּיִף, וְּבָּיִף, וְבָּיִיף, to drive away or disperse, as the wind drives away smoke, chaff, etc. Ps. 1, 4, cf. 68, 3; to rout an enemy Job 32, 13. — Niph. קְבִיף (inf. c. קִּבִּיף Ps. 68, 3 for קִבִּיף to be driven away or scattered Is. 41, 2; part. קְבִיף מָבָּיף מַבְּיף נַבְּיף נָבָּיף נַבְּיף נַבְּיף נַבְּיף נַבְּיף נַבְּיף נָבְיף נַבְּיף נַבְיּיף נַבְּיף נַבְּיף נַבְּיף נַבְּיִיף נְבְיּיף נַבְּיף נְבְּיִיף נְבְּיִיף נְבְּיִיף נְבְּיף נְבְיּיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף נְבְיּיף בְּיִיף בְּיּיף בְּיִבְּיְיְיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בַּיְיְיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִבְּיף בְּיִבְיּיף בְּיִיף בְּיִבְּיְיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִבְיּיף בְּיִבְיּיף בְּיִבְיּיף בְּיִבְיּיף בְּיִבְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִבְיּיף בְּיִבְיּיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִבְיּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיּיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּיִיף בְּי

קרר, (inf. c. קרר, fut. קרר, apoc. קרר, Gen. 28, 20) akin to קיי I, קיי II i. q. Arab. نَذَر, to bind, to set fast, to vow, i. e. to promise to do something. w. קרר to vow a vow 1 Sam. 1, 11, opp. to bind oneself not to do.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Arab. نَدُر, to fall or drop out, as grain in threshing; perh. hence

קּרָרִרם סִרְּרָ, pl. כְּרָרִרם or כְּרָרִרם, (w. suf. יִרְרַר, pl. כִּרָרִרם, c. יִרָּרָרם) m. 1) a vow Gen. 28, 20; שַּׁמֵּם נְּרָרִים to vow vows; שָׁמֵּם נְרָרִים Judg. 11, 59 to perform vows. 2) a votive-offering Lev. 7, 16, opp. to נְרָבָּרוֹ free-will offering; r. יַרָרַר.

回 m. eminence or excellency, only Ez. 7, 11; r. 西达.

(fut. יְלָהֵלּג) akin to Arab.

ליל, 1) to lead a flock or army Gen. 31, 18, 1 Ch. 20, 1; to ride or drive a beast or cart 2 K. 4, 24, 2 Sam. 6, 3; to drive off or carry away, as marauders Job 24, 3. 2) to go, to act in any way Ecc. 2, 3. — Pi. אום (ירבות הוב) (fut. ביות to drive a chariot Ex. 14, 25; to lead on, said of God conducting his people Is. 49, 10; to bring or cause to come Ex. 10, 13; to carry off Gen. 31, 26. — Prob. mimet. akin to Sans. ag (to move), מיש, L. ago, G. gehen, E. go.

לי, to call or cry, to wail or lament Ez. 32, 18, Mic. 2, 4. — Niph. (fut. רְּפָּהַיִּר) to be called together, to assemble 1 Sam. 7,2 (cf. Chald. אָרָה, אַרָה, אַרַה, אַרַה, אַרָה, אַרָּה, אַרָה, אַרָּה, אַרְה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָה, אַרָּה, אַרְהָה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה, אַרָּה

Chald. (def. נְהוֹרֶא) m. light Dan. 2, 22 (Q'ri), where נְהִירָא in K'thibh.

וֹלְבָּהֵר) Is. 64, 5, 1 pl. fut. apoc. Qal of הָּבָּהָר; Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, e.

יוֹן m. a wail or elegy Jer. 9, 17, Mic. 2, 4; r. הָּוֹרָה.

הודים f. a wailing or lamentation, only Mic. 2, 4 קרו ברי נחיר to wail a wail of wailing (a very marked mimetic expression); r. יְּבָּוּרוּ

רְרָּיִרְ Chald. (def. יְּדְּיָרָא) m. i. q. Syr. ביס, the light Dan. 2, 22 (K'thibh).

Chald. f. i. q. Syr. בְיִלְירוּ (Light, fig. illumination or wisdom Dan. 5, 11.

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to לְּחֵלֵ תְּׁ וֹתְ חְּבָּיִהְ תְּּ וֹתְ חְּבָּיִהְ תְּּ וֹתְ חִבְּיִהְ (fut. בְּיִבְיִּרְ to lead or conduct, as a flock (hence בַּיִּבְיֵיִ Ps. 23, 2; to provide for or sustain Gen. 47, 17; hence to protect 2 Ch. 32, 22. — Hith. to bring oneself along, to walk on Gen. 33, 14. — Perh. akin to Sans. il (move), ἐλαύνω, ἐλάω, G. eilen, W. hala.

pr. n. of a city Josh. 19, 15; i. q. בַּוֹלְלֹבּ

m. 1) a pasture, a place where flocks are led, only Is. 7, 19 (cf. קבָּה from הַבָּדְּנָה II). 2) pr. n. of a city in Zebulon Judg. 1, 30.

(fut. רְּיִהִיה) mimet. akin to הְּיָהְיּה (which see), to moan or groan, as mourners Ez. 24, 23; to growl, as a young lion, whence בְּיִבָּה; to roar, as the sea Is. 5, 30.

m. a growling or roaring, of a young lion Prov. 19, 12; r. בּקוֹם.

וֹבְרָבְּוֹ (c. בְּחָבֶּת) f. roaring of the sea Is. 5, 30; groaning Ps. 38, 9.

(fut. בְּיִהָּה ) mimet. akin to (בְּיִהְהַ, i. q. Arab. בָּהַל, Chald. בְּיִה, i. q. Arab. בָּיִל, Chald. בְּיִה, of the ass Job 6, 5; fig. to cry out, in want and wretchedness Job 30, 7.

וֹרָקְיֵה i. q. Arab. (רְּיְהַה to flow; fig. of the confluence or gathering of peoples Is. 2, 2; hence יָּהָ.

ון אוו akin to l, to be bright;
fig. to brighten up, said of a cheerful face Ps. 34, 6.

לְּבֶּר (c. יְבִיף , pl. יְבָיְר , c. יְבָיף also בְּיִר (c. יְבִיף ) m. 1) a stream or current Jon. 2, 4; יול נַבְּיר the stream of a brook Job 20, 17. 2) a

river Gen. 2, 10; the river of Egypt, i. e. prob. the Nile Gen. 15, 18; the rivers of Ethiopia, i. e. the Nile and the Astaboras Is. 18, 1; the rivers of Babylon, i. e. the Euphrates w. its canals Ps. 137, 1; קון the river, i. e. the Euphrates Gen. 31, 21.

Arab. אָר (only dual יְחַרִים) m. i. q. אָרָה, a river; hence אַרם נְדְרַיִּם Aram (Syria) of the two rivers, i. e. Mesopotamia, situated between the Tigris and Euphrates Gen. 24, 10.

Chald. (def. כְּדֶּלָה, תְּדֶלָה) m. a river Dan. 7, 10; esp. the river, i. e. the Euphrates Ezr. 4, 10.

וֹלְיָלְיּוֹ f. light or day, only Job 8, 4; r. בוּל II.

akin to Arab. UU, אל (which see), אל (cf. L. nego = ne + aio), then trans. refuse, w. בל, to make the heart deny or refuse Num. 32, 7 in K'thibh. — Hiph. איל, Gram. § 76, 2, f) to refuse Ps. 141, 5; to cause to refuse, w. בל, to make the heart refuse Num. 32, 9 (also in v. 7 in Q'ri); to negative or frustrate Ps. 33, 10.

i, to be tough or raw; hence N; I.

סר בוֹם or בוֹם Is. 57, 19 in K'thibh for ניב, which see.

בין, to spring or shoot up, to sprout; hence fig. to be vigorous or hale, said of old men Ps. 92, 15; to increase, as wealth Ps. 62, 11; to utter words (cf. בָּבָּא, said of the mouth Prov. 10, 31.

— Pil. בּבַבּי to cause to shoot up,

fig. to cheer up or exhilarate Zech. 9, 17.

להְבֵּר Zeph. 3, 18 for לוֹבֶר, part. m. pl. c. Niph. of דָנָהו I.

ולה Lam. 1, 4 for נוגית, part. fem. pl. Niph. of קנה I.

וֹן I (fut. יֻנוּד akin to יָנֵדָד, אר Arab. אוש , 1) to move to and fro, to wave or nod, said of a reed 1 K. 14, 15, perh. of a harvest Is. 17, 11 (where most take 7) as perf., cf. מַד from מוּה), but see בָּר 2) to wander about Gen. 4, 12, Jer. 4, 1; to wander away Ps. 11, 1. 3) to nod or incline towards, to condole or comfort, w. of pers. Is. 51, 19; to bemoan the dead Jer. 22, 10. - Hiph. הכרד to shake or nod w. the head (שֵׁלִים) Jer. 18, 16; to cause to wander, to expel Ps. 36, 12. — Hoph. to be made to nod, be bent down; part. מנה thrust aside 2 Sam. 23, 6 where some read קיַר (r. נְדֵר ) w. the same sense. — Hith. התנודר to shake oneself w. hearty laughter Jer. 48, 27; to quake or reel, of the earth Is. 24, 20; to pity or bemoan oneself Jer. 31, 18. --- Perh. akin to Sans. nud (shake), νεύω, L. nuo, nuto, E. nod.

II (obs.) perh. akin to Arab.

Ja hill, to heap up; hence perh. זַ.

Chald. to move off or flee Dan. 4, 11.

about Ps. 56, 9. 2) pr. n. of the region of Cain's wanderings Gen. 4, 16.

Til m. condolence Ps. 69, 21, prop. inf. constr. of Til.

בוֹרֶב pr. n. m. (nobility, r. כֶּרֶב Ch. 5, 19.

(obs.) prob. akin to נָיָה I

i. q. Arab. šú, to be tall or lofty, fig. to be eminent; hence Hi.

ן (Qal obs.) prob. akin to to be lofty or eminent. —
Hiph. to extol or celebrate, only Ex.
15, 2 אַנְיֵנֵין I will extol him, Sept. δοξάσω αυτόν, Vulg. glorificabo eum.

אוו (fut. רְּלָּהָה) akin to רְּלָּהָה, valw, to rest, to remain or dwell, only Hab. 2, 5 רְנָה רְלָּא רְנָה and he rests not; hence

לְנָתְה (c. תְּיָח, pl. כ. תִּיְה) f. i. q. מָּתְה, a dwelling, home Job 8, 6; a pasture, pl. Zeph. 2, 6; cf. מְּאֵיה Jer. 25, 37 under בְּאָיִה

וֹלְיִינִי I (c. רְּיִיבִּי, w. suf. רְּיִבְּייִ Pir. 23, 3) m.

1) a dwelling or habitation Is. 27, 10; a den of beasts Is. 34, 13. 2) a pasture, for flocks to stay in 2 Sam. 7, 8, for camels Ez. 25, 5; r. רְּיִנְיִי II. ---- Cf. vaóc, Copt. NA (house), Sans. nâdas, L. nidus, E. nest, W. nîth (nest), an-nedh (abode), neuadh (hall).

ון adj. m., אוֹנְיָן (c. תְּיָּבָּוֹת ) f.

1) domestic, home-dwelling, רְּיִּח she that stays at home Ps. 68,

13 (cf. olxoῦρος Tit. 2, 5); r. תְּיָבָּוֹת (cr. n); she בַּיִּתְּה (cr. n); she בּיִּתְּה (cr. n); she בּיִתְּה (cr. n); she בּיתְּה (cr. n); she בּיתְּה (cr. n); she בּיתְּה (cr. n); she בּיתְה (cr. n); s

(fut. רְיַבֶּין, apoc. רְיַבּין, prop. to incline oneself, then to rest, to settle down Ex. 10, 14, w. בְּ or שֵׁל of place Is. 7, 19, Gen. 8, 4; to repose Ex. 23, 12; fig. of death Dan. 12, 13; impers. w. בְּ of pers. יבָּין לָרָיִם לָרָ there is rest to me, i. e. I am at rest or I repose Job 3, 13; to abide or remain w. בִ or שֵׁל of place Ecc. 7, 9, Is. 11, 2. — Hiph. in two forms: A) תַּבְּיִבִּין to set down Ez. 37, 1; to let

down the hand Ex. 17, 11; to lay on, w. צל Is. 30, 32; fig. to cause to fall or settle on any body, w. 3, said of anger Zech. 6, 8; to cause to settle down, to give rest to, w. 3 Is. 28, 12. B) הַנְּרַחָ (fut. רַנַּרַחַ, apoc. הַנָּרַחַ, part. מַזִּרְחַ; see Gram. § 72, Rem. 9) to set or lay down in its place Josh. 4, 3; to lay by for keeping Gen. 39, 16, Ex. 16, 34; to place or put 2 Ch. 4, 8; to quiet Ecc. 10, 4; to let alone Judg. 16, 26; to quit (רוַבָּה) Ecc. 10, 4; to permit Ps. 105, 14; to leave or let remain Gen. 42, 33; to leave behind or bequeath Ecc. 2, 18; to cause to abstain Ecc. 7, 18. — Hoph. בולים (cf. הולים) rest is given, w. > to, one is caused to rest Lam. 5, 5. 2) הגרת (cf. הנית) to be set down or placed Zech. 5, 11; part. מבה set aside, hence vacant place Ez. 41, 9.

תַּחָלוֹ (w. suf. קּיקוּה 2 Ch. 6, 41) m. rest, quiet Est. 9, 16; r. תַּיִּה.

ורקום pr. n. m. (rest, r. מַּיּחַ) 1 Ch. 8, 2.

ביד (fut. יְנִינּים) akin to אוֹניד I, to move or quake, said of the earth Ps. 99, 1.

קְרָּרֹת pr. n. m. (perh. pastures, r. נְּרָהְּת II) ו Sam. 19, 18 (K'thibh), but ייים in Q'ri.

(obs.) perh. to point or sharpen; perh. hence אָדָּהָה. ---- Cf. νύξις.

Chald. (obs.) akin to Chald. לבל, to foul or soil; hence בּללים, נְיַלָּהְ

ו להלְדה 1 Ch. 3, 5 for נילְדה perf. Niph. of יְלֵב, comp. Gram. § 27, Rem. 1.

לְלֶלֵּלְ Chald. f. a dunghill or sink, only Ezr. 6, 11; r. לָּנָל

רולל Chald. f. a dunghill or privy Dan. 2, 5; r. בָּנֵל.

(fut. בָּלֶּה, to slumber, to be drowsy Ps. 121, 3; fig. to be slothful Is. 56, 10; בְּיִהְיָה they slumber their sleep, i. e. have perished Ps. 76, 6. In Arabic בּ נֹי is to sleep, to slumber, in Heb. the order of meanings is reversed; see בְּיִיה, expressive of strong breathing. Hence

নাঞ্চ f. slumber or drowsiness, only Prov. 23, 21.

(Qal obs.) only in Ps. 72, 17, where it is either Niph. (fut. יְדִיךְ Q'ri) or Hiph. (fut. יְדִיךְ K'thibh), to sprout or germinate, hence to increase or be vigorous; hence יְדָי, perh also

קרים, n. m. (prob. fish, as in Chald. and Syriac) of the father of Joshua Ex. 33, 11. קיים perh. means to swim, akin to אָלָי, III, אָלָי, Sans. nâus (ship), νέω, L. no, W. novio, Gael. snavam; hence as קיים fish (prop. swimmer) was very prolific, it became a denom. verb meaning to increase or thrive. Perh. Nauή the Sept. form of the pr. name (for Nau) may favour this etymology.

בור (יְנניס אוֹ akin to אוֹ and perh. בור I, prop. to flit, to flee Is. 30, 16; prop. to flit, to flee Is. 30, 16; בולים the shadows flee, i. e. haste away Cant. 2, 17; to haste away, as waves Ps. 104, 7; flg. of sorrow Is. 35, 10. — Pil. סבים to chase or drive on Is. 59, 19. — Hiph. דולים to cause to flee Ex. 9, 20; to snatch or rescue Judg. 6, 11. — Hith. סבים to betake oneself to flight Ps. 60, 6; but see on סבים II.

לְּסָׁרוֹנְ Ez. 23, 48 for יְחָנְסָרוּ, 3 pl.

perf. Nithpa'el of יָסֶר; see Gram. § 55, 9.

(fut. בַיּוֹיב, inf. c. בַיוֹּ and בֵיוֹים and Is. 7, 2) akin to تات II, Arab. پُنَوَ νεύω (L. nuo, nuto), prop. to shake or agitate, hence to reel or stagger as a drunkard Ps. 107, 27; to tremble through fear Ex. 20, 18; to rustle, of leaves Is. 7, 2; to wave about, of a tree-top Judg. 9, 9; to dangle or swing, as a miner suspended or let down on a rope Job 28, 4; to quake, as the earth Is, 24, 20; to wander about Lam. 4, 14; part. 32 a wanderer Gen. 4, 12. - Niph. to be shaken, as a tree Nah. 3, 12; to be sifted Am. 9, 9. - Hiph. דברע to shake or wag the head Ps. 22, 8; to sift Am. 9, 9; to move or disturb 2 K. 23, 18; to cause to tremble Dan. 10, 10; to cause to wander Num. 32, 13.

1) pr. n. m. (הַּדְּיָדָה meets, r. יְצֵי II) Ezr. 8, 33. 2) pr. n. f. Neh. 6, 14.

لَّافَ .Arab , نِجِة akin to پَرَة, to raise or lift up, to wave up and down, hence to sprinkle w. the waving hand, w. two acc. Prov. 7, 17. -וריקה Hiph. הניה (inf. הניה, once הניה Is. 30, 28) to wave or shake the hand Is. 13, 2, Zech. 2, 13; to move up and down, w. the hand 2 K. 5, 11; to wield or apply a tool, w. בל Ex. 20, 25; to sift by shaking Is. 30, 28; esp. to wave or move from side to side, as a religious ceremony in offering portions of the sacrifice (cf. הַ and הַרוּמָה (הַרוּמָה Lev. 7, 30; to shake out, to sprinkle or pour, fig. of God in giving rain Ps. 68, 10. -Hoph. הדונה to be waved Ex. 29, 27. - Pil. ppi to shake threateningly the hand towards any one Is. 10, 32. Prob. akin to אָנאָ, אָנאָ, אָנָהָ.

(cf. Arab. 35 the top of a camel's hump); r. 74.

אלי, to sparkle or flash, hence perh. to move rapidly or flee Lam. 4, 15, but see יוֹנָאָר. — Hiph. יְנִיץ (pl. יְנִיץ to flourish or bloom Cant. 6, 11.

וֹבְיוֹן f. a wing-feather, a pinion Job 39, 13; r. אָנָן.

(Qal obs.) i. q. p.j., to suck; only Hiph. p.j.j. (fut. p.j.) to suckle, only Ex. 2, 9 נְתִּנִיקְרוּג and she suckled him.

I (obs.) akin to יְּחָשֶׁר, Arab. ỹÚ, to shine; hence נַּר

ערר II, see ניר verb.

רה Chald. (def. נוּרָא) f. fire Dan. 3,6.

(fut. ליבי) akin to שֹׁאַ, Syr. مُرْה, vóσος, to be ill or sickly, fig. of the mind, only Ps. 69, 21.

(which to נְיִד (which see), to boil or cook; hence נָיִד.

21). 2) to cause to spurt i. e. to sprinkle Num. 19, 18, e. g. blood or oil Lev. 8, 30, water Num. 8, 7.

— Cf. Sans. nad (leap), W. naid.

קרות. something boiled, pottage Gen. 25, 29; r. יוֹדָ or perh. for יוֹדְ part. Niph of יאור.

רורים (c, קורים, pl. פורים) m. 1) a consecrated one, a Nazarite, a sort of Heb. ascetic Num. 6, 2, Am. 2, 11; fig. an unpruned vine, i. e. left untrimmed or unshorn like a Nazarite Lev. 25, 5. 2) a prince, as in a manner set apart by his dignity Gen. 49, 26; r. קור.

II (obs.) i. q. Arab. زُزَل turn in, to lodge; hence perh. چيخ.

Judg. 5, 5 is for الرَّحُة perf. Niph. of الرَّحُة cf. Gram. §. 67, Rem. 11.

or fasten; hence

וֹנְיְמָרֵם . (אַנְמֶר הַ, רְּנְמָר , pl. בְּיְמֶר ) m. i. q. Syr. ביים, a nose-ring Gen. 24, 47, an ear-ring Gen. 35, 4, a ring in general Judg. 8, 24, Hos. 2, 15.

רוב Chald. to suffer loss; part. pip losing, injured Dan. 6, 3. — Aph. pip to injure (by loss), to endamage Ezr. 4, 13.

בַזָּק

PID m. loss or damage, only Est. 7, 4; obs. r. Pi; = Chald. Pi;.

ג'י, to consecrate, to vow. — Arab. אָרָר, to consecrate, to vow. — Niph. אָרָר, (imp. אָרָר) to separate oneself, w. אָר from, i. e. to fall away from Ez. 14, 7; to abstain Lev. 22, 2; to consecrate oneself to, w. אַ Hos. 9, 10. — Hiph. אָרָר to restrain, w. אָר Lev. 15, 31; to consecrate Num. 6, 2. 12; to abstain, w. אָר Num. 6, 3. Hence אָרָר in to restrain, w.

וו (obs.) akin to אָזַר II, to bind or encircle; hence נַזָּר 2.

עָרָר (w. suf. יְרָיָּר m. 1) r. יְרָד I, consecration of a priest Lev. 21, 12; esp. of a Nazarite Num. 6, 4; fig. a consecrated head, i. e. an unshorn head Num. 6, 19; also unshorn hair of a woman Jer. 7, 29. 2) r. יְרָב II a crown or diadem, for a priest or king Ex. 29, 6, 2 Sam. 1, 10; אַבְרַ diadem-stones (comp. our crown-jewels) Zech. 9, 16.

קֹם pr. n. m. (rest or comfort, r. gr time) Sept. Nõe, Noah Gen. 5,29; מי נתן waters of Noah, i. e. the deluge Is. 54,9.

to comfort; perh. hence

בְּחָבֵי pr. n. m. (comforter) Num. 13, 14.

to lead or guide Gen. 24, 27. — Hiph. רְבְּרָהוֹ (fut. רְבָּהָהוֹ to conduct Job 38, 32; w. לְפֵנֵי Prov. 18, 16 or w. אָה־פּנֵי Sam. 22, 4, before or into the presence of; to lead, bring together or to collect 1 K. 10, 26; to lead off, to exile 2 K. 18, 11. Job 12, 23.

pr. n. m. (comfort) Neh. 7, 7 in some texts, but others have

of the prophet Nahum, Sept. Nαοόμ Nah. 1, 1.

(conly pl. נְּחָבִּים (consolations Is. 57, 18; compassions Hos. 11, 8; r. נָחַב

קרור pr. n. m. (snorting, r. נְּחַרוּר) Gen. 11, 26. 27.

adj. m., מורים f. 1) prop. copper, then perh. bronze (never brazen), השני מורים מור

(יְחִילוֹת (only pl. הְּלִּיל (citle); הָּלְיל, pipes or flutes Ps. 5, 1 (title); r. קוֹל (נְחִילוֹת I.

(conly dual נְחִירֵיִם) m. i. q. Arab. גُخْرُة, the nostrils Job 41, 12; r. בָּחַר.

I (fut. רְנְחֵל, inf. c. לְרָחֹל) 1) to grasp, get hold of Ex. 23, 30; to possess or inherit Judg. 11, 2; to dispossess Zeph. 2, 9. 2) to give in possession, to distribute or allot, w. 5 of pers. Num. 34, 17. — Pi. נחל (inf. c. נְחֵל to give as a possession, to assign or allot, w. > of pers. Josh. 19, 51, w. two acc. Num. 34, 29. --Hiph. הנחיל (fut. בנחיל) to cause to possess or inherit something Deut. 32, 8, Prov. 13, 22; to allot for possession, w. two acc. Josh. 1, 6; to bequeath, to leave as heritage, w. ל of pers. 1 Ch. 28, 8. — Hoph. דָּנָחַל to be made to possess or inherit Job 7, 3. — Hith. התנחל to possess for oneself Num. 32, 18; to bequeath or devise, to leave as one's own heritage Lev. 25, 46.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to לָּחַל,

to move or flow along; hence perh.

III (obs.) akin to אָדֶלָל ז, to בְּתִילָל j, to bore or make hollow; hence בְּתִילָּח.

לְחַלֵּה, dual (מְחֵלֵּה, pl. הַחְלָּהם), c. הַחְלָּהם) m. 1) r. בְּחַלָּהם, pl. מְחָלָּהם (מִחַלֵּה) m. 1) r. בְּחַלָּהם HI, a burrowed or excavated place, shaft of a mine Job 28, 4; also a channel or ravine, a wady (among the Arabs) Ps. 104, 10. 2) r. בַּחַר, HI, a brook or torrent, stream Deut. 8, 7, 1s. 15, 7; בְּחָבָהְם 2 brook of the desert, i. e. the Kidron Am. 6, 14.

(Gram. § 66, Rem. 1) perf. Niph. of לְבַּחַל II; also for perf. Pi. of יְבִּיל I, Gram. 64, 3.

הקלה m. a torrent Ps. 124, 4, see Gram. § 80, Rem. 2, e; r. קול II.

pr. n. (God's valley or heritage) of a station in the desert Num. 21, 19.

pr. n. m. (perh. robust, r. הַהֶּלֶם pr. n. m. (perh. robust, r. הַהַּלֶם Jer. 29, 24.

תקלה f. i. q. מחלה, a possession or heritage Ps. 16, 6; r. בַּיּלָה I.

(Qal obs.) mimet. akin to בחוף, הְּהָהְתְּ הְבָּהְ, to pant or sigh. — Niph. בְּהַהְ (fut. בַּהָּהְ, apoc. בַּהָּהָר) 1) to sigh, to grieve; hence to repent Ex. 13, 17; to pity or compassionate Jer. 15, 6; w. אַ Ps. 90, 13, w. אַ Judg. 21, 6, w. אַ Judg. 21, 15, w. אַ Judg. 2, 18 of ground or object. 2) to comfort oneself Gen. 38, 12, w. אַ 2 Sam. 13, 39. 3) to avenge oneself, take vengeance, w. אָרָבּ Is. 1, 24. — Pi. בּהַהַ (fut. בּהַהַ) to comfort

or console Job 16, 2, Is. 40, 1; בתונים a comforter or sympathizer Ecc. 4, 1. — Pu. בתונים to be consoled Is. 54, 11. — Hith. בתונים Ez. 5, 13, Gram. § 54, 2, b, fut. בתונים to pity, w. בי of obj. Deut. 32, 36; to repent Num. 23, 19; to comfort oneself Gen. 37, 35; to avenge oneself Gen. 27, 42. Hence

pr. n. m. (consolation, r. יבָּחַם) 1 Ch. 4, 19.

Gram. § 66, Rem. 1 and § 64, 3.

m. repentance or compassion, only Hos. 13, 14.

רְּבְּקְבֶּ f. consolation, comfort Ps. 119, 50; r. בְּחַבָּי.

בְּרְבֵיִים Is. 57, 5 for מַּחְבֵּיִים part. pl. Niph. of חֲבִייָּן; Gram. §67, Rem. 11.

יָרֶבְּיִר pr. n. m. (comforter, r. נְחֲבְּיִרְ אוֹ Neh. 7, 7.

i. q. אַנְחְנה we Gen. 42, 11.

בּתְּכְּתְּי Jer. 22, 23 for תְּכָּתְ 2 fem. perf. Niph. of תְּכָּן I; comp. Gram. § 67, Rem. 4.

Chald. i. q. נְּחָשׁ copper, only in pr. n. פִּינְחָס.

akin to לְחַץ, Arab. رُبَّتُونُ, to press or urge on, only part. pressed or urgent 1 Sam. 21, 9.

رَّمَةٍ (obs.) mimet. akin to Syr. بُنَّحَرَ, Arab. رَبَّخَرَ, to snore or snort; hence بَارَاتِهِ and

שְׁבְּעֵּה m. snorting of a horse, only Job 39, 20; r. לָּבָּדר.

קרר Ps. 69, 4 perf. Niph. of קרר; Gram. § 67, Rem. 5.

בְּחַרְהוֹ f. snorting, only Jer. 8, 16; r. יְחָר.

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קרר, כחרי, דר, pr. n. m. (snorer, r. 23, 36, 1 Ch. 11, 39.

I (Qal obs.) mimet. akin to חשָה, שׁרָה, Syr. בּבוּא, to hiss or whiz, to whisper; hence שׁרָה. — Pi. שׁרָה (fut. שׁרָה) to practise divination, to divine Lev. 19, 26; to augur, to forecast Gen. 30, 27.

II (obs.) prob. akin to mun, to be hard or firm, of metals; hence prob. שווים and היושים and היושים מון

so named for its hissing. 2) name of a constellation, the serpent Job 26, 13. 3) pr. n. (prob. serpent) of a place 1 Ch. 4, 12; also of a king of the Ammonites 1 Sam. 11, 1; r.

m. incantation Num. 23, 23; augury, omen Num. 24, 1; r. מַנְיָם I.

Dan. 2, 32, i. q. Heb. 1977.

pr. n. m. (whisperer or enchanter, r. שׁנֵישׁ I) Ex. 6, 23.

ל (w. suf. הַּיְּשִׁהְיִם, dual מוֹלְייִם, f. 1) copper or bronze (χαλκός) Gen. 4, 22, so tempered in ancient times as to answer for iron or steel; fig., as compared w. gold and silver, a symbol of worthlessness Jer. 6, 28. 2) a copper thing or article, hence money Ez. 16, 36; a chain or fetter (cf. E. to put in irons) Lam. 3, 7, in dual Judg. 16, 21; r. מֹלֵינֵים II.

pr. n. f. (bronze, perh. from the complexion) 2 K. 24, 8.

m.a copper image, esp. of the copper or bronze serpent made by Moses 2 K. 18, 4; from הייים w. format. or adj. ending , see p. 391.

רון (fut. קובית Ps. 38, 3, also

תחים Prov. 17, 10 for תחים) akin to רְּבָּי, poet. for תְּבֶי, to descend Jer. 21, 13; fig. to sink deep, of an impression, w. בְּ Prov. 17, 10. — Niph. מְבָּיהוֹ to come down on, w. בְּ, said of arrows Ps. 38, 3. — Pi. תְּבָיה to press down Ps. 18, 35; to level, of furrows Ps. 65, 11. — Hiph. תְּבָּיִה (imp. תִּבְּיִה to lead down (to the attack) Joel 4, 11.

Chald. to come down; part.
הרות: Dan. 4, 10. — Aph. הרות: ביות: (fut. הרות: imp. הרות: to bring down Ezr. 5, 15; to lay down or deposit Ezr. 6, 1. — Hoph. היותו to be put down or deposed Dan. 5, 20.

חקב f. 1) r. רביי, a letting or bringing down of the arm to strike Is. 30, 30; a spread or supply i. e. food laid on the table Job 36, 16. 2) r. רביי, quietness Is. 30, 15; as adv. with quietness Ecc. 4, 6. 3) pr. n. m. (perh. descent, r. רביי) 1 Ch. 6, 11; see also רביים

אתו. 2, 5 perf. Niph. of חתוק; but elsewhere perf. Niph. or Pi. of

w. Dagh. f. euphonic, Gram. § 20, 2, c) adj. m. coming down or descending (foes) 2 K. 6, 9.

אביר, (fut. הַּיֶּה, apoc. בַּיַר, before Maqqeph בַּיָר) akin to הַּיָּרָד II, הְּיָרָא, 1) to stretch out, extend Ex. 8, 2; part. בְּיִרּר lengthened, of a shadow Ps. 102, 12. 2) to spread out or expand Gen. 13, 8; fig. to hold out or propose 1 Ch. 21, 10; intrans. to spread abroad, as a flock Job 15, 29. 3) to bow down or stoop the shoulder Gen. 49, 15; part. בְּיִרר inclined or leaning, ready to fall, of a wall Ps. 62, 4; to decline, as the day Judg. 19, 8; to

turn aside, w. 5x Gen. 38, 16, 72 Ps. 44, 19. 4) to go away 1 Sam. 14, 7. - Niph. to be stretched or extended Zech. 1, 16; to be spread out or expanded, of a stream Num. 24, 6; to be lengthened Jer. 6, 4. - Hiph. הבה (fut. ਸ਼ੜ੍ਹਾ, apoc. ਹਾ 2 Sam. 19, 15, ਹੁਣ੍ਹ Hos. 11, 4, 법과 Ps. 27, 9; imp. apoc. סה Ps. 17, 6; Gram. § 76, 2, b) 1) to stretch out or extend Is. 31, 3. 2) to turn down Gen. 24, 14; לא דשה איד אונם they inclined not their ear to listen Jer. 7, 24. 3) to turn aside Num. 22, 23; fig. to deliver or rescue Job 36, 18; אבח חבה to extend mercy Ezr.7, 28; ਹਰੂਸ਼ਾਰ ਜਹੂਜ to pervert judgment 1 Sam. 8, 3; to thrust away Job 24, 4; to avert, keep off Jer. 5, 25; to repulse Ps. 27, 9; intrans. to sucerve Is. 30, 11. --- Prob. akin to Sans. tan, τείνω, L. tendo, tenuis, G. dehnen, dünn, W. taenu, leneu, Gael. tana, E. thin = lean (th = l).

בְּׁמִדְיל adj. m. *laden*, only Zeph. 1, 11; r. בְּיִבְיר.

לָטִרלָ (only pl. נְטִבִּים) m. plants, only Ps. 144, 12; r. בַּטָב.

רְּבֶּי (only pl. רְבִי בִּי f. i. q. Arab. בּׁבּבֹבׁ, drops or pendants for the ear Judg. 8, 26 (cf. σταλάγμιον an earpendant, from σταλάζω); r. בְּבָי

תְּיִישׁיִם) (only pl. מִישִּׁים) f. tendrils or ticigs ls. 18, 5; r. נְיֵשׁי I.

(fut. bir) akin to be (which see), Syr. It to be heavy,

1) to take up, to raise a weight, to hoist Is. 40, 15. 2) to lift or put on as a weight, w. by Lam. 3, 28; fig. to impose 2 Sam. 24, 12. — Pi. to take up or hoist Is. 63, 9. — Prob. akin to Sans. tul (lift), τλάω, L. tollo, tuli, W. towlu.

Chald. (i. q. Heb. (נָטֵל to lift up Dan. 4, 31; נְטִלּח 3 pers. f. perf. pass. to be raised or lifted up Dan. 7, 4.

רְשֵׁלֵ m. a burden or load, only Prov. 27, 3; r. לְשֵׁלָ.

לָטְלֵּר, (c. נְטָבֶּר Is. 5, 7, w. suf. נְטְבֶּר, pl. בְּטְבֶּר c. נְטְבֶּר m. 1) a planting, בְּיוֹם נִטְבָּוֹ in the day of thy planting, i. e. thy being founded Is. 17, 11. 2) a plant (Sept. νεόφυτον) Job 14, 9. 3) a plantation 1 Ch. 4, 23.

רָטָדִים Ps. 144, 12; see נָטָדִים.

לבו, i. q. Arab. שׁבּׁשׁ, to fall in drops, to distil; fig. of vine-terraces, to drop or distil new wine Joel 4, 18; of speech, to be gentle or pleasant as the falling dew Job 29, 22; הַבְּבָּיִה הַבְּיִּ thy lips drop fluid honey i. e. they let fall pleasant words Cant. 4, 11. — Hiph. to let fall in drops, to drop down Am. 9, 13; fig. to speak, i. e. to let words fall Mic. 2, 6. Hence

지수 m. 1) a drop Job 36, 27. 2) a kind of gum or resin, so named for its flowing out in drops Ex. 30, 34.

a city in Judea Ezr. 2, 22; gentil. n. Netophathite 2 Sam. 23, 28.

Chald. i. q. Heb. נְשֵׁר, to keep. מְשֶׁר בְּלְבֵּר נְשְׁרָח I kept the word in my heart Dan. 7, 28.

עם (fut. יביש 1) to stretch or spread out, of twigs or branches, hence מישישו tendrils; also pass. part. טשים scattered abroad 1 Sam. 30, 16; to spread or extend, as a battle 1 Sam. 4, 2; trans. to spread out Num. 11, 31; to scatter Hos. 12, 15. 2) to reject Deut. 32, 15, Judg. 6, 13; to leave Ex. 23, 11; to allow Gen. 31, 28; perh. to let loose, Is. 21, 15 מרב נברשת sword drawn or uplifted; but see TUN II. - Niph. to hang loose, to dangle, of broken ropes Is. 33, 23; to be dispersed, of a host Judg. 15, 9; to be spread out, as a vine Is. 16, 8; to be left or forsaken Am. 5, 2. — Pu. to be left, given up Is. 32, 14.

עלבים) וו prob. i. q. שֶׁלֶשׁ (גָּבֶּים), to sharpen, only in part. f. קַּרֶב sharpened sword Is. 21, 15, but see שֵׁשָׁוּ I.

m. i. q. אָרָי, wailing, only Ez. 27, 32 בְּיִרְיֶם in their wail; but 11 MSS and several editions read לְּבִירִם their sons, which is supported by the Sept. and Syr. versions and well suits the sense.

**>**7, see ⋈⊓ Ⅱ.

ב"ב m. fruit or produce Mal. 1, 12; fig. מְּמְרֵּיִם fruit of the lips, i. e. praise Is. 57, 19 in Q'ri (cf. καρπός χειλέων Heb. 13, 15); r. בינ.

pr. n. m. (fruitful) Neh. 10,20 Q'ri, but נבר K'thibh.

רר m. consolation, only in הָּבְּיִר comfort of my lips i. e. mere lip-condolence Job 16, 5; r. בּוּדר.

f. abomination (i. q. פֿרָדָרוּ, or perh. exile, only Lam. 1, 8; r. לָדֵדּר or perh. בּדְּרֹ I.

pr. n. (dwellings, in K'thibh (נְיָרִיׁת) of a place near Ramah 1 Sam. 19, 18.

ניבץ (like יִרבֹין; w. suf. בְּרַהֹיִהָם, pl. יִרְבִּיקׁן) m. prop. rest or quieting, then pleasantness, i.e. an agreeable or acceptable smell Gen. 8, 21, found only in connexion w. sacrifice; r. בַּיִּה.

Chald. (only pl. ירוֹתִין) m. sacrificial or sweet odours (without תְרַיִּת, incense Dan. 2, 46; i. q. Heb.

• נְרִיכָּר (w. suf. נְרִיכָּר) m. offspring or postcrity, always w. בֶּבֶר Gen. 21, 23; r. נִבְּר

קיבְרוֹ, pr. n. (prob. abode, redupl. from r. נְיּה J, akin to מָּשׁ, and אֹשׁ, Copt. אֹשְׁ מִיקְלוֹן (מַלֵּלּוֹן (מַלֵּלּוֹן ). Nineveh, the chief city of Assyria, situated on the Tigris Gen. 10, 11.

רְּכֶּלֶם Ps. 74, 8 is 1 pl. fut. Qal of יְרָנֶּדְּ I, w. suf. בּיִדְּי ; cf. Gram. § 76. 2, e.

adj. m. fugitive, only in K'thibh of Jer. 48, 44, where Q'ri has part. D2; r. D3.

רְבוֹין m. a spark, only Is. 1, 31; r. אָנָי.

רה i. q. ה., *a light*, only 2 Sam. 22, 29; r. נור I.

לירה (only imper. pl. ירדה to break up or till, ירה נירה treak ye up the fallow ground Hos. 10, 12, Jer. 4, 3.

היר m. fallow ground Prov. 13, 23; hence tillage, fig. seed or off-spring 1 K. 11, 36.

רֶרֶם (וֹנִירֶם יְנִירֶם Num. 21, 30 is 1 pl. fut. Qal of רְּרָה, w. suf. בּיָּרָ; see Gram. § 76, 2, e.

וְבָּהָ (in נְבָּהָ) Deut. 2, 33 is 1 pl. fut. apoc. Hiph. of קָּבָה; Gram. § 76, 2, b.

(which see), Arab.  $\widetilde{\mathcal{L}}$ , to beat or smite; only — Niph. to be beaten or thrashed, only Job 30, 8. Hence

adj. m. smitten, only pl. בְּאָרם afflicted ones Is. 16, 7.

adj. m., הַבֶּאָ f., smitten down; בַּאָר הַדְּיִ כְבָּאָר a sad or grieved spirit Prov. 15, 13; cf. הַבָּיָר.

(coly pl. נְלָאֹת) for נְלָאֹת (coly pl. נְלָאֹת) for powders or spices, esp. for perfuming or censing Gen. 37, 25; accord-

ing to the Arab. الْكُنْة i. q. الْكُنْة, gum tragacanth; r. אې.

(obs.) prob. akin to אָבֶר, אָבֶר (of. נְיָה II = אָנָר IV), to bind or connect; hence

m. connection, kindred or progeny, always w. יר Gen. 21, 23.

— In Job 31, 3 (cas some MSS and texts read for (cc)) is same as (cc), calamity; but see

(Qal obs.) akin to زچא, to strike or smite. - Niph. to be smitten or slain 2 Sam. 11, 15. - Pu. ככה to be beaten, as grain Ex. 9, 21. — Hiph. דְּבָּה (fut. בָּבָּה, apoc. דְּבָּה; imper. הַבָּה, apoc. הָהָ to strike or smite Num. 22, 23; to scourge Jer. 2, 30; to knock out an eye Ex. 21, 26; to butt w. horns Dan. 8, 7; to hit w. arrow 1 K. 22, 34; to strike, said of the sun, moon Is. 49, 10, Ps. 121, 6; קבה כב K. 11, 12, חבה בכה אל־פה Ez. 6, 11, חבה בכה Ez. 21, 19, to clap hands; דְּבָּה לְבֵּוֹ ink his heart smote him (cf. E. 'his heart throbbed', also Aesch, Prom. 1. 887 χραδία φόβφ φρένα λαχτίζει) 2 Sam. 24, 10; to strike roots Hos. 14, 6; to beat one's foes Gen. 14, 15; fig. to injure by slander Jer. 18, 18. — Hoph. הַבָּה (once הוֹכָּה Ps. 102, 5) to be smitten Is. 53, 4; to be struck or beaten Ex. 5, 14; to be struck down or slain Num. 25, 14; to be stormed, of a city Ez. 33, 21; fig. to be afflicted or grieved Ps. 102, 5. -- Prob. mimetic akin to Sans. nac (destroy), vocos, νείκος, νίκη, L. neco, noceo, E. knock, W. cnocio.

מכח בְּבֶּלֵים adj. m. smitten, יְבֶּלֵים smitten of feet, i. e. lame 2 Sam. 4, 4; fig. הַהו רְבָּח smitten of spirit, i. e. contrite Is. 66, 2; r. בַּח.

נְכֵּרם (only pl. בֶּבֶּרה) m. smiters w. the tongue, slanderers, railers, only Ps. 35, 15, cf. וְנַבֵּחוֹּ בַּנְּשׁוֹן Jer. 18, 18; ד. בַּבָּח.

γετ. 46, 2 pr. n. m. (perh. conqueror, akin to νίκη, ΞΞΞ) Necho, Sept. Νεχαώ, a king of Egypt 2 K. 23, 29, usually called Necho II, the son of Psammetichus.

יְכֹר see לְכֹר,

קבורן pr. n. (prepared, r. בְּבוֹרְן) of a threshing-floor 2 Sam. 6, 6; see also בִּדוֹן.

ברת נכחה treasure, הרח ברת נכחה house of his treasure (cf. Gram. § 91, 3, Rem.) 2 K. 20, 13; r. רוב.

(obs.) prob. akin to הְּבָּר, to be in front or before the eyes; hence

מלות (ש. suf. מובים, pl. פולים (א. suf. מובים, pl. פולים (אובים) f. straight ahead, right on; מובים שלה walking right before himself, i. e. not turning right or left Is. 57, 2; fig. plain or evident Prov. 8, 9. 2) subst. יכֹּים justice or right Am. 3, 10; pl. מובים straight-forwardnesses, i. e. honest dealings Is. 26, 10.

(w. suf. וֹכְּבְּח) m. the front, only as prep. before or over against Ex. 14, 2.

לכוהת Gen. 20, 16 is prob. part. fem. sing. Niph. of יכה but perh.

for לכְּחָקּ 2 pers. fem. sing. perf. Niph. of מֹבָיוּלָּ

to deceive, to act clandestinely or deceitfully Mal. 1, 14; hence \( \frac{1}{2} \). — Pi. to act fraudulently against, w. \( \frac{1}{2} \) Num. 25, 18. — Hith. to show oneself cunning, to trick or deceive, w. acc. or \( \frac{1}{2} \) of pers. Gen. 37, 18, Ps. 105, 25. — Perh. akin to \( \frac{1}{2} \), Sans. hul (to hide), G. hehlen, \( \times \text{kelw}, \text{L. celo, clam, W. c\( \tilde{e} \) lul.

(only pl. w. suf. נְבְלֵיהֶם) m. deceits, knavish tricks, only Num. 25, 18.

בּכְּבֶּלּהְ Gen. 37, 21 is 1 pl. fut. Hiph. of נָבָה, w. suf. 3 sing. masculine.

(obs.) akin to קַנָּס, זְטָבָּ, to gather or amass; hence

כֹּכֶּים (only pl. יְּכֶּסִים) m. gains, riches or goods Josh. 22, 8.

Chald. (only pl. נְּכְּסָדֹּן) m. resources or funds Ezr. 6, 8.

רְּבֶּבֶּיּ Deut. 21, 8 for נְּתְכַּמֵּר Nithpa. of מָבְּיָּ I; see Gram. § 55, 9.

I (Qal obs.) prob. akin to כור , כקר I, קור I, prop. to prick or pierce, hence (cf. וַבֶּר) to mark or notice; hence i. q. Arab. نَكُوَ, 1) to know or recognise. 2) to fail to know, to disown or repudiate. - Niph. to be known or recognised Lam. 4, 8; to make oneself strange (cf. נבר), to feign or dissemble Prov. 26, 24. — Pi. נבר to recognise or respect Job 34, 19; not to know Job 21, 29; to deny Deut. 32, 27; to reject or repudiate Jer. 19, 4, perh. also 1 Sam. 23, 7 but see וָכֵר II. — Hiph. הָבִּיר to find out or recognise Gen. 31, 32; to recognise, acknowledge a face, either to be partial or unfair Deut. 1, 17, or to show regard to, to accept Ruth 2, 10; to honour (as a god) Dan. 11, 39; to know Gen. 27, 23; to know, i. e. to be able to do something Neh. 13, 24. — Hith. to be recognised Prov. 20, 11; to feign or dissemble Gen. 42, 7.

וו (Qal obs.) perh. i. q. ביים (cf. ביים), to sell or deliver up. — Pi. to give over or deliver up 1 Sam. 23, 7, but see ביים I. .

תְבֶּר (כֵּר בְּרָ m. strangeness, foreignness, hence מְּלֵבְּיִת מְנֵּךְ a foreign land Ps. 137, 4; בְּרָ בִּרְ מִנְּרָ מִנְ מִנְּרָ מִינְ מִנְ מִינְ מִנְ מִינְ מִנְ מִינְ מִּינְ מִינְ מִינְ מִינְ מִּינְ מְינְ מִינְ מִינְ מִינְ מִינְ מִינְ מִינְ מִינְ מִינְ מְינְ מִינְ מְינְ מִינְ מְינְ מִינְ מְינְ מְינְ מִינְ מִינְ מִינְ מִינְ מִינְ מְינְ מִינְ מְינְ מְינְ מְיִי מְינְ מִינְ מִינְ מִינְ מְינְ מִינְ מְיִי מְיִי מְיִי מְינְ מְייִים מְּינְ מְינְ  מְינְי מְינְיי מְינְייְ מְינְיי מְייִים מְינְייים מְינְייְיים מְינְייְיים מְינְייְיים מְייִים מְינְיים מְינְייִים מְינְייִים מְינְייים מְינְייִים מְינְיים מְּייִים מְינְייִים מְּייִּים מְּינְייִים מְּייִים מְינְייִים מְינְייִים מְּייִים מְיּינְייִּים מְּינְייִים מְּינְייִים מְּינְי

תֶּכֶּר m. i. q. Arab. בֹּלֶל, calamity (prop. a strange or unwelcome thing), only Job 31, 3; r. נָבָר I.

תֶּבֶר m. i. q. Arab. גְּבֶר, calamity, only Obad. 12; r. נָבֶר I.

לְבֶּרִים (from בָּבָּי w. adj. ending בְּרִים, Gram. § 86, 2, 5) adj. m. (pl. בְּרִים), (נְבָּרִים) f. unknown, alien or foreign, of another land and people; מַבְּרִים a strange woman, i. e. a harlot Prov. 5, 20; שִׁבְּיִּם a foreign language, fig. a harlot's speech Prov. 6, 24; another, not one-self Prov. 27, 2; strange, marvellous Is. 28, 21; r. בַּרָר I.

נכות see נכתה.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to יוֹנְ i. q. Arab. שָׁלִי, to reach the mark, hence to attain, to finish, only in — Hiph. to finish or bring to an end, only in בַּנִּלְיִדְרָּ לְבָּוֹי (for תְּדִּלְּבָּׁ (for קַּדִּלְּבָּׁ (for קַדִּלְּבָּׁ (for see Gram. § 53, Rem. 7) when thou shalt finish plundering Is. 33, 1,

where some aptly propose to read מַבַלַחָּדָּ.

מוֹלְיבְיּיִין adj. f. despised or vile, only 1 Sam. 15, 9; a unique or hybrid form seemingly combining מְּנִים and מִּנְיִם, or making a denom. Niph. from the latter; r. מַזָּב.

לבראלב pr. n. m. (perh. i. q. בראלב day of God) Num. 26, 9; patron. יבראלי Nemuelite Num. 26, 12.

למוֹל Gen. 17, 26 Niph. of סוּל, Gram. § 72, Rem. 9.

া ব্রু assumed as r. for নুষু, নুষ্ণ্. but see নুষ্ণু.

(obs.) akin to קלל , כול , קלל , מול I, to cut off, hence to nibble or gnaw; perh. hence

יְנֶילֶרוֹ (pl. נְמָלִים Prov. 30, 25) f. i. q. Arab. יَבُוֹב , the ant Prov. 6, 6.

בְּלֶלְחֶם Gen. 17, 11 for בְּלֶלְחָם perf. Niph. of בָּלֶל I; see Gram. § 67, Bem. 11.

perh. i. q. Arab. بَنِهُ, to spread abroad, diffuse itself, of odour Jer. 48, 11 (opp. to יוֹפָתָר; but better to be changed, as Niph. of מבר II, which see.

akin to קֿבְּר I (obs.) i. q. Arab. בֿיַל akin to דָר I, to flow, then to be limpid or clear; hence בְּמֶרָת.

II (obs.) i. q. Arab. نَمَ,
Syr. نَصْرُ to variegate, to be spotted
or speckled; hence

קברם (pl. נמרים) m. a leopard Jer. 13, 23; pl. Cant. 4, 8.

רְבְּיִר Chald. m. a leopard Dan. 7, 6. בְּיִר pr. n. m. (warrior or rebel,

r. מֶרֶץ (מֶרֶד) Gen. 10, 8; אֶרֶץ נִמְרוֹד Babylonia Mic. 5, 5.

זף pr. n. (limpid, r. נְבֶּרְדָּה I) of a city in Gilead Num. 32, 3; fully בֶּרה נְבָּרָה Josh. 13, 27.

קרים pr. n. (perh. clear waters, r. נְבֶּרְים j) of streams of water near נְבָּרִת נְבָּרָת נְבָּרָת נְבָּרָת נְבָּרָת נְבָּרָת נְבָּרָת tilly מי נְבָּרָת waters of Nimrim Is. 15, 6.

(obs.) prob. i. q. Arab. نَسَنَ, to communicate or disclose;

יביטי pr. n. m. (perh. discloser)
2 K. 9, 2.

(w. suf. (p)) m. i. q. Syr. i., prop. an elevated or lofty object, hence a pole Num. 21, 8; a flag of a ship Is. 33, 23; a standard or signal, raised on a hill-top as a rallying point etc. Is. 5, 26; fig. a warning Num. 26, 10; r. 503 II.

רְבֶּבֶּבְ Ez. 41, 7 for בְּבֶבְיּי perf. Niph. of בְּבֶּי; Gram. § 67, Rem. 11.

기구인 f. a turn, course of events 2 Ch. 10, 15; r. 그그는.

נְּפָלְי, inf. abs. יְפָּלְּ,) i. q. אָרָ, inf. abs. יְפָּלְּ,) i. q. אָרָ I, to draw back, w. אָרָ Is. 59, 13. — Hiph. הַּפְּרג (fut. מְּבֶּלְ, apoc. מְבֶּעְלְּ, to put away Mic. 6, 14; to remove or displace Deut. 19, 14. — Hoph. אַרְּלָּלָּ, be driven back, removed Is. 59, 14.

i. q. אַנָּיָם, סְטָּיָ II, to lift, Qal only in Ps. 4, 7 where the reading רְטָּיִ (for רְטַיִּ imper. Qal) represents אַנְיִטְיִ (see Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, b); hence to weigh, to try by weighing (Bernstein's Lex. Syr. on בּשֵׁי (imper. טַיִּ Dan. 1, 12) to try or test 1 Sam. 17, 39, 1 K. 10, 1; to tempt God, i. e. to put him to the test Ex. 17, 2; to attempt or assay

a word Job 4, 2; w. inf. to try to do something Deut. 4, 34.

Ps. 4, 7, see noj.

אוות (יפור היים) akin to אים, to pluck up or tear away; fig. to turn out of a house Ps. 52, 7; to expel or banish, Prov. 2, 22 יים they expel; to demolish a building Prov. 15, 25.

— Niph. היים to be driven out or expelled Deut. 28, 63.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) i. q. Heb.

Top. — Ithpe. to be dragged or pulled out Ezr. 6, 11.

י (w. suf. פָּלְּבֶּטְ, pl. w. suf. מְלַבְּיָּטְ) m. 1) a libation or drink-offering Deut. 32, 38. 2) i. q. מְּבָּבָּטְ, a molten image Dan. 11, 8. 3) an anointed one, a prince (cf. יַּטְיִּבָּטְ Josh. 13, 21 (comp. יַּנְטָּרָ Ps. 2, 6); r. יַּנְטָּיָ I.

וֹבֶּעַן I (fut. יְשַּׁהְ, inf. יְשֹׁהָ) akin to כּהָה and כּהָה, ו) to pour out a libation or drink-offering (Sept. σπένδειν) Hos. 9, 4; esp. in making a truce (cf. σπένδεσθαι σπονδήν) Is. 30, 1; fig. to shed forth a spirit of sleep Is. 29, 10. 2) to cast metal Is. 40, 19. 3) to pour on, to anoint or ordain a king Ps. 2, 6. - Niph. to be anointed or ordained Prov. 8, 23. — Pl. to pour out largely a drink-offering, to offer as a libation 1 Ch. 11, 18. - Hiph. (fut. apoc. וֹסָהְ:) to pour out a libation Gen. 35, 14. — Hoph. (fut. יַסַה) to be poured out as a libation Ex. 25, 29.

וֹ i. q. Arab. سُهُ, akin to إِيْكِ II i. q. Arab. أُسُهُ, akin to إِيْكِ I, أَن to intertwine or weave; hence מְּשֶׁשֵׁ the warp. 2) to cover Is. 25, 7; hence מַּשֶּׁבֶּדּ I.

Chald. to pour out, to offer a libation, only in — Pa. 1992 i. q.

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Arab. نَسُكُ, fig. to sacrifice, to offer or present Dan. 2, 46.

(ינֶסְכֶּרְם (w. suf. בְּיָבֶי; pl. ינְסָבְּרָם) m.

1) a drink-offering or libation Gen.

35, 14; opp. to בְּיבָוּד Joel 1, 13. 2)

i. q. בְּיַבְּי II, a molten image Is. 41,

29; r. בְּיַבְּי I.

רְּסְבָּ Chald. (def. נְסְבָּא) m. a drink-offering Ezr. 7, 17; r. יָסָוּ.

תְּבְּיָםְ (prop. Niph. part. of מְבְּיַםְ m. prop. marked out or specified, hence a field or lot of ground, only Is. 28, 25; r. מְבָּים

DOJ I i. q. Syr. mi, akin to DOJ, wij, to be sick, to pine away; part. DOJ a sick man, a patient, only Is. 10, 18. — Cf. νόσος.

וו (Qal obs.) akin to הַּטָּי, to lift or hoist up, hence to display or make conspicuous. — Hith. בּיִוֹנְייִם to exalt oneself, to become conspicuous; part. pl. הוסיים ביחניסים spicuous, of gems Zech. 9, 16; הַיְּבָים thou hast given a standard to be lifted up or displayed (cf. בַּילַ (Ps. 60, 6.

(fut. אַסְרַ, inf. אַסְרַ, imp. pl. אַסְרַ, imp. pl. אַסְרַ, imp. pl. אַסְרַ, imp. pl. אָכָּן, inf. אַסְרָ, imp. pl. pluck or pull out nails, door-posts, tent-pins Judg. 16, 14, Is. 33, 20. 2) to break up a camp Gen. 33, 12. 3) to remove, to journey Gen. 12, 9. — Niph. to be pulled or torn away, of tent-cords Job 4, 21. — Hiph. אַרַּבְּ (fut. בַּרַבְּ) to cause to break up a camp, to lead forth Ex. 15, 22, cf. Ps. 78, 26. 52; to remove 2 K. 4, trees Job 19, 10, stones Ecc. 10, 9.

רַבְּיֵל (only 1 pers. fut. רְּשָׁאָ for phys) to ascend or go up, only

Ps. 139, 8; this r. is only assumed, cf. Aram. רְּסָפּ, בְּשִׁשׁ assumed for בְּשִׁבּם, בִּשֵּׁבּם.

to ascend. — Aph. בְּסְכֵּים (inf. בְּסְכָּים Dan. 6, 24) to bring or take up Dan. 3, 22. — Hoph. (by Hebraism) בְּסִים to be taken up Dan. 6, 24.

קיים pr. n. (eagle-like; from יביל, Arab. בייל eagle, w. adj. ending קיבון) of an idol of the Ninevites Is. 37, 38; cf. קיבוף.

מַפְּית assumed r. for הַּשְּׁרָת, הַשְּׁרָת, בְּפִּית, בְּפִּית; but see היס.

(obs.) prob. akin to נְּלְּצֵּׁ , to lean or incline; hence

קרה pr. n. (prob. an incline or slope, r. וֹנֶדֶה) of a place in Zebulon Josh. 19, 13.

קרה pr. n. f. (prob. wandering, r. יוֹדָן) Num. 26, 33.

קנור Zech. 2, 17 for נעור, perf. Niph. of עור HI; see Gram. § 72, Rem. 9.

(denom. from בעלרות (no sing.) youth i. e. time of youth, only Jer. 32, 30; see Gram. § 108, 2, a.

(denom. from נְצוֹרִים) m. pl. (no sing., Gram. § 108, 2, a) youth or childhood 1 Sam. 12, 2; fig. of the early times of a nation Jer. 2, 2; cf. יקוֹרִם.

pr. n. (perh. God's inclining, r. פָּיָדֶי of a place in Naphtali Josh. 19, 27.

נְעִרְטָר (נְעָרְטָר dj. נְעָרְטָר adj. m., נְעָרְטָר (pl. נְעָרְטָר) f. pleasant or agreeable Ps. 133, 1, of music or singing Ps. 81, 3, of a person Cant.

1, 16; pl. (as subst.) delights or pleasures Job 36, 11, Ps. 16, 11; pleasant regions Ps. 16, 6; r. Dy.

ירָבֶל (fut. ירָבֶל) prob. akin to Aram. אָלַלּ, Arab. אָלָּ, to go in or enter, hence to fasten, to bolt a door 2 Sam. 13, 17; part. pass. אָנָלּלּל or fastened, said of a garden or fountain Cant. 4, 12; to shoe, put on sandals Ez. 16, 10. — Hiph. to shoe 2 Ch. 28, 15. Hence

נצלים .du. נצלים, pl. נצלים, once ישל Josh. 9, 5) f. i. q. Arab. נשלות a shoe or sandal Josh. 5, 15; 🖼 to put on one's shoe Ez. 24, 17; בלו מבל ד' to put off one's shoe Is. 20, 2; also w. the verbs לְשֵׁל Ex. 3, 5, מַלָּל Ruth 4, 7 where the act is a symbol of the transfer or surrender of property, hence to throw the shoe upon, השלרה נבל על i. e. to take possession, to occupy Ps. 60, 10; הַנְבֶּל חַנָבֶל one stripped of the shoe, i. e. dispossessed or disseized of a property or title Deut. 25, 10; du. נצלים a pair of shoes Am. 2, 6, pl. Cant. 7, 2, Is. 11, 15; r. נַבֶּל.

(fut. מַבְּיַבְּיַ ) perh. akin to מַבְּיַבְּ, to be tender or soft, hence to be pleasant or sweet, of food Prov. 9, 17; fig. to be agreeable or charming, of a friend Cant. 7, 7, of wisdom Prov. 2, 10, of a land Gen. 49, 15; impers. to turn out pleasant or well, w. 5 of pers. Prov. 24, 25; hence

קב pr. n. m. (pleasantness) 1 Ch. 4, 15.

D호 m. pleasantness Prov. 3, 17; beauty or charm Ps. 27, 4; grace or favour Ps. 90, 17, Zech. 11, 7.

ו בַּעַבְּהוֹ 1) pr. n. f. (pleasant, r.

(נְעֵם) Gen. 4, 22. 2) pr. n. of a place in Judah Josh. 15, 41; cf. קָּבָּם.

נְצָבְיִר (for נַצְנָיִנִי ) patron. of pr. n. עַבְּרָן, Naamite Num. 26, 40.

pr. n. f. (for מְבֶּבְרָּהְ pleasant or sweet, adj. from מָבָּרָה, r. מַבְּיַן Ruth's mother-in-law Ruth 1, 2, Sept. Νοομμείν, Vulg. Noemi.

תְבְּבְּרְ m. 1) pleasantness or amenity ניבר plantings of delights, i. e. delightsome plantations Is. 17, 10. 2) pr. n. m. α) Gen. 46, 21; β) 2 K. 5, 1.

עלן (obs.) i. q. Chald. אָבָי, akin to אָבָי, to fix in; hence

m. i. q. Arab. نُعْشُ, a thorn-hedge, thicket of thorns Is. 7, 19.

I i. q. Syr. בי, mimet. akin to יבור, Syr. ביי, prop. to make a harsh or rough sound, to growl or roar as a young lion, only Jer. 51, 38; hence perh. נַבֵּר I.

אני, hence to shake a garment Neh. 5, 13, the hand Is. 33, 15; to shake off leaves Is. 33, 9. — Niph. נְנָבְ to shake oneself Judg. 16, 20; to be shaken off, fig. to he got rid of Job 38, 13. — Pi. בְּנָב to shake off i. e. to scatter Ex. 14, 27. — Hith. בין to shake oneself free from anything, w. בין 18. 52, 2.

תְּבֶּר (נְבִּרִים) m. prob. roughness of voice (r. קַבָּר), hence puberty, when the voice breaks or changes, hence prob. youthfulness or youth in 1 Sam. 30, 17 אֵרְשׁ נַבֶּר מְאַרִים four hundred men of youth, i. e. young men; but esp. (if not always) as concrete, a youth, a boy Gen. 21, 17, in the older Heb. (chiefly in the Pentateuch) also a girl (בַּבָּרְרָּח) for Cyri Gen. 24, 14, so מַבְּרִרִּם maidens in Ruth 2, 21 (cf. δ, ἡ παῖς boy or

רַבְּי II (ר. יבָּיָן II) m. prop. a shaking out or scattering; hence a straying or scattered flock, only Zech. 11, 16.

ק'ער m. i. q. ק'ער, boyhood or youth Job 33, 25; r. נְעֵר I.

(pl. קְּרָרוֹה, c. קְּרָרוֹה, c) 1) f. of יְבֶּרָר, a girl Job 40, 29; a young woman Judg. 19, 3; a young wife Ruth 2, 6; a handmaid or servant Prov. 9, 3 (cf. our maid for servant). 2) pr. n. of a town in Ephraim Josh. 16, 7, called יְבֵירָן in 1 Ch. 7, 28. 3) pr. n. f. 1 Ch. 4, 5.

נְערוֹת, see נְערוֹת.

קֿעַרֵּי pr. n. m. (youthful or scattering) 1 Ch. 11, 37, but מַּצְרֵיּ in 2 Sam. 23. 35.

קרור pr. n. m. (prob. servant of בייר) 1 Ch. 3, 22.

נְעַרָּים, see נְעָרָים.

קבר pr. n. (perh. servile, from בְּבֶּר w. adj. ending זְ—) of a town in Ephraim 1 Ch. 7, 28; see also pr. n. בַּבָּרָה.

בְּלֶרֶת f. tow, as being shaken or beaten off from flax Judg. 16, 9; r. נְעֵר II.

pr. n. Memphis, see pp.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. (גְּבֶּל, akin to Chald. בְּבָּל, to come out, to sprout; hence

pr. n. m. (sprout) Ex. 6, 21.

קְּבְּרְּטִּרם pr. n. m. (expansions, r. נְּפַנְּסָּים Ezr. 2, 50 (Q'ri), but יְפִּיסִים in K'thibh.

[fut. רְּפָּר, inf. הַשָּׁה Ez. 22, 20, imp. f. قفخ i. q. Arab. (قاتات , akin to נַפַּד, נַשָּׁד (which see), to puff, to blow or breathe Gen. 2, 7; fig. of fragrance, hence ፲፰፻፬; to blow on, w. ב, as the wind Ez. 37, 9; שָׁמָח בָּאָט to blow up a fire Is. 54, 16; הוד נפודן a blown pot, i. e. a pot over a blown fire Jer. 1, 13; to blow away, w. A Hag. 1, 9; in to breathe away the soul, to give up the ghost Jer. 15, 9. — Pu. to be blown up, as a fire Job 20, 26. — Hiph. to cause to puff, pant or sigh Job 31, 39; fig. to puff at, to contemn, to treat w. contempt Mal. 1, 13. ---Mimetic akin to פַּרָּה, מָּה, מָּה, E. puff, pant, L. paveo.

of a town of the Moabites Num. 21, 30.

(מְפַרּלָּרם (only pl. נְפִרּלָּרם) m. giants Gen. 6, 4, Num. 13, 33; r. נָפֵל II.

קְּפִיסִים pr. n. m. (i. q. נְּפִּיסִים) Ezr. 2. 50 (K'thibh).

יָבְּישׁ pr. n. m. (prob. animated or cheerful, r. נָפָשׁ Gen. 25, 15.

pr. n. m. Neh. 7,52 Q'ri, a hybrid form, mixing up נְפִּרְטָיִם and נְפִּרְטָּים.

(obs.) prob. akin to may, prop. to blow a coal, hence to glow,

burn, then to be bright red; prob. hence

ing or bright-red colour, prob. a carbuncle (Sept. ανθραξ) Ex. 28, 18.

ו [D] I (fut. לְּפֹל; inf. לְפֹל, w. suf. ימלו 2 Sam. 1, 10, ימלו 1 Sam. 29, 3) akin to אָבַל (which see), נְבֵל, to fall Ps. 37, 24; in battle, to be slain Judg. 20, 44, w. בַּחֵרֵב by the sword, by the hand of Num. 14, 43, Lam. 1, 7; to fall ill Ex. 21, 18; to drop or fall in the birth, to be born Is. 26, 18 (cf. נפל abortion); to fall away in flesh Num. 5, 21; to fall or frown, of the face in sorrow or anger Gen. 4, 5 (opp. to נָטָא מָנִים to look pleased); to fail or fall, of courage 1 Sam. 17, 32, of promises Josh. 21, 43, of states 2 K. 14, 10; to fall out or happen, of a lot Jon. 1, 7; w. > of pers. to fall to Ps. 16, 6; to befall or turn out, of events Ruth 3, 18; w. אָדָ, to fall lower or to be inferior Job 12, 3; to alight from, w. 323 Gen. 24, 64; hence to settle down or encamp Judg. 7, 12; to fall before, w. לְּמֵנֵר, said of prayer or supplication when presented or accepted Jer. 36, 7; 37, 20; to fall away or desert 1 Sam. 29, 3, w. 3 Is. 54, 15, w. אֵל Jer. 52, 15. — Hiph. אָל (fut. apoc. בְּמֵל, inf. once לְנָפֵל Num. 5, 22, Gram. § 53, Rem. 7) to cause to fall Gen. 2, 21; to throw or cast down fuel Jer. 22, 7; to hurl down, stars from heaven Dan. 8, 10; to fell trees 2 K. 3, 19; to let fall in birth, hence fig. to bring forth, said of the earth Is. 26, 19; to cause to wither or waste away, a limb Num. 5, 22; to cast down or deject the countenance i. e. to look displeased Jer. 3, 12; to cast a lot Ps. 22, 19; fig. to allot to, w. 5 Josh. 13, 6; to lay down or present a petition Dan. 9, 18; to let

fall on the ground, i. e. cause to fail, of words 1 Sam. 3, 19; to leave off or desist, w. 72 Judg. 2, 19. — Hith. to cast oneself down or lie prostrate Deut. 9, 25; fig. w. 52, to attack Gen. 43, 18. — Pil. 522; (see Gram. § 55, 2) to fall, only Ez. 28, 23. — Cf. Sans. sphal, σφάλλω, L. fallo, G. fallen, fehlen, W. pallu, faelu, Irish failighim, E. fail, fall, to fell.

אַלָּאָ (cf. קּבָּה = בְּדָה ) שָׁלָל (cf. קּבָּה = בְּדָה ) שָּׁלֵל (cf. קּבָּה = בְּדָה ); cf. אַלָּה a marvel, prob. akin to אַלְאָה a monster.

רבון chald. (fut. בְּקֵלְ, cf. יְבֶּלֶּן in Heb.) i. q. Heb. בְּּלֵּלְ, I, to fall down Dan. 3, 6. 23; of a voice from heaven Dan. 4, 28; to fall out or happen Ezr. 7, 20.

שׁבֶּל m. prop. a fall, hence an untimely birth, an abortion Job 3, 16; r. בָּשָׁל I.

בּפְלְאָרָהוֹ 2 Sam. 1, 26, for מְּלָאָהוֹ (w. הַ parag.), perf. Niph. of אָּלָּהּ; Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, a.

토그 Ez. 28, 23 Pi'lal of 호텔 I; see Gram. § 55, 2.

(obs.) prob. akin to שים, Chald. סְבֵּי, to expand; hence בְּיִּכּים, בְּיִּכִּים.

the imper. and fut. being taken from r. אָשָּׁשְׁ, akin to אָשָּׁשְׁ, אָשַּׁשְׁ, to break or smash Judg. 7, 19; fig. to scatter or drive about Is. 11, 12; intrans. to be scattered, to spread abroad 1 Sam. 13, 11. — Pi. to dash in pieces Ps. 2, 9; to break up 1 K. 5, 23; to disperse or scatter, a people Jer. 51, 22. 23; hence אָשַׁיִּ, — Pu. to be broken Is. 27, 9. Hence אַשַּׁיִ, אַשְּׁשַׁיִּ and

TEL m. a tempest, prop. a scattering or dashing in pieces Is. 30, 30.

VED m. dispersion, only Dan. 12, 7.

PDI Chald. (3 fem. ΓΡΕ, 3 pl. 19Ε, Dan. 5, 5 in K'thibh but κρε, in Q'ri; imper. PB) perh. akin to PB, to go or come out, go forth Dan. 2, 14; fig. of an edict, to be promulgated Dan. 2, 13 (cf. ἐξῆλθε δόγμα Luke 2, 1); ΤΡΕ come ye forth Dan. 3, 26. — Aph. ΡΕΙΙΙ (ΤΡΕΙΙΙ Dan. 5, 3), to bring out or lead forth Ezr. 5, 14. Hence

RPED Chald. (def. RPPD) f. outgoing, fig. expense Ezr. 6, 4.

(Qal obs.) i. q. Arab. v. to breathe, to live. — Niph. to take breath, fig. to be refreshed after fatigue Ex. 23, 12. — Mimet. akin to אַבָּאָר, אַבָּאָר, אַבָּאָר, אַבָּאָר, all suggestive of breathing (esp. by the nose), like G. schnauben, E. sniff, snuff.

שבות (w. suf. נְמָשׁר, pl. הַנְשׁוֹר, once בקשרם Ez. 13, 20) com. gend., mostly fem. 1) breath Job 41, 13; היים עום מו breath of life Gen. 1, 20. 2) the vital or animal spirit (ψυχή, L. anima), the vital principle, hence life Gen. 35, 18; this was is said to live, to die, to be poured out w. the blood, etc. Gen. at cost or risk of life 2 Sam. 23, 17; is also the seat of hunger, thirst, satiety, weariness, loathing etc. Prov. 25, 25, Num. 21, 5, hence אַנַּח כֵּ craving of the appetite Deut. 12, 20 or passion Jer. 2, 24; a livelihood, food (cf. L. victus = victuals), fig. as supporting life Deut. 24, 6. 3) rational life, the soul or mind (L. animus), as the seat of feelings, affections, emotions, as love, confidence, fear, sorrow, etc. Is. 42, 1, Ps. 86, 4, Job 27, 2, hence the

soul is said to will, to know, etc. Ps. 139, 14. 4) fig. a living being or thing Josh. 10, 28; then a person Ex. 1,5; tip) even w. To a dead person Num. 6, 6, also without no, a corpse Num. 5, 2. 5) w. suf. (מַשָּׁיִד, הָמָשִׁיד) often idiomatic for self (see Gram. \$ 124, 1, c and Note<sup>2</sup>); בַּלְּעָם לְּנִפְעָם their food is for themselves Hos. 9, 4, cf. Is. 46, 2; in many cases serves (as αὐτός) only for an emphatic or fuller expression of the pronoun, as in Ps. 3, 3, Is. 51, 23. 6) odour or fragrance (as something breathed), שבו smelling - bottles Is. 3, 20, prob. also in שצח השצח fragrant wood Prov. 27, 9, see 75.

to breathe or blow; perh. hence

neg f. prop. breezy, then a height or hill, only Josh. 17, 11; but perh. i. q. neg 2.

לְבְּתְּרָכֹּ (only pl. מְּמְתִּלְּיִם) m. wrest-lings Gen. 30, 8; r. יבָרָל.

people, hence patron. בַּשְׁתְּילִה Gen. 10,13. — Perh. Copt. for dwelling (see אוֹ) of דְּיֹה Ptach, an Egyptian deity.

קלקל pr. n. m. (my wrestling Gen. 30, 8, r. קֿאַר the sixth son of Jacob Gen. 49, 21, Sept. Νεφθαλείμ.

עָבֵּה m. 1) i. q. יְבָּה, flower or blossom Gen. 40, 10. 2) a hawk (Sept. léραξ), an unclean bird Lev. 11, 16, Job 39, 26; r. עָצַיָּ.

fly, fly forth, hence και και και και της, to fly, fly forth, hence και και και και εκίτιγ flying shall she go forth Jer. 48, 9, where the words γις, και form a παρονομασία or assonance.

[Qal obs.) akin to צָנָה I, نَصُبُ, i. q. Arab. بَعْتِ, to be set or fixed. - Niph. נצב 1) to be set over, w. 37 Ruth 2, 5. 2) to set oneself, to take one's stand Ex. 7, 15, waiting for some one Ex. 34, 2, or as administering judgment Ps. 82, 1. 3) to be set up or stand up, said of men, sheaves, waters Gen. 18, 2, Ex. 15, 8; hence to be firm or healthy, said of sheep in part. f. נְאָבָה Zech. 11, 16. — Hiph. הצרב (fut. apoc. יצב to make to stand Ps. 78, 13; to set up or erect a column Gen. 35, 20, an altar Gen. 33, 20, a dominion 1 Ch. 18, 3; to set or sharpen a goad 1 Sam. 13, 21; fig. to set or fix, as bounds, a gate, a trap Deut. 32, 8, Josh. 6, 26. --Hoph. ⊐xr to be set or placed Gen. 28, 12. — Perh. a pr. n. f. in Nah. 2, 8; see בַּבָּה. Hence

مَعْاتُ m. 1) i. q. Arab. أَعَاتُ, a handle or haft of a dagger Judg. 3, 22; so called from the blade being fixed in it. 2) an officer or prefect 1 K. 4, 5.

Chald. (def. אָבְּדָא) f. firmness or hardness of iron Dan. 2, 41.

ָצֵג, see בָּצָג.

(fut. רְצֵּין) 1) akin to אָצָין, דֹּיִין, דֹיּין, to fly or flee away Lam. 4, 15; hence רְצִּיֹן a pinion or wingfeather. 2) i. q. Arab. לש to seize by the hair, then to strive or quarrel (only in Hiph.). 3) to lay or lie waste, to be desolate Jer. 4, 7.

Niph. 1) to strive or quarrel w. each other (Gram. § 51, 2, b) Deut. 25, 11.
2) to be laid waste; part. pl. DED Is. 37, 26. — Hiph. to strive or contend, w. DE Num. 26, 9; to wage war, w. PS. 60, 2.

רֹאָבְי f. i. q. יבָי, a flower or blossom Job 15, 33; r. נָצָיץ.

רֹצְלֵּבוֹ f. i. q. וּיצָה, a wing-feather or pinion Job 39, 13; r. נַצָּה 1.

וו (for אָבְיֹם) f. refuse or excrement in the crop of a bird (cf. אָבָּאָד, בַּאָב, בַּעָּאָר, 16; ר. אָבָּיָב, 2.

לברק f. a watch or ward; פרר a city of watch, i. e. intended for a guard or defence, or perh. well-guarded Is. 1, 8; r. נַצָר זֹיִ I.

I (Qal obs.) akin to אַבַּער נצץ, העצה, Arab. نصم, i) to shine or gleam; fig. to be splendid or illustrious by deeds or position. 2) to be clear or pure, fig. to be true (cf. סְחַבּי). 3) to last or endure; prop. to shine or excel in vigour. - Pi. נַצָּיַן to out-shine or excel greatly, to take the lead or preside, w. אַן ו Ch. 23, 4, Ezr. 3, 8; hence part. מַנַצָּיָ an overseer or leader 2 Ch. 2, 1, esp. the precentor or leader of the music in the temple, hence למנצון often in the title of Psalms, e. g. Ps. 11. - Niph. to be lasting, only in part. f. לאַתרת Jer. 8, 5.

II (obs.) prob. akin to بَانِ I, i. q. Arab. نَضَعَ , to sprinkle or wet;

Chald. (Pe. obs.) to shine.

—Ithpe. to out-shine, to surpass, w.
Dan. 6, 4.

יצְרֵים rarely יצְרֵים (w. suf. קְצָּרִים, pl. קּצָרִים) m. 1) brightness or splendour 1 Ch. 29, 11. 2) clearness, truth;

(w. suf. brixi) m. juice or liquor as spurting in the treading of grapes Is. 63, 3, 6; r. http://limin.

רְאַכְיּרָאָ Gen. 44, 16 for רְאַכִּירָא, Hithp. of רְאַנָיי, see Gram. § 54, 2, a.

קיבין pr. n. m. (illustrious, r. אוֹנְיביין I) Ezr. 2, 54.

m. a saved or preserved one Is. 49, 6 K'thibh but אין in Q'ri; r. אָצָן I.

(Qal obs.) akin to שֶׁלַל, לָשֶׁל I i. q. Arab. نصل, to draw or pull out. - Niph. 1) to be delivered or saved Ps. 33, 16; to escape from, w. יְּמָנֵר Is. 20, 6; יָנְצֵל אֲלֵיהְ מֵיְם אֲרֹנָיו he shall escape unto thee from with his master Deut. 23, 16. — Pi. ኃቷን (fut. לְנַצֵּל to strip off a garment 2 Ch. 20, 25; to strip a person Ex. 3, 22; to deliver Ez. 14, 14. -- Hiph. דָשִׁרֵל (fut. apoc. ברן to pull away, w. ברן to pull between, separate 2 Sam. 14, 6; to snatch away 1 Sam. 30, 22; fig. הצרל כרן to escape the eye 2 Sam. 20, 6; to deliver or rescue Ex. 12, 27; part. מַצִּיל, often אֵרן מַצִּיל no one delivering Ps. 7, 3. - Hoph. to be snatched or plucked away Zech. 3, 2. — Hith. to strip or divest oneself of anything, w. acc. Ex. 33, 6.

Out. — Aph. bun (inf. nium Dan. 3, 29, w. suf. runbun 6, 15) to deliver, part. bun Dan. 6, 28.

ן ה. a flower or blossom, only pl. פֿאַנִים Cant. 2, 12; r. יַאָנִים.

تِتِر see عِتِرَ.

i. q. אָבָּי, אֹבָי, וֹבְּיָּבְ 1) to shine or glitter, to sparkle, only part. pl. ביציי Ez. 1, 7; hence יִבּציי Ez. 1, 7; hence קיבציי a spark. 2) to bloom. or blossom; hence אָבָּי, וְבָּיַב, 3) to fly, prop. to move rapidly, to flash (cf. ἀργός shining and fleet); hence γ₂ a hawk.

كَيِّاً, see كَيْرَ.

i.q. Arab. نَضَرَ, to shine, to be verdant;

m. a shoot or sprout Is. 60, 21; a branch Is. 14, 19; fig. offspring Is. 11, 1, Dan. 11, 7.

וְצְּרֶרוּ Ps. 141, 3 for נְצֵּרוּ, imper. Qal of נְצֵּרוּ, w. ה— cohort. and Dagh. f. euphonic.

Or blaze. — Niph. rp; to be kindled or burned Neh. 1,3; fig., w. z, to be angry with 2 K. 22, 13. — Hiph. see rx.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb.

Chald. adj. m. pure Dan. 7, 9.

The m. 1) a bezel, the cavity in which a gem is set Ez. 28, 13. 2) pr. n. (w. art. The the cavern) of a place in Naphtali Josh. 19, 33.

f. a female, so called from the form of the sexual organ, in the human species Gen. 1, 27, and in beasts Gen. 6, 19; r.  $\exists p$ .

q. Arab. القَدْ , 1) to prick or mark, to specify by markings, hence بازمان to mark or notch, hence to keep (a flock or herd), الكائمة herdsman or shepherd.

קרים (pl. פְּקְהִים adj. m. spotted or speckled, prop. marked w. points Gen. 30, 32.

TPD m. i. q. Arab. نَقْرُ a shepherd or herdsman Am. 1, 1; cattle-dealer 2 K. 3, 4; r. ٦٢٠٠٠

(only pl. יְּמְרֵים) m. 1) crumbs or crusts (perh. sharp or pointed) Josh. 9, 5. 2) a kind of cake (perh. crumbling or pricked w. holes), a cracknel 1 K. 14, 3; r. בַּיְרָ.

הַלְּלָּדְרּוּ f. a point or stud, as of silver Cant. 1, 11; r. נַקר I.

וֹלָבְל (Qal only inf. קֹלָם) i. q. Arab. نَقَى, perh. akin to وير to be pure or clean Jer. 49, 12. - Niph. וקח (fut. רנקה) ו) to be pure, innocent Jer. 2, 35; w. אָם to be innocent of anything Ps. 19, 14; also to be innocent with respect to any interested party Judg. 15, 3. 2) to be free from punishment Ex. 21, 19. 3) to be quit of an oath Gen. 24, 8; fig. to be cleaned out or emptied, said of a city Is. 3, 26; to be destroyed Zech. 5, 3. — Pi. יְקָה (fut. רָנָקָה) to declare innocent, to acquit Job 10, 14; to cleanse, to forgive, w. acc. of pers. Ex. 20, 7, w. acc. of thing Joel 4, and I will וְנִקֵּרתִר דָסָם לֹא נְקֵרתִר 21 cleanse their blood (that) I have not cleansed, but perh. better to read and I will avenge their blood (so the Sept. καὶ ἐκζητήσω τὸ αίμα αὐτῶν, also the Syr.).

אָרָדְאָ: pr. n. m. (herdsman, r. נְּקֵרָ) Ezr. 2, 48.

. بُطِه see بَلِكِمْ الْهِجَاءِ.

akin to the (which see), also yee, to loathe, w. 3 Job 10, 1.

תְּלֶּים (כִּיְיִם, pl. נְקִּים, adj. m.

1) clean or pure, fig. innocent Ex. 23, 7;

clean of hands or palms,
i. e. innocent in one's doings Ps.

24, 4. 2) clean or free, quit of an obligation Num. 32, 22, of a charge

Ex. 21, 28, of military service Deut.

24, 5; r. הַבָּיָב.

i. q. פֶּלֶ (see Gram. § 28, 3, Rem. 3) innocent Joel 4, 19, Jonah 1, 14 (K'thibh).

ילקיין (c. יְיִייִי) m. cleanness, of the teeth, through want of food Am. 4, 6; of the hands, i. e. honesty of conduct Gen. 20, 5; also without בַּפִים Hos. 8, 5.

P רְּכִי (only c. יְמִים, pl. יְמִים) m. a cleft or fissure Jer. 13, 4, Is. 7, 19; r. רְבָּיָ

לְחֲלֵל Is. 49, 6 for לְּבֶל perf. Niph. of לָבֶל I; Gram. § 67, Rem. 5.

ם (fut. יקם, inf. נקום) i. q. Arab. نقم, akin to الله or perh. to ng, to avenge or take vengeance Lev. 19, 18, w. acc. Deut. 32, 43, w. כל Ps. 99, 8 of the pers. avenged; to take vengeance on, w. קר, דאָם, b, or acc. 1 Sam. 24, 13, Josh. 10, 13. — Niph. פסט (fut. רוַקם 1) to be avenged or punished Ex. 21, 20. 2) to avenge oneself on, w. 3 Judg. 15, 7 or יקם Judg. 16, 28. - Pi. נקם to avenge 2 K. 9, 7. - Hoph. ㅁㅋ (fut. רקם) to be avenged Gen. 4, 15, Ex. 21, 21. — Hith. to avenge oneself Jer. 5, 9; part. מחנקם self-avenging or revengeful Ps. 8, 3.

בּין m. vengeance Deut. 32, 35; בּין בּין to take vengeance Ez. 25, 15; בְּין בּין to render vengeance to Deut. 32, 41; בּין הַין לוֹין to take vengeance Is. 47, 3; בּין הַין לוֹין to execute vengeance on Mic. 5, 14.

(whence fut. אַפָּק Jer. 6, 8), prob. akin to אַדְּ II, prop. to loathe, hence to turn away Ez. 23, 18.

Akin to נְבֶּה , נְבֶּה , Arab. , to strike or beat. — Pi. קבָּה to cut down or fell trees Is. 10, 34; fig. to destroy utterly Job 19, 26.

אבר, to go round, to move in a circle, said of festivals Is. 29, 1. — Hiph. הקד, to cast or draw around, as a hunting net, w. אב Job 19, 6; to let go round i. e. to take by turns, w. acc. Job 1, 5; to round off, i. e. to shave around the head so as to leave a tuft of hair on the top Lev. 19, 27; to surround or encircle Ps. 22, 17; inf. abs. הקדן סר הקדן as adv. round about Josh. 6, 3, 11.

קרקים, a beating or striking of olive trees, for shaking off the olives Is. 17,6; r. אונים ביינים ביינים ביינים אונים ביינים ביינים ביינים אונים ביינים ביי

TEP: f. a cord or rope, round the body (Sept. σχοινίον), only Is. 3, 24; r. ηρ: II.

רבו (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to יְבָּקִר, to pierce or cleave open; hence בְּקִיף.

לְקְרָה (c. יִקְרָה), pl. c. יִקְרָה) f. a cavern or fissure Ex. 33, 22; pl. Is. 2, 21.

akin to wp, to snare or trap, intrans. to be snared Ps. 9, 17.

Niph. (wp, ) to be snared or trapped Deut. 12, 30. — Pi. wp, to lay snares Ps. 38, 13, w. > Ps. 109, 11. — Hiph. to lay a snare for, w. p 1 Sam. 28, 9.

Chald. (only part. f. pl. (כְּקְשֵׁין) akin to Heb. נְקְשֵׁין, i. q. Arab. (יَقْسَى to strike or knock, said of the knees לְיָא לְרָא נְקְשִׁין this knocking that, i. e. striking together Dan. 5, 6.

בר (pl. מנידית m. 1) a light or lamp Zeph. 1, 12; אוֹר מֵר the light of a lamp Jer. 25, 10; fig. prosperity Prov. 13, 9, guidance Ps. 119, 105. 2) pr. n. m. 1 Sam. 14, 50; r. דוֹר I.

i. q. בר, a light or lamp, only Prov. 21, 4.

תביע (obs.) prob. akin to דָנַת and אָרָכֵין, to crush or cut in pieces; perh. hence

pr. n. (from בְּבֶּב w. ending b—) of an idol of the Cuthites 2 K. 17, 30; prob. Zabian בְּבָּא, Arab. مِرِية, the planet Mars.

pr. n. m. (prob. Nergal, chief of the treasury) of a chief of the Magians Jer. 39, 13; also of a military commander Jer. 39, 3.

קבון m. a whisperer or slanderer Prov. 16, 28; r. ביל ה

ירים (w.suf. כְּרָבִים) m. nard, spikenard Cant. 1, 12; 4, 13, 14. — Akin to Sans. narada, νάρδος, L. nardus, prob. so named for its fragrant smell (like our nose-gay), perh. mimet. akin to Heb. לִשָּׁם, Syr. בֹּבֹּב, Arab. نَسَمُ (to breathe), Sans. nas (nose), L. nasus, naris, ρίνες (nostrils). G. nase, E. nose, snore, Irish sron, W. trwyn.

pr. n. m. (lamp of הָּדָּר) Jer. 32, 12.

אנים וו i. q. ריים II, to lend money on usury, w. אוווים ווווים אווים (ביים אווים) a lender or creditor 1 Sam. 22, 2. — Hiph. to exact, to act the creditor, w. אווים וווים אווים וווים ווווים ווווים וווים ווווים ווווים וווים וווים ווווים וווים וווים ווווים וווים ו

III (only inf. אַנֶּייָ) i. q. יְשִׁיתְר אָרְבֶּט נְעָאָ I, to forget, only Jer. 23, 39 יְשִׁיתִר אֶרְבֶּט נְעָא and I will utterly forget you; see Gram. § 23, 4, Rem.

🎗־💆 (fut. אַשָּׁיַד, inf. absol. נָשׂוֹיא, c. נשא Is. 1, 14, שואת, שאח, שאח, שאח, ש. suf. נשאר, ישאר; imp. נשאר Ps. 10, 12, שָׁא; part. pass. נְשֹׁא, once יְשֵׁא Ps. 32, 1 as if from נְּעֵיה, Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, c) akin to מַסָּל, נַסֶּל II, 1) to lift up, raise or heave; to hold up one's head (ビバフ), i. e. to be cheerful Job 10, 15, Judg. 8, 28; to raise the head of a prisoner i. e. to set him free Gen. 40, 13, 2 K. 25, 27; to lift up the face i. e. to have a cheerful look Job 11, 15; also without פַּנִים Gen. 4, 7; w. אָל of pers. to turn the face (מַנִּים) towards, look at or regard 2 K. 9, 32, Num. 6, 26; to raise the voice (אֹדְ) i. e. call or speak aloud

Judg. 9, 7; hence to utter or pronounce (hence בְּשֵׂא 2, an oracle, cf. ανείλεν ή Πυθίη) Ex. 20, 7; to liftup the hand (די) i. e. to swear Deut. 32, 40; w. 5 of pers. to swear to Ez. 20, 6; to raise the hand against, w. ב 2 Sam. 20, 21; ב אוני his heart lifts him up, incites him Ex. 35, 21; also to inflate, puff up 2 K. 14, 10; to raise up or set in a balance, i. e. to weigh or try Job 6, 2, cf. Job 4, 2 (שא = נפרו). 2) to carry or wear a garment 1 Sam. 2, 28; fig. to bear sin, i. e. to suffer the punishment of sin Lev. 5, 1, Is. 53, 12. 3) to remove the head from off (w. מֶעֵל i. e. to decapitate Gen. 40, 19; hence fig. to remove sin, i. e. to pardon Ex. 10. 17; w. 5 of fault Josh. 24, 19, w. 5 of pers. Gen. 18, 24, Is. 2, 9; part. discharged or relieved of iniquity Is. 33, 24, also נשור משת Ps. 32, 1, sin or transgression being considered as a burden. 4) to take (cf. וביה) Gen. 27, 3; to take a wife (השא) Ruth 1, 4, Ezr. 9, 2; נשא פנד to accept the face of, i. e. to be partial to Gen. 32, 21; hence נשוא פנים an accepted person, a favourite 2 K. 5, 1; to take the census or total. i. e. to count up Ex. 30, 12, also כ' מספר Num. 3, 40; fig. to bear or endure Is. 53, 4; to permit or allow Job 21, 3. 5) intrans. to heave, of the earth Nah. 1,5. - Niph. משא 1) to lift up oneself Ps. 94, 2; to be heaved or raised up Is. 40, 4; part. Ny lifted up, lofty Is. 2, 2. 2) to be borne or carried Ex. 25, 28; to be carried off 2 K. 20, 17. - Pi. אינט (אינט in 1 K. 9, 11) to elevate or promote Est. 3, 1; נשא נפש ל to lift up the soul for, i.e. to set the mind on Jer. 22, 27. 2) to lift up, fig. to help Ps. 28, 9; hence to make a present (cf. ראש:), w. ב of material Ezr. 1, 4. 3) to bear

off or take away Am. 4, 2. — Hiph.

NTET 1) to make one bear iniquity
(172), i. e. to cause him to suffer for his sin Lev. 22, 16. 2) to carry or fetch to, w. 32 Sam. 17, 13. — Hith.

NETT (also NETT Num. 24, 7, Gram. § 54, 2, b) 1) to be exalted, w. 31 Ch. 29, 11. 2) to lift or set up oneself 1 K. 1, 5; w. 32 Num. 16, 3; fig. to be proud Ez. 17, 14.

or carry away, as the wind Dan. 2, 35. 2) to take Ezr. 5, 15. — Ithpe. to lift up oneself against, rise against, w. by Ezr. 4, 19.

ראב f. a present or gift 2 Sam. 19, 43; prop. part. f. Niph. of r. איני,

עבר , שֵׁבֶּר , שֵׁבֶּר , שֵׁבְּר , נְשֵׁבְּר , נְשֵׁבְּר , נְשֵׁבְּר , נְשֵׁבְּר , נְשֵׁבְּר , to blow or breathe.

— Hiph. רְשִׁבּר (fut. apoc. בְּשֵׁב to cause to blow, to raise the wind Ps. 147, 18; to blow or puff away Gen. 15, 11.

ן אוו פּשָּיי I akin to אָשָׁי III, Arab. גֿייעט, to forget Lam. 3, 17. — Niph. לא הְּנָשִׁרָּ יִּנְשִׁרָּ יִּנְשִׁרָּ יִּנְשִׁרָּ יִּנְשִׁרְּ יִּנְשִׁרְּ יִּנְשִׁרְ יִּנְשִּׁרְ יִּנְשִּׁר יִּנְשִּׁרְ יִּנְשִּׁר יִּנְשִּׁר יִּנְשִּׁר יִּנְשִּׁרְ וֹיִנְשְׁיִּ (for the shalt not be forgotten by me Is. 44, 21. ← Pi. to cause to forget Gen. 41, 51 יִּיִּשְׁיִּ for

ווו (Qal obs.) akin to nation to lay waste, Num. 21, 30 יְמָשִׁים to lay waste, Num. 21, 30 יְמָשִׁים (perh. for מְמָשׁים) and we laid them waste.

וע (obs.) prob. akin to אַנָיָ, to lift or raise; hence

m. i. q. Arab. النّب prob. a lifter or elevator (r. النّب IV = هين), hence the sinew or tendon (nervus ischiaticus) in the thigh reaching to the ankels, and serving for lifting the foot, only Gen. 32, 33.

Ez. 39, 26 and אָלְּעוֹרָ Ps. 139, 20 for אָנְיְיִהְ they carry (r. אִנְיָּי); see Gram. § 74, Rem. 4 and § 44, Rem. 4.

ה הייש f. a burden, only Is. 46, 1 בייש your burdens; prop. part. pass. f. pl. of r. אֹנָיָם.

Ps. 32, 1 for אלייט part. pass. Qal of איני (Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, c), to make assonance w. ישרי in the parallel clause.

ערָיָי (w. suf. אָרָשָׁיִי Q'ri) m. a debt, only 2 K. 4, 7; r. רְּיִבָּי II.

m. prop. what is exalted, hence i) a king 1 K. 11, 34; a head or chief of a tribe or family Num. 3, 24. 2) (only pl. מַיִּיאָרָם) vapours, rising from the earth Jer. 10, 13; clouds Prov. 25, 14; r. אִנֵּיָיָאָ.

ה f. forgetfulness or oblivion, only Ps. 88, 13; r. נָשָׁר I.

pl. women, see אָבָירם pl. women, see

Num. 21, 30 either for buy 1 pl. fut. Hiph. of buy III w. suf. b— (see above), or perh. for 1 pl. fut. Hiph. of buy (cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 8).

לְּשִׁיקְרּה f. a kiss Cant. 1, 2; r.שְׁיָבָּי בּיִיים Ez. 21, 15, see שׁישׁ II.

I (fut. and w) perh. akin to now II, to cut or stick in, hence to bite or sting Gen. 49, 17; fig. to vex or annoy Hab. 2, 7; to lend on usury Deut. 23, 20 (prop. to bite off or exact interest). — Pi. to bite or sting Num. 21, 6. — Hiph. To exact usury, w. Deut. 23, 20.

II (obs.) akin to אָשֶׁי, to recline or rest; hence הַשְּׁמָּה.

יוֹשֶׁהְ m. usury or interest Ex. 22, 24, Prov. 28, 8; r. נָיָהָ I.

(pl. לְשְׁכָּוֹה; r. לְשָׁבָּוֹה (pl. נְשָׁרָה; r. לְשָׁבָּוֹה) f. a cell or chamber Neh. 3, 30; see

(fut. but; imper. but Ex. 3, 5) prob. akin to bbut I, 1) trans. to draw or pull off Josh. 5, 15; fig. to reject, to cast off Deut. 7, 1. 2) intrans. to slip or drop off Deut. 19, 5, as fruit Deut. 28, 40. — Pi. to cast or drive out a people 2 K. 16, 6.

[ (obs.) mimet. akin to שַׁבָּי

בֹשֶׁל, Chald. בְּשֶׁי, Syr. בֹשׁ, Arab. رُשֵׁי, to blow or breathe; hence הַשַּׁיָאָהָ and

หัวุบีวิ Chald. f. breath Dan. 5, 23.

לְּעְבֶּלְהְ, pl. הְשְׁבֶּי, f. 1) breath Gen. 2, 7; a blast Job 4, 9; fig. of frailty Is. 2, 22; concr. breathing thing, animal Is. 57, 16; בְּיבְיהַ בְּיִּבְּי breathing thing Josh. 10, 40. 2) mind or intellect Prov. 20, 27; r. בַּיִּבָּי.

akin to שַּׁבְּיָ (which see), בְּשֵׁיבָ, to breathe or blow Ex. 15, 10; to blow upon, w. בְּ Is. 40, 24; hence בְּעָשׁרְ

שניים (w. suf. ישיים) m. prop. a blowing or breathing, the time when breezes blow (cf. ביים קרים Gen. 3, 8), hence 1) evening Job 24, 15; also dusk, night Is. 59, 10. 2) dawn, morning twilight Ps. 119, 147.

I (fut. מְשׁרָי and מְשֹׁרָי) akin to נְשְׁרָי I, to kiss 1 K. 19, 20, where מְשְׁרָי for מְשֹׁרָ w. מּרִי cohort.; w. acc. or b of pers. Cant. 8, 1, Gen. 27, 27; perh. w. בּ Gen. 41, 40. — Pi. to kiss Ps. 2, 12. — Hiph. (part. f. pl. מִשְׁרִי to kiss, fig. to touch or be in contact Ez. 3, 13.

saka, to bend or use a bow 1 Ch. 12, 2, Ps. 78, 9; perh. to arm oneself Gen. 41, 40; hence

Pund, also Pund Ez. 39, 9, m. 1) weapon Job 20, 24; armour in general 1 K. 10, 25; collect. arms Ps. 140, 8. 2) an armoury Neh. 3, 19.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. نَسَرُ, to tear or pluck to pieces, as a bird of prey; hence

נְשָׁרֵר (pl. נְשָׁרֵר, c. נְשָׁרֵרם) i. q. Arab.

نَّسُرُّ, Syr. أَنَّسُرُّ, an eagle Ex. 19, 4, Ps. 103, 5; also vulture Prov. 30, 17 (cf. àetoí in Matth. 24, 28).

רְעַיִּרְרָ, Chald. (pl. לְשִׁרָרן) m. an eagle Dan. 4, 30, i. q. Heb. שָׁבָּי.

saw or cut asunder; hence Time. ....
Perh. mimet. of the shrill or hissing sound; cf. L. serra.

perh. akin to 內克, to become dry or parched, said of the tongue Is. 41, 17 (where 內克亞 w. Dagh. euphon. is for 內克亞); fig. to fail, of strength Jer. 51, 30. — Niph. to be dried up, as ebbing water Is. 19, 5.

רוֹיְוְיוֹיִי Prov. 27, 15 part. of Nithpa. of אוֹיָנוֹיִ I; see Gram. § 55, 9.

אָרְיּוֹלְיִים m. a letter or epistle Ezr. 4, 7; said to be for Persian newisten, (to write), but perh. Semitic and akin to מינים II, hence what is set or put down in writing.

רְשִׁיקְינָי Chald. (def. אָנְיִיקְינָי m. letter or epistle Ezr. 5, 5.

(obs.) prob. mimet. akin to הְשָּהָ (which see), to tread or trample; hence ביום.

בתרנים K'thibh for נְתִרנִים Ezr. 8, 17.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to prop. to cut up or sever. — Pi. to cut in pieces or dismember an animal or a corpse Ex. 29, 17, Judg. 20, 6; hence

תְּחָרִים (pl. נְחָדִים) m. a piece of flesh Lev. 1, 8, Ez. 24, 4.

לְחִרב, (c. נְחִרב, pl. נְחִרב,) adj. trodden, נְחִרב, מְחַרָב, a well-trodden way Prov. 12, 28; subst. path or foot-way Job 28, 7; r. בַּחָב.

קרבה (pl. יחיבות) f. a foot-path Job 38, 20, Prov. 3, 17; r. בַּחָב

(only pl. נְתִּדְנִים) m. given or devoted ones, esp. to serve under the priests and Levites, Nethinim or temple-bondmen 1 Ch. 9, 2, cf. Num. 8, 19; ר. זְתַבַּ

רְּחָרֹן Chald. (only pl. יְחִינִין) m. temple-bondmen Ezr. 7, 24; r. בָחַן.

(2 pers. הַחָבָ for הַּחָבַ, once កាតុក្ខ 2 Sam. 22, 41; 1 pl. មក្ស; inf. c. נְתִּרְ, ינְתִּרְ, usually חָהָ, w. suf. הָהָרָ; imper. אָם, דְּהָן, הַּנָּה, fut. הָבַּי, דְהָרָ, 1 per. pl. לְּחָר Judg. 16, 5) i. q. Syr. לב', to give Gen. 24, 35; 'ז to yield fruit Ps. 1, 3; ז' to give i. e. turn the back 2 Ch. 29, 6; ל פנים אל 'c to turn the face towards Gen. 30, 40; ב' הַן to grant or shew favour Ps. 84, 12; מר יְהֵן who shall give? i. e. oh (or would) that! Ps. 14, 7, see Gram. § 136, 1; to suffer or grant Gen. 20, 6; to give forth or utter Ps. 50, 20; to put Gen. 1, 17; to apply Ecc. 7, 21; to impute or reckon Jon. 1, 14; to constitute or appoint Gen. 17,5; to render or furnish 1 K. 10, 27. — Niph. to be given Gen. 38, 14; to be given up or delivered over Jer. 32, 24; to be set or placed Ecc. 10, 6; to be rendered or done Lev. 24, 20; to be set down or counted Is. 51, 12. - Hoph. (only fut. (הַהַּיִי) to be given Job 28, 15; to be

put or placed Lev. 11, 38. — Akin to אָהָן, אַהָּן II, הָהָן I, Sans. tan, τείνω, L. tendo, W. taenu, G. dehnen.

לתחון, inf. רְּנְחֵן, inf. מְחַרָּן, to give Ezr. 4, 13, Dan. 2, 16.

pr. n. m. (gift) 2 Sam. 7, 2.

pr. n. m. (God gives) Num. 1, 8, Sept. Naθαναήλ, cf. John 21, 2. קֿנְקוֹנָאָל, see נְחַלָּאֵל,

pr. n. m. (הָּיָנְיָה, לְתַנְיָה, pr. n. m. (הָּיָנְיָה) ויפויפוּ (בְּתַנְיָה, בּתַנְיָה, pr. n. m. (הָּיַנְיָה

יבור בולך pr. n. m. (king's gift) 2 K. 23, 11.

akin to נָחַץ, שָׁהַי, to break up, only Job 30, 13.

(Qal obs.) akin to רָתַיּ, to break or crush. — Niph. אַנָּיִי to be broken or crushed out, only of the teeth Job 4, 10.

(fut. יְהִיץ) prob. mim. akin to בְּהֵיץ, מֵהֶץ, מֵהְץ I, to break down or destroy cities, houses, altars etc. Deut. 7, 5, 2 K. 10, 27; to break out teeth Ps. 58, 7; to kill persons Job 19, 10. — Niph. to be broken down or destroyed Jer. 4, 26. — Pi. to break or smash down Deut. 12, 3. — Pu. to be broken or smashed down Judg. 6, 28. — Hoph. to be broken up Lev. 11, 35.

(fut. w. suf. אָבָּהָא Jer. 22, 24, Gram. § 58, 4, Rem.) akin to Arab. בּּהָּג, to tear away Jer. 22, 24; part. pass. בְּהָּגָה castrated Lev. 22, 24; fig. to draw off Judg. 20, 32. — Pi. to tear or break off bands Ps. 2, 3; to tear or dig up roots Ez. 17, 9; to wound by tearing Ez. 23, 34. — Niph. בְּהָּבָּה (fut. בְּהַבָּיִץ) to be torn or broken off Is. 5, 27; fig. to be frustrated, of plans Job 17, 11; to be torn away or

violently removed Job 18, 14; then to be separated Jer. 6, 29; fig. to be withdrawn Josh. 4, 18. — Hiph. (imp. w. suf. print) to set apart Jer. 12, 3; to cut off Josh. 8, 6. — Hoph. Print, to be separated Judg. 20, 31. Hence

pn. m. scurf or mange Lev. 13, 30; fig. a scorbutic person Lev. 13, 33.

Judg. 20, 32 perf. Qal 1 pers. pl. w. suf. and Dagh. euphonic, r. בְּהַק

ו (fut. הַּהְי ) to tremble or palpitate Job 37, 1. — Pi. to leap or spring, of the locust Lev. 11, 21. — Hiph. (fut. apoc. הַּבֶּר, imp. חַבָּר) to cause to tremble Hab. 3, 6. — Prob. mimet. akin to Sans. tras, τρέω, L. terreo, tremo, E. tremble, thrill.

II (Qal obs.) akin to Syr.

i J., Chald. רָבְי, to loosen; hence לָבָּי, to loose a tiph. רְבִּיר (fut. יַבִּיר to loose a yoke Is. 58, 6; to liberate a captive Ps. 105, 20; to set free the hand for action Job 6, 9.

The Chald. i. q. Syr. 121, Arab. i., to be loose, to fall off, as leaves, fruit. — Aph. to shake off leaves. Dan. 4, 11.

תובים m. a kind of dissolvent (ר. בים וו), a mineral salt, alkali, potash, natron or Egyptian nitre Jer. 2, 22 (differing from ביים, which is a vegetable alkali); it effervesces w. an acid Prov. 25, 20. — Hence νίτρον, λίτρον, L. nitrum.

prob. akin to אָרָה, inf. c. שׁרֹר, prob. akin to אָרָה, i. q. Arab. אָנָה, to pluck or root up; fig. to extirpate a people Deut. 29, 27; to rase buildings or images Ps. 9, 7, Mic. 5, 13. — Niph. to be extirpated Jer. 31, 40; to be destroyed, of a kingdom Dan. 11, 4. — Hoph.

to become dry. — Niph. to be dried up Jer. 18, 14, cf. Is. 19, 5.

נֹעוֹל, ינֹעוֹלי, see נֹעוֹתי,

D Samekh, the 15th Heb. letter, but as a numeral denoting 60 (Gram. § 5, Rem. 3). The name προρ means a prop or support, which also its primitive or Phenician form pourtrays (see the Table of Ancient Alphabets); and hence the Greeks got the name and shape of their Σίγμα, whence the Roman S. Its sound closely resembles that of U (Gram. § 6, 2, 2); hence in later Heb. the

same root is often written with either letter, as אָבָד (שוֹּר בּן דֹס דֹּר , בַּבָּב (עַבְּיב, while in Chald. and Syr. their sound of s is always shown by ס (ביב).

D interchanges — 1 w. its kindred sibilants ז, x, w ( $\dot{w}$  and  $\dot{w}$ ), e. g. dia  $I = \dot{v}$  ( $\dot{v}$  and  $\dot{v}$ ), e. g.  $I = \dot{v}$  ( $\dot{v}$  and  $\dot{v}$ ), e. g.  $I = \dot{v}$  ( $\dot{v}$   $\dot{v}$ 

 $\vec{r}$ יִּדְיּלָ  $\vec{r}$ יִּדְיִ  $\vec{r}$   $\vec{r}$ 

D is at times a formative letter — 1) as initial (prob. in old Shaphel or Hiph. forms), e. g. מַלְּבֶּל הַּלְּבָּל וֹחָל וֹחָלְבָּל וֹחָל וֹחָל וֹחָל וֹחָל וֹחָל וֹחָל וֹחָל וְּחָל וְתְּלְבִּל וֹחָל וֹחָל וְתְּלְבִּל וֹחָל (כּוֹּ, בַּרְבַּפַּט , Chald. מְלְבֵּל בְּלְבָּל (cf. סְּנְרַ־רְּבַּע , לְבְּעֵּל בְּלְבָּל (cf. סְנְרִרְּבַּע , בְּרַבָּּט , chald. פְּרָבִיל וֹחָל וֹחָל וֹחָל וְבִּיל וְבִּיל וְבִּיל וֹחָל וְבִּיל וֹחָל וִיִּלְים , כִּרְרִּבַּט , בַּרְבַּט , בַּרְבַט , בַּרַבְּט , בַּרְבַט , בַּרְבַט , בַּרְבַט , בַּרְבַט , בַּרְבַט , בַּרְבַּט , בַּרְבָּט , בַּרְבַּט , בַּרְבַּט , בַּרְבַּט , בַּרְבָּט , בַּיּבָּט , בַּיּבָּט , בַּרְבָּט , בַּיּבָּט , בַּרְבָּט , בּיִבְּט , בַּיִבְּט , בַּיִבְּט , בּיִבְּט , בּיִבְּט , בּיִבְּט , בְּיִבְּט , בּיִבְּיִים , בּיּבְּט , בּיִבְּיבּט , בּיִבְּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בַּרְבָּט , בַּרְבָּט , בַּיבָּט , בַּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בּיבְּט , בַּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בַּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בְּיבָּט , בּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בַּיבּיּט , בְּיבָּט , בּיבָּט , בְּבָּים , בּיבּּט , בּיבָּט , בּיבָּט , בּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בּיבְּיבָּט , בּיבָּט , בּיבְּים , בּיבְּיבָּט , בּיבָּט , בּיבְּבָּט , בּיבְּבָּט , בּיבְּיבָּ

i. q. Arab. IL, to mark off, fig. to measure (cf. Chald. Nyw to measure, whence Nyw a portion of time, an hour); hence

קאָתִים (pl. סְאִרִם, dual מָאָתִים for מָאָתִים; cf. בְּאָתִים for מָאָתִים) f. i. q. Aram. קאָתוֹם, l²l͡ਛ, σάτον, a measure Is. 27, 8; esp. a corn-measure containing one third of an Ephah (about 1½ peck Eng.), a seah Gen. 18, 6.

m. a shoe or boot, as used by travellers and soldiers (L. caliga), prop. mudboot, only Is. 9, 4; r. אָסָר.

לְּבִּלְּהָ (only part. אָפֿר) prop. denom. of אָבּק, akin to פְּבּלְּהְ (r. בְּּבּלֹּח I), (Aram. בְּבָּלְהְ, בְּבְּהָ mire or clay); hence to wear mud-boots or shoes, to be shod for travelling or marching; part. בְּבְּיִם wearing boots, booted, only Is. 9, 4.

אָלְּאָר Is. 27, 8 prob. for אָאָס (w. Dagh. f. conjunct.) prop. measure, hence very measurably or moderately; but see אים.

drinking, to tipple or tope Is. 56, 12;

part. Nan a toper or drunkard Deut. 21, 20; part. pass. Nan drunken Nah. 1, 10. — Prob. mimet. akin to and, πρώ, σίφων, L. sorbeo, G. saufen, schöpfen, E. sip, sop, W. sippian, sopyn.

אֶּבֶּאִים (only pl. סְּבָּאִים w. — firm) m. drunkards, only Ez. 23, 42 (Q'ri), for סְּבָאִים in K'thibh.

N (w. suf. 국학교 (m. 1) drink Is. 1, 22. 2) drinking bout or carousal Hos. 4, 18.

man) of a son of Cush, and of a people descended from him Gen. 10, 7; the Sabeans were wealthy and tall in stature Ps. 72, 10, Is. 43, 3; 45, 14, prob. inhabiting Meroë, a part of Ethiopia.

בַּבְּל (perf. 3 pl. בְּבָל or בָּבָּל, י, ל שב של w. pref. ל fut. to turn Prov. 26, 14; to turn to or approach 1 Sam. 22, 17; of inanimate things, to go or turn about 1 Sam. 5, 8; to traverse, w. acc. Is. 23, 16, w. 2 Cant. 3, 3; to go around, to encompass Gen. 2, 11, Josh. 6, 3; to besiege w. acc. Ecc. 9, 14, w. אַל or > 2 K. 8, 21, Job 16, 13; to surround a table, i. e. for taking a meal 1 Sam. 16, 11; fig. to turn or change, to become like, w. > Zech. 14, 10; perh. to be involved or implicated, as a cause, w. 2 1 Sam. 22, 22 (Arab. سبب). — Niph. נַסַב (3 fem. once נְּלֶבֶה Ez. 26, 2 and נְלֶבָה Ez. 41, 7 for כֹּלְבָּה, Gram. § 67, Rem. 11; fut. בּסֶב, pl. יְּסֶב to turn oneself, to turn Ez. 1, 9; to go round, of a boundary Num. 34, 4; to be transferred, said of property, w. > Jer. 6, 12; to surround, w. acc. Judg. 19, 22, w. אָס Gen. 19, 4. — Pi. סַבָּב

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to turn, fig. to change 2 Sam. 14, 20. - Po. 2210 to go about, traverse. w. acc. Ps. 59, 7, w. 2 Cant. 3, 2; to encompass or encircle, w. acc. Ps. 26, 6, w. על Ps. 55, 11; to surround Jon. 2, 4; fig. to defend Deut. 32, 10, cf. Jer. 31, 22. - Hiph. בַּהַ (fut. בַּבַּ or 35, Gram. § 67, Rem. 8) to cause to turn Ex. 13, 18, 2 Sam. 3, 12; to turn the face 2 K. 20, 2; to transfer 1 Ch. 10, 14; to lead or bring round Ez. 47, 2, of a wall 2 Ch. 14, 6; fig. to change a name 2 K. 23, 34; intrans. to turn round 2 Sam. 5, 23; to go about, traverse Josh. 6, 11; to surround or begird Ps. 140, 10. -Hoph. רוּפֶב (fut. בּוּפֶב, Is. 28, 27, cf. Gram. § 52, Rem. 4) to be turned, as a door on its hinges Ez. 41, 24; as a roller, to revolve Is. 28, 27; to be surrounded Ex. 28, 11; fig. to be changed Num. 32, 38. Hence

רֹבֶּׁף f. a turn or course of events, only 1 K. 12, 15; cf. רֹבָּבָּי 2 Ch. 10, 15.

קברברס, c. קברברס, pl. קברברס, c. קברברס) m. 1) a circuit 1 Ch. 11, 8, hence pl. קברברס קברברס קברברס surroundings or environs Jer. 33, 13; also of persons, neighbours Jer. 48, 17. 2) as adv. קברבר round about Gen. 23, 17; קברב all round about Ez. 40, 5; ברב קברב (prep.) around Ex. 40, 33; round about, all round Josh. 21, 42; קברב לקברב לק

ברב 2 K. 8, 21 for בבס, part. Qal of בבס,

לביבה (only pl.) f. circles or circuits Ecc. 1, 6; סביבות פועיים, or surroundings Num. 22, 4; as prep. סביבות האול round about the tabernacle Num. 11, 24, w. suf. סביבות סביבות סביבות סביבות סביבות סביבות סביבות סביבות מביבות סביבות מביבות האולם היא מביבות האולם היא מביבות האולם היא מביבות האולם היא מביבות 
i. q. אָבָּשׁ, akin to אָבָאָ to interweave or interlace, of branches, part. pass. בּיִבְּיִם Nah. 1, 10. — Pu. to be tangled or interwoven, of roots Job 8, 17. Hence

יקבי (w. suf. סְבְּכֹּי w. Dagh. f. euphon.) m. a thicket, only Jer. 4, 7.

\*\*Page Chald. f. a sambuca an instrument like a harp Dan. 3, 5; r. 120 = 120. — Prob. the instrument and its name passed to the Greeks (σαμβύχη, σάμβυξ, ζαμβίχη) from the East; akin to 122 μ net-work, the chords perh. resembling trellis-work.

לְבְּעָלָ Jer. 4, 7 for בּבְּעָ from בָּבָּע w. suf. i—.

לְבְּבֶּׁכְ pr. n. m. (perh. entangling, r. קבָּסְ w. adj. ending –) 2 Sam. 21, 18.

(fut. ১৯০) prob. akin to him, for bear a burden Gen. 49, 15; fig. to bear penalty or chastisement for sins, thought of as burdens Is. 53, 4, Lam. 5, 7. — Pu. to be laden; hence part. heavy, big w. young, said of cattle Ps. 144, 14. — Hith. happen fig. to become a burden Ecc. 12, 5.

Chald. to bear, to lift up.

— Pō'al part. מְסוֹבְלִין reared or raised, built up, of foundations Ezr. 6, 3.

לְבָּלֶ (pl. סְבָּלֶּבֶם) m. a bearer or porter Neh. 4, 4; r. בְּלֵ

D☐ m. a burden Ps. 81, 7; fig.

responsibility, charge 1 K. 11, 28; r. りつし.

לְבְּלֶהְ (only pl. c. סְבְלוּת) f. burdens, fig. tasks Ex. 1, 11; r. סְבֵל

לְבָּלָן Is. 9, 3 for אַבְּלָן from אֶבֶּטָ.

רבות f. an Ephraimite's pronunciation for השְׁבָּשׁ, ear of corn, only Judg. 12, 6; r. בְּעָלָ

רבָּר, יְטָבַל (obs.) akin to טָבָל, דְּבַבָּ, to raise or heap up; hence בְּרָרָם.

רְסָבֵּר Chald. (fut. רְסָבֵּר) akin to סְבֵּל p, Heb. טְבֶּר, to hope or trust Dan. 7, 25.

סְבְּרֶם pr. n. (prob. two hills, r. pɔɔ) of a city near Damascus Ez. 47, 16.

κροο, also τροο Gen. 10, 7, pr. n. (perh. repose, i. q. κροο) of a Cushite race and of their place (Σαβάτ), on the south coast of the Red Sea, in the neighbourhood of the present Arkiko 1 Ch. 1, 9.

אָלֶהְיְבֶּיׁם pr. n. (perh. fond of repose, i. q. אַּהְבָּיִם w. adj. ending אַלָּיִה for יִּוְבַי, see p. 284) of a Cushite people and region in Ethiopia (perh. Zingis) Gen. 10, 7.

של (pl. סרג see סגרם), see

(fut. רְּסְבֹּי) i. q. Arab. אָבָּי, Syr. אָבָּי, to fall down before, to adore, w. סׁלְּה of the obj. of adoration, in Heb. used only of idol worship Is. 44, 15; 46, 6.

Chald. (fut. לְּמָבֶּר) to adore, w. 5 of obj. either an idol Dan. 3, 5 or a man of godlike powers Dan. 2, 46.

רובי (r. סְבַּרְר m. 1) enclosure or caul of the heart i. e. the pericardium Hos. 13, 8. 2) i. q. קובר סְבָּר treasured gold, i. e. pure, precious Job 28, 15. 3) a warlike weapon, prob. a battle-axe (cf. σάγαρις, Armen. sacr, L. securis, Sans. sagh to cut) Ps. 35, 3, where others take it for imper. of r. סְבַּר and render close thou up (the way) to meet my pursuers, i. e. stop their pursuit.

קבָל (obs.) prob. akin to קבָר פָּבָּל, אָבָר ז, to hold fast or safe, hence to get or acquire; hence

קבלים f. property or possession 1 Ch. 29, 3; הואר היים לאלים the property of the Eternal, i. e. Israel Ex. 19, 5 (כּה הַאָרָהַ).

קבָּף (obs.) prob. akin to אָבָף I, סְבֶּף, prob. to check or control, to administer affairs; prob. hence

קביים) m. a ruler or governor Jer. 51, 23; fig. nobleman Neh. 2, 16. — Perh. this word is foreign and akin to Sans. sagana (i. q. εὐγενής) and to Pers. هُنْتُهُ, Syr. عَلَامَهُ prefect or satrap.

קביר, def. סְבְּיִר, def. סְבְּיִר, def. מְבְּיִר, om. i. q. Heb. בְּבָּר, a prefect or governor Dan. 3, 2; 'o בי chief of the rulers, i. e. of the Magi Dan. 2, 48.

קבר, perh. prop. to cut off or separate (comp. 3), hence to shut up, keep close Josh. 2, 7; to shut a door after one w. בַּרוֹ, צִּדְרָרִי Gen. 19, 6, Is. 26, 20; then to shut in 2 K. 4, 4; to close or stop up 1 K. 11, 27, w. acc. of material Gen. 2, 21. — Niph. to be shut, as a gate Is. 60, 11; to be shut

up or kept close 1 Sam. 23, 7; to shut oneself up or keep close Ez. 3, 24. — Pi. to deliver over, prop. to shut up in the power of somebody, w. בְּיֵר Sam. 17, 46, cf. 2 Sam. 18, 28. — Pu. to be shut up, as in a siege Josh. 6, 1. — Hiph. הסביר to shut up, as a house Lev. 14, 38 or person Job 11, 10; to deliver over, to shut up or abandon (comp. συγκλείω Rom. 11, 32) to another's power, w. בַּיֵר Ps. 31, 9, אַ Job 16, 11, אַ Am. 1, 6; to forsake or abandon Deut. 32, 30, Obad. 14. — Perh. akin to Sans. sagh to cut, L. seco, scindo, σχίζω.

Chald. i. q. Syr. , to shut or close Dan. 6, 23.

רְּטְּרָאָ, Syr. i. q. Chald. מְּדְיָא, Syr. i. p., stocks, a wooden frame for confining the feet (L. nervus) Job 13, 27; 33, 11; r. בְּיֵרָה

(obs.) i. q. Arab. , to enclose or shut up; hence 70.

קריכים (חובים m. a linen undergarment (Sept. σινδών), a shirt or shift Judg. 14, 12, Prov. 31, 24; r. בַּיָרָם.

רבים (obs.) perh. i. q. מַיבָשׂ, Chald. קֹיבֶשׁ, to burn, consume w. fire;

burning) of a city in the vale of Siddim, destroyed by fire Gen. 10, 19.

[סַבַּיּן (obs.) perh. akin to בָּחַיּ (cf.

סְחֵם = סָחֵם I, סטֹי = L. cum), to cover or clothe; hence סְרֵּל

מְבֵּר (obs.) i. q. Chald. סְבֵּר, to arrange or put in order, to set in a row; hence

מְרָרָם (only pl. סְרָרָם) m. i. q. Syr. i. arrangements, order, only Job 10, 22.

(obs.) prob. akin to קֿתַר, to be round or circular; hence

אנן m. roundness, only in אנן the round bowl Cant. 7, 3.

m. a tower, prop. round tower or castle, i. q. Syr. צֹבְיבׁה ; חַיִּבּית הַיִּבְיה the round-house, said of a fortified prison Gen. 39, 20.

לאס, (Qal obs.) perh. akin to אַזּוּ, to agitate, to move hither and thither.

— Pilp. אַסָאָס to drive or urge (cf. אַטָאָד, אַזְיַדְּלָּ Hab. 2, 7), hence perh. inf. (w. suf. אַבָּידְ הַדְּיַבְּיַדְּ for הַּבְּי) הַאָּמָאָס לוּיָבָּי שׁ by driving it, by sending it away, thou wilt contend w. it, only Is. 27, 8; but see הַאָּבָאַס p. 429.

אוֹס pr. n. m. (Copt. perh. devoted to אָיַם i. e. Κρόνος) of an Egyption king, Sevechus, contemporary w. Hoshea king of Israel 2 K. 17, 4.

ו (יסוג ל. ייסוג, to move or go, to go off or back Ps. 53, 4; esp. from God, w. ייסוג אין Ps. 80, 19; part. pass. אין Ps. 80, 19; part. pass. אין Ps. 80, 19; part. pass. ייסוג לו. אין po or backslidden oneself, to draw back, esp. w. ייסוג to go or turn back, to retreat, said of an army Ps. 35, 4, of the heart Ps. 44, 19; w. ייסוג אין to backslide from the Eternal Zeph. 1, 6. —

Hiph. הְּסִיג (for הְּסָרָּג, Gram. § 72, Bem. 9) to put away Mic. 6, 14; esp. to put back a landmark, so as to encroach Deut. 19, 14. — Hoph. בְּּבִּיג to be turned back or checked Is. 59, 14.

to hedge about or enclose, part. pass. hedged in or surrounded, only in Cant. 7, 3.

קרג (r. סרג ז', refuse or dross, only Ez. 22, 18 in K'thibh. סרבר m. a den or cage, only Ez. 19, 9; r. סגר.

יריס pr. n. m. (prob. a confidant) Num. 13, 10.

(obs.) prob. akin to Arab. غرري, to hide or envelope; hence הַּבָּט, perh. הַּאָּט.

to sweep or clear away; hence

7, 36.

להוה f. i. q. קרוי off-scouring or filth, dung, only Is. 5, 25; Sept. κοπρία, Vulg. stercus.

ರಾರ (obs.) i. q. ರಾಜ, ಗಭ್ರು, to turn aside or roam.

 2) intrans. to anoint oneself, w. acc. of unguent Buth 3, 3. — Hiph. הַסִּיהָּ (fut. apoc. הַסָּהְּ) to anoint oneself 2 Sam. 12, 20.

יניקד, תולה וו (obs.) i. q. אלה וו, קשרה, קולה וו ליניקד, ז' א ניסוד, ז' א ניסוד, א ניסוד, ז' א ניסוד, א ניסוד, ז'יטיקד, א ניסוד, א ניסוד

্যাত III (obs.) prob. i. q. নুত্, নুত্, to tangle together; hence নুত্ thicket or crowd.

(w. a sack), bagpipe Dan. 3, 5, but της in K'thibh of v. 10; prob. same as συμφωνία, Syr. Γερικά, Ital. zampogna. — Prob. mimet. akin to της adder, prop. hisser, expressive of the sharp whizzing or whistling of the instrument; see ΣΕΧ.

I (obs.) perh. akin to טון, to be soft or sticky; hence סין 1.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to אָנָן, to be jagged or pointed; hence פֿרָן 2.

opening or entrance, i. e. gate of Egypt on the south) of a city in the south of Egypt, Syene Ez. 29, 10; Συήνη, Είνη Αποπ. — Perh. akin to Στι Ι, κτο, Στο ΙΙ, σεύω, to dart, to rush; hence perh. the name may refer to the rapids (δ καταβόάκτης) in that part of the Nile.

DID I (obs.) prob. akin to win I, perh. σεύω, to spring or leap, then to gallop; prob. hence ολο 1.

D II (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to σίζω, L. susurro, G. zischen, W. sisial, E. twitter; hence D 2 and D a swallow.

DID III (obs.) prob. akin to আঠু, to gnaw or nibble; hence চচ্ = আই 2.

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ליס"ס (pl. סיס"ס) m. 1) r. סיס I, a horse Gen. 49, 17; collect. horses Ex. 14, 9. 2) i. q. סיס (r. סיס II) a swallow Is. 38, 14, and Jer. 8, 7 in K'thibh.

ΠΟΙΟ f. a mare, poet. for a graceful woman (Sept. ή ἵππος) Cant. 1, 9.

770 pr. n. m. (horseman) Num. 13, 11.

ביים I (obs.) akin to Chald. אָסְתַּיֵּע, to come together; hence אָסָהָיָּס.

ביל II (obs.) prob. akin to דּלָב II (obs.) prob. akin to אָזּד, to shoot forth; hence אַסָט 2.

চাঁট m. an end Ecc. 3, 11; rear of an army Joel 2, 20; r. চুক্ত III.

קוֹס Chald. (def. אַנְּיס) m. an end Dan. 4, 8; r. קוֹס.

אָפָּט, אוֹסָט, וֹ (obs.) prob. akin to אָפָא, אַפָּט, אַפָּט, to collect or scrape together, hence to sweep or snatch away; hence אַפּרָט.

II (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to אָסֶׁבְּא (which see), to imbibe moisture; hence דְּיִּס.

মা (fut. চ্নত্) to come to an end, to perish Is. 66, 17, Est. 9, 28. — Hiph. to bring to an end, to destroy Zeph. 1, 2, Jer. 8, 13; in each of these passages the inf. abs. of চাতু is used for assonance to strengthen the meaning.

Chald. (3 fem. PDD) to come to an end, fig. to be fulfilled, said of prophecy Dan. 4, 30. — Aph. to bring to an end, to destroy Dan. 2, 44.

(r. 570 H) m. 1) bulrushes Is. 19, 6. 2) sea-weed Jon. 2, 6; hence 570 D weedy-sea, pr. n. of the Red Sea, which abounds in sea-weed Ex. 10, 19; called also in Copt. (10M)

n. (sedge) of a place Deut. 1, 1.

הבים (w. ה loc. התְבָּים Hos. 8, 7) f. a whirlwind or tempest, sweeping in its course Job 21, 18; pl. היבים Is. 21, 1; r. קים I.

Tudg. רֶסֶר Judg. דֶסֶר Judg. 4, 18) i. q. אָרָר, to מַרָר, בּוֹרָם, to turn aside or go off, to depart 1 Sam. 6, 12; fig. to backslide or apostatise Jer. 17, 5; to pass away, of disease, punishment, anguish Lev. 13, 58, Ez. 16, 42, Hos. 4, 18, also of buildings 1 K. 22, 44; to forsake 2 Ch. 8, 15. — Hiph. הַסְּרֹר (fut. apoc. בַּסֶר as in Qal and known only by the context) to cause to depart, to put away Gen. 30, 32, Ex. 8, 27; to turn away, to seduce Deut. 7,4; to retract a promise, to reject a prayer Is. 31, 2, Ps. 66, 20; to thrust aside, fig. to neglect Josh. 11, 15. — Hoph. הדיסר to be removed Lev. 4, 31; fig. to be destroyed Is. 17, 1. - Pil. סורה to turn aside or pervert Lam. 3, 11. Hence 770 1 and 2.

אור (obs.) akin to אור עדר Tan, to pierce, dig or cut into, to hollow out; hence סיר and perh. מפר 3.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to raw I, to set or lay on; hence rab.

— Hiph. קָּבְּיה סְּהָ סְּרָה Jer. 38, 22 (fut. קְּבָּיה Gram. § 72, Rem. 9, apoc. קְּבָּיה; part. קְּבָּיה to set or urge on, to incite 1 Ch. 21, 1, Job 2, 3; w. קָבָּיה to entice away from 2 Ch. 18, 31, Job 36, 18. Hence

סהת

akin to אָרָסְ, inf. בּיִּחְסְ, inf. בּיִּחְסְ, 1) to drag along, to pull about 2 Sam. 17, 13, Jer. 15, 3. 2) to tear up, tear to rags; hence

לקקט (only pl. סְּדְבּוֹת f. rags, torn pieces, of stuff Jer. 38, 11.

(Qal obs.) i. q. المالة II, Arab. المالة , akin to عالم , to scrape off, to remove. — Pi. المالة to sweep off dust, only Ez. 26, 4. Hence

Πο m. offscouring, sweepings, as an emblem of worthlessness or vileness Lam. 3, 45; cf. περίψημα 1 Cor. 4, 13.

m. aftergrowth, what used to spring up spontaneously the third year after sowing, perh. prop. hard or sapless vegetation (r. שָּׁיִם), only 2 K. 19, 24, i. q. סייש in Is. 37, 30.

prob. mimet. akin to הַסְּחָ, בְּחָשְׁ, בְּחָשְׁ, חִחְטָּ, חִחְטָּ, וֹחָטָּ, וֹחַטָּ, וֹחַטָּ, וֹחַטָּ, וֹחַטָּ, וֹחַטָּ, וֹחַטָּ, וֹחַטָּ, וֹחַטְּי, וֹחָטְי, וֹחְטִילְי, וֹחָטְי, וֹחְטִילְי, וֹחָטְיי, וֹחָטְיי, וֹחָים וֹחָים וֹחָטְיי, וֹחָטְיי, וֹחָים וֹחָים וֹחָטְייים וֹחָים וֹחְיִים וֹחְישִׁילְים וֹחְיִים וֹחְיים וֹחִים וֹחְיִים וֹיְים וֹחְייִים וֹיים וֹחְיים וֹחִים וֹחְיים וֹחִים וֹיִים וֹיִים וֹחְיים וֹחִים וֹיִים וְיִים וֹיִים וֹייִים וֹייִים וֹייִים וֹיִים וֹיִים וֹייִים וֹייִים וֹייִים וֹייִים וֹיים וֹייִים וֹייִים וֹייִים וֹיִים וֹייִים וֹייִים וֹייִים וֹיים וֹייִים וֹייִים וֹייִים וֹייִים וְייִים וְייִים וֹייִים וְיִיים וְיִים וְיִיים וְיִייְייִים וְיִיים וְייִים וְיִייְייִים וְיִים וְיִיים וְיִיים וְיִייִים וְיִיים וְיִייִים וְיִייִים וְייִים וְייִים וְייִים וְיִיים וְייִים וְייִים וְייִים וְייִים וְייִים ו

ארס ו (fut. יְסְתֵּר) prob. akin to זְּסְסָּ, to go round or about, to traverse a land, esp. in order to trade Gen. 42, 34; זְהָסָׁם a trader (cf. בַּּעָּר

וו (obs.) prob. akin to שְׁתֵּי I, 2, to be black or dark coloured; hence מַתֵּירָת 2.

קר (c. סְחֵר) m. 1) a mart Is. 23, 3. 2) trade-gain, profit Is. 45, 14; r. סָתַר I.

תְּחֶרָה (w. suf. מְחָרְה) m. gain or profit in trade Is. 23, 18; also gain in general Prov. 3, 14; r. מָחָר I.

קרת (c. סחקה) f. traffic, then fig. merchants Ez. 27, 15, cf. v. 21.

קריים f. a shield, only Ps. 91, 4; prop. what goes round, hence protecting armour; r. קריים I.

תְּחָרָת f. 1) r. אַסְתוּ I, business-skill Ez. 27, 12. 2) a kind of precious marble used in pavements Est. 1, 6; perh. of a dark colour, r. אַסְרָּת II; i. q. Syr. اَكُمُومُ black marble.

ערות (obs.) perh. akin to שׁבָּיק, to be sapless, dry, as stubble, straw and the hard aftergrowth; perh. hence בייוים.

TO pr. n. m. (roaming, r. 270) Ezr. 2, 54.

Ps. 101, 3 errors or wrongs, see טִיטָ from r. הַּטָּטָ.

אָסְרְנִים (pl. סְרֵנִים, cf. L. scoriæ) m.

1) refuse of metal, dross Prov. 25,
4; סְרֵנִים silver of dross, i. e.
unrefined Prov. 26, 23. 2) base metal
in general Is. 1, 22; r. מוּג

month of the Heb. year, Siwan Est. 8, 9; from the new moon of June to that of July. —— Prob. akin

to יוי), r. יוין to be bright or blooming, hence month of bloom.

of destruction, r. m. (prob. besom i. e. of destruction, r. m. II) of a king of the Amorites Num. 21, 21.

70 pr. n. 1) r. 70 I (prob. loamy) of a city in the north-east of Egypt Ez. 30, 15. 2) r. 70 II (prob. rugged or thorny) a desert near Sinai Num. 33, 12.

קרב" pr. n. (prob. pointed or peaky, r. סדר, II) of the mountain where the law was given Ex. 16, 1, fully הרב סדר mount Sinai Ex. 19, 11; wilderness of Sinai, the surrounding desert Num. 1, 1.

סְּרֶבְּי pr. n. (perh. mountaineer, r. סְּרָבְּי II) of a Canaanitish people or race Gen. 10, 17; prob. near Lebanon, where was a city Sinna.

קרים pr. n. m. pl., only in Is. 49, 12 סירים the land of Sinim. Prob. China is intended; cf. Arab. פיה איני, Syr. China, ביל L. Sinæ, the Chinese.

ס"ס m. a swift or swallow, only Jer. 8, 7 Q'ri; see r. ס"ס II.

אָרְסְרָאָ pr. n. m. (prob. binder in chains, r. רְסָרָה cf. עְּדְשָׁרָת chain) Judg. 4, 2.

NTO pr. n. m. (assembly, as in Chald.) Neh. 7, 47.

ארדיי. pr. n. m. (assembly-man, r. סְיּצְרָה) Ezr. 2, 44.

סוֹמְנְיָה Dan. 3, 10, i. q. סוֹמְנְיָה (which see) where the n is prob. inserted for euphony, as in λιμπάνω for λείπω.

ק"ר (r. ס"ר II) m. 1) a pot, prop. a hollow vessel Jer. 1, 13, Ps. 60, 10; pl. ס"ר pots Ex. 38, 3. 2) thorns or briars, only pl. ס"רים Ecc. 7, 6, Is. 34, 13; sharp points or hooks, for fishing, only pl. ס"רים Am. 4, 2.

m. a thicket, fig. a crowd or mass of people, only Ps. 42, 5; i. q. 50 2, r. 780 III.

70 (w. suf. 100, once 1210 Ps. 76, 3 in some texts) m. 1) a booth or hut Ps. 27, 5; poet. the tabernacle Ps. 76, 3. 2) a covert or thicket, hiding place of wild animals Jer. 25, 38; r. 770 I.

וֹ מְיכֶּת I (obs.) i. q. קּבְּת II, to cut away, hence to castrate; hence ככי

וו (obs.) i. q. אַבְּיָּטְ II, to look at or gaze upon; hence pr. n.

booth made of tangled or interlaced boughs, an arbour Jon. 4, 5; such booths were set up at the Jewish festival riport in the feast of tabernacles Lev. 23, 34. 2) a tent for soldiers 2 Sam. 11, 11; then a dwelling in general, a house Am. 9, 11. 3) a covert for wild beasts Job 38, 40; r. 350 I.

Third pr. n. (huts or booths, r. 130 I) 1) a city in Gad Josh. 13, 27, whence have put the valley of Succoth Ps. 60, 8. 2) the first station of the Israelites in the exodus Ex. 12, 37. 3) have high prob places where females prostituted themselves in honour of a lustful goddess, like Venus 2 K. 17, 30.

האשט f. a tent, in honour of an idol (קלים) perh. an imitation in miniature of the holy tabernacle, which the Israelites carried about with them in the wilderness, only Am. 5, 26.

סכרם (only pl. סכרם) m. a eunuch; only in the pr. n. שֵׁרְסִבְּים, which see.

pr. n. (perh. booth-men, r. סְבַּרְיּבוּ I) of a people in Africa, Suk-

kiim, mentioned with the Libyans and Ethiopians 2 Ch. 12, 3.

עַלָּחָה, מַלָּחָה, מַלָּחָ, fut. יכה (כסה i. q. שַּׁבָהָ II, אֲבָשָׁ, 1) prob. to plait or interlace, hence to thicket. 2) to cover over, w. > Ex. 40, 3; fig. to shelter Ez. 28, 14, w. two accusatives (Gram. § 139, 2) Job 40, 22; intrans. to be covered, to hide, as in the cloud Lam. 3, 44. — Hiph. קַסָּה (fut. apoc. בֶּסֶה) to hedge in, w. סב Job 3, 23; to restrain Job 38, 8; to cover, w. צֵל Ex. 40, 21; fig. to protect, w. 5 Ps. 5, 12, w. 5 Ps. 91, 4; הַכְּלִיר to cover one's feet, i. e. to ease one's bowels 1 Sam. 24, 4. — Hoph. הוסה to be covered Ex. 25, 29.

וו (Qal obs.) akin to רְּבֶּסְרָ II (Qal obs.) akin to רְבָּסְרָ I, רְּבֶּטְרָ I, to cut. — Pilp. רְבָּסְרָ to prick or sting, fig. to incite Is. 9, 10; w. בְּ against Is. 19, 2.

in m. perh. a covering or mantlet, used in a siege (L. testudo or vinea), only Nah. 2, 6; prop. active part. of r. 120 I.

רֹבְּיֶּבְיְ I) of a place in the wilderness of Judah Josh. 15, 61.

(which see), to be foolish. — Niph. to make or show oneself foolish 1 Sam. 13, 13; to act foolishly, to sin 2 Sam. 24, 10. — Pi. to make foolish or vain, fig. to frustrate a counsel Is. 44, 25. — Hiph. to exhibit folly 1 Sam. 26, 21; IND PILOT thou hast acted foolishly (see Gram. § 142, Rem. 1) Gen. 31, 23. Hence

كُوْلُ m. a fool Jer. 4, 22.

רְאָלְכְּלְּהָ f. foolishness Ecc. 2, 3; written מִּבְלָּהָ 1, 17; r. בַּלָּבָּ.

וויס, Arab. אָבּן, to recline or rest, then to be accustomed or familiar, hence part. אָבָּט, f. רְבָּטָּה, associate or companion Is. 22, 15, I K. 1, 2; then to act the friend, to be useful, w. אָ שַׁ Job 22, 2; to avail Job 15, 3. — Hiph. to form acquaintance, to become familiar, w. בּעָּ Job 22, 21; to know well Ps. 139, 3; to be accustomed, w. inf. Num. 22, 30.

II (Qal obs.) prob. akin to noo, I, to cut or wound, then to hurt.

Niph. to be cut or hurt Ecc. 10, 9.

III (Qal obs.) perh. akin to 120 I, to be bowed down, to stoop or crouch, then to be poor; cf. Arab.

τό be needy, πτωχός from πτώσσω to cower or crouch. — Pu. to be impoverished, only part. 1202 poor or needy Is. 40, 20.

IV (obs.) perh. i. q. בּסָכָּ I, to store or shut up; hence perh. בַּסְכָּיָר.

קבר, Syr. קבר, Arab. (גבה, to shut up. — Niph. to be shut up, stopped Gen. 8, 2. — Pi. to deliver over, to commit, w. בון Is. 19, 4.

H i. q. שַׁבֶּי, to hire, only

(Qal obs.) i. q. Arab. سَكَتُ, akin to كَاتِلْ, to be silent or still. — Hiph. to keep silence, only Deut. 27, 9.

לְּכַּלְים (pl. סַלְּים) m. i. q. Arab. בֿבֿה, a wicker-basket Gen. 40, 17; r. מַלָּרִם III.

(Qal obs.) akin to אָסָל , אַטָּל , אָטָל , אָטָל , אָטָל , to be pendulous or lifted up, esp. of a balance. — Pu. to be weighed in a balance, fig. to be bartered or valued, w. אָ for, only part. pl. מספארם Lam. 4, 2.

אָבֶּׁסְ, pr. n. (prob. i. q. הַּנְּסְגְּ highway) of a town near Jerusalem 2 K. 12, 21.

אָלָסָ Neh. 11, 7, see אָלָסָ.

ֶּלֶּכֶּׁי pr. n. m. (exultation, r. סָלֶּכָּי 1 Ch. 2, 30.

T בּלָּא (which see), to lift up, fig. to make light of, to slight (cf. בַּלֵּב I) Ps. 119, 118. — Pi. to slight Lam. 1, 15. — Pu. to be suspended, esp. in a balance, to be weighed, w. בְּ of price, hence fig. to be bartered for Job 28, 16.

וו (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to רְּשָׁלֵי II, L. sileo, W. sylw (attention), G. still, hence to be still or silent; prob. hence

The m. a pause or silence, prob. a musical term or sign, ordering the voice or instrument to be hushed (Sept. διάψαλμα); r. που Π. This word is found only in many of the Psalms and in Habakkuk, as in Ps. 7, 6, Hab. 3, 3, occurring sometimes ir the middle of a verse or sentence, as in Ps. 55, 20.

קלפֿס pr. n. m. (prob. for מְּלַּהְּיּת exaltation, r. מְלָּהְ I) Neh. 12, 7.

እንጋር pr. n. m. (exalted, r. አንር) Num. 25, 14. אר (exalted, r. אָלָס) 1 Ch. 9, 7; for which אָלָס Neh. 11, 7.

תְלֵלוֹן (pl. סַלּוֹנִים) m. i. q. Arab. the prickles of the palm-tree, a thorn Ez. 2, 6; r. לַלַל II.

רְאָלְטְ m. thorn Ez. 28, 24; r. אָלָטָ II.

Jer. 5, 7 K'thibh) to forgive or pardon Num. 14, 20; w. 5 of sin Ex. 34, 9, of person Deut. 29, 19. — Niph. to be forgiven, w. 5 of pers. to whom pardon is granted Lev. 4, 20. — Prob. akin to ποψ to send away, hence to remit (cf. Is. 38, 17), like ἀφίημι.

קר m. one apt to remit or pardon, forgiving, only Ps. 86, 5; r. בּבְּיִים.

pr. n. m. (prob. a slighter; r. בְּבֶּׁי I) Neh. 11, 8.

קליקוית (pl. מְלַרְחוֹית) f. remission or forgiveness Ps. 130, 4; pl. Neh. 9, 17; r. חַלָּם,

i. q. Arab. الله , to move or go; hence מְלַכְּיִם, pr. n. (prob. road or way) of a city in Bashan 1 Ch. 5, 11.

T (part. f. אָלָּסְיּ, imp. אַבָּסְיּ, w. suf. אָבְּסְיּ, fut. אַבְּסְיּ, pl. אַבְּסְיּ, akin to אַבְּסְיּ (which see), prop. to be high or pendulous, to raise or heap up Jer. 50, 26; esp. to cast up earth for making a road (hence אַבְּסִי high-way) Is. 57, 14. — Pilp. אַבְּסִי to raise or elevate, fig. to extol Prov. 4, 8. — Hithpol. אַבְּסִי to set up one-self as a barrier, w. בְּ against Ex. 9, 17. — Prob. akin to אַבְּסִי, אַבְּיִ, prop. to wave or wabble, as the branches and tops of trees; cf. σαλεύω, L. salio.

וו (obs.) prob. to prick or pierce; prob. hence אַלָּבָּ, אָוֹבָּ,

III (obs.) to plait or interlace; hence bo and nipobo.

לְלֶלְה f. a mound, rampart Jer. 32, 24; מַלְלָח (לֹּלָח to throw up a rampart 2 K. 19, 32; r. סָלָר I.

בּבֶּל, a ladder, only Gen. 28, 12. ---- Prob. r. סַלֵּל I, w. format. ending בּ

מוֹסְכְּלְם (only pl.) f. wicker-baskets Jer. 6, 9; r. מַבָּל III.

לבְּׁבֶּׁ (obs.) prob. akin to אַבָּׁסְ I, אַבָּׁסָ, Aram. אַבְּסָ, בּבַּׁשׁ, to be high or craggy; hence

אַכְלְצִים (w. suf. סְלֵצִים, pl. סְלֶצִים m.
1) a rock Num. 20, 8; שֶׁן־הַשְּׁלֵע the rock's tooth, i. e. a sharp point or a crag 1 Sam. 14, 4. 2) pr. n. (rock, Hέτρα) of the ancient capital of Idumea, Petra Is. 16, 1; w. art. בַּשְׁלֵב Judg. 1, 36.

form of by, akin to by, to swallow down, to consume greedily; hence

מְלָכֶּם m. a locust, winged and eatable, only Lev. 11, 22.

(Qal obs.) i. q. Chald. Fbo, to twist or turn. — Pi. pbo to pervert, words Ex. 23, 8, a way Prov. 19, 3; to overturn or subvert persons Job 12, 19, wickedness overthroweth sin i. e. sinners Prov. 13, 6.

קָּלֶּם m. perversity Prov. 11, 3.

רביים (only 1 pers. fut. מָשַׁלָּ for מְּלֶּכְיּלָ, see מְּלֵים) skin to מְלַבְּיל, אַבְּילָ I, to ascend, only Ps. 139, 8.

Dan. 2, יוֹלְסְלָּית Dan. 2, to go up, ascend Dan. 7, 3, Ezr. 4, 12. — Aph. יְסִיּרִית (for יַסְלָּית take up Dan. 3, 22; inf. יוֹלְטָּתְה (for יוֹסְלָית Dan. 6, 24, cf. יוֹמָבָּית for יוֹסְלָית הַאָּבּוֹית pan. 6, 24, cf. יוֹמָבָּית הַ

(obs.) perh. akin to סָלַכּל (obs.) perh. akin to אָסָבּן, to shake or stir about, in sifting meal; hence

កិទ្ធិកុ (w. suf. កក្នុងកុ Lev. 2, 2) fem. (but m. in Ex. 29, 40) fine flour Lev. 2, 1.

DO (only pl. סְפֵּרם) m. spices Ex. 30, 34; מְטְרֶה מְשְׁרָה spicy incense Ex. 30, 7; r. בְּבָּרָה

קבר בְּבֶּר בְּבֶּר pr. n. m. (perh. overthrower of Nebo i. e. belonging to him) of a Babylonian captain Jer. 39, 3. — Same sort of word as pr. n. אַבְּיבָּי, both prob. an old Shaph. form from r. בְּיבְי in Pi. בְּיבִי to overthrow.

(obs.) perh. i. q. Arab. to twist up; intrans. to be hard or firm; perh. hence

(obs.) perh. akin to אָפָסָ, to mark or stamp; cf. Aram. סְּמָטָ, סְּמָשָׁ, סָּתָּשׁ, סָּתָּשׁ, סָּתָּיּ, סָתָּיִיּ

וֹלְבְּיֵלְ (fut. הְּטְלֵּהְ) akin to תְּמַבְּהָ 1) to lay or place on Ex. 29, 10; intrans. to lean or press, w. אַב Ps. 88, 8. 2) to uphold or support, as a prop

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to lean on, w. acc. Ps. 37, 17, w. ? Ps. 145, 14, w. two acc. Gen. 27, 37 with corn and new wine have I sustained him; part. pass. The upheld, firm Ps. 112, 8. 3) to draw near, prop. to lean to, w. & Ez. 24, 2. — Niph. to be supported or upheld, w. & Judg. 16, 29; to stay or lean oneself, w. & Is. 36, 6. — Pi. to stay, fig. to refresh Cant. 2, 5. Hence

קבורה pr. n. m. (היי sustains)
1 Ch. 26, 7.

າງວັດ (obs.) perh. akin to ອຸກຸ່ວໄໄ, to be like, to resemble; hence

לֹלֶטְׁ, לֹעֲטְׁ (Ez. 8, 3) m. a likeness or image Deut. 4, 16; בְּעֲטְרֵי בְּשָׁהָ a statue of resemblance, i. e. a carved image 2 Ch. 33, 7. — Some think בְּעָטְרָ to be only a transposition for בּעָלְ, the usual term for likeness. בְּעָטְהָ may be akin to σμίλη (a chisel), as D'. Rödiger suggests.

smell sweet or fragrant; hence DD.

(Qal obs.) akin to προ,
Chald. γρο, to mark off or designate.
Niph. γρο, to be appointed, only part. γρο, Is. 28, 25. Cf. σημαίνω.

to be prickly, to bristle, said of hair; hence to shudder, of a person whose hair bristles up w. horror Ps. 119, 120. — Pi. to stand on end, of the hair Job 4, 15. Hence

adj. m. hairy or bristly, said of the phy Jer. 51, 27.

אָלְסְ (obs.) i. q. רּאָם to be thorny;

of a town in Judah Ezr. 2, 35.

υξούο pr. n. m. (Pers. perh. akin to συμβλητός οr συμβουλευτής) Neh. 2, 10.

רוד (obs.) akin to טָּינָן, נְינָאָ, to be sharp or pointed, then thorny; hence

ר m. a thorn-bush, bramble Ex. 3, 2.

קר, n. (point or peak, r. קלָהָי) of a rock over against Michmash 1 Sam. 14, 4.

קבָת (r. סְנָת) m. perh. thorn-bush, only in pr. n. סְרָת ס Josh. 15, 49.

רְאָלוּסְ pr. n. m. or f. (prob. bristly, r. סְנָא) Neh. 11, 9.

(only pl. מַלְיֵרִים) m. blindness, the plur. to express state (Gram. § 108, 2, a) Gen. 19, 11. — Prob. a sort of Shaphel form from אָנָר hence akin to שִׁנִּי to blind, w. ע dropped and מַנְינִיר ped and מָנְ prefixed (as if for מַנְינִיר so Ewald in his Lehrb. d. Heb. Sprache, § 122.

קררב pr. n. m. (perh. wrathful, r. הָחֵר to snort, in Shaph. form, w. format ending ביד, see on ⊃) 2 K. 18, 13.

(obs.) perh. akin to be II, to wave or shake; hence

לְּבְּלֵים (only pl. סַּנְּסָנִים) m. palmbranches Cant. 7, 9; cf. וַלְיֵל , זַלְיֵל.

pr. n. (palm-branch) of a town in the south of Judah Josh, 15, 31.

קוב (obs.) akin to אָנָב, to wabble or waggle; akin to Syr. בּבּנֹב a wabbling, Chald. אָנָר appendage. Hence

קַבְּיִרְּיָתְ m.a.fin, of fishes, coll.Lev.11, 9. --- Prob. from אָטָכָּע w. dimin. ending יובר like ייבר (see under letter אוני הייבר

ರಿಧ್ m. i. q. ಪ್ರು 2 a moth (destroying garments) Is. 51, 8. — Prob. from

Did III to gnaw or devour; Aram. κρο, lmm, whence σής.

רביי pr. n. m. (perh. fragrant, r. מְּצְיִי p. format. d, as in מְצְיִי d, and w. adj. ending —) 1 Ch. 2, 40.

לְּבֶּר (fut. יְּסְבֵּר, imp. יְסְבָּר Judg. 19, 5, יְּסְבָּר 1 K. 13, 7) prob. akin to יְּסָר, 1) to uphold or support Prov. 20, 28; fig. to aid, animate Ps. 20, 3; esp. w. בּיַב to sustain the heart, i. e. to refresh oneself Gen. 18, 5, w. acc. of the refreshment Judg. 19, 5. 2) intrans. to take refreshment 1 K. 13, 7.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) i. q. Heb. סְצֵּיס. — Pa. סְצֵיס to aid or succour, w. בְּׁבִּר. 5, 2.

i. q. Arab. בּשׁב to run or rush; only part. f. מֹלְר a rushing or violent wind Ps. 55, 9.

קֿעָרָים (ר. קּצַהָּי, כ. קּיעָהָי, pl. סְצָּהַי, c. קּיעָהָי Is. 2, 21) m. 1) a cleft or fissure in a rock Judg. 15, 8. 2) a branch or bough Is. 17, 6.

i. q. אָשָׁשָ, Arab. בָּשָׁבּ, to divide, to branch out. — Pi. אַבָּסָ (as denom. of בְּשִּׁשְׁסָ, see Gram. § 52, 2, c) to cut or lop off boughs Is. 10, 33.

מְלֵכְים adj. m. divided, hence doubleminded, uncertain; only pl. סְלָכָּים doublers, skeptics Ps. 119, 113; r. קּצַסָּ.

קַבְּיּף f. i. q. סְצִיף, only pl. סְצָּפּוּ branches Ez. 31, 6.

קבים (pl. סְבְּפֵּרם) f. division or party, then unsettled opinion; הַסְּבָּר נַיִּלְינָהְינִי הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבִּר הַשְּׁבִּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּבִּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַשְׁבִּר הַ לּעִבְּר הַשְּׁבְּר הַיִּבְּרִם to split or divide for the two opinions or parties 1 K. 18, 21.

ליסבר (fut. יסבר) akin to יסבר II, to rush on, as a tempest, said of a foe Hab. 3, 14; to be agitated, as the sea in a storm Jon. 1, 11; fig. of the mind under trouble Is. 54, 11. —

Niph. to be disquieted, of the mind 2 K. 6, 11. — Pi. אָסָט (fut. אָסָא for אַסָא, Gram. § 52, Rem. 2) to scatter, to toss or whirl about, as a storm of wind Zech. 7, 14. — Po. אָסָטְ (Gram. § 55, 1) to be driven or whirled off by a tempest Hos. 13, 3. Hence

TIO m. a storm or tempest Jon. 1, 4.

לְּבְרָה f. storm or hurricane Ps. 107, 29; סְבָּרָה הַ סְבָּרָה a stormy wind Ps. 107, 25, Ez. 13, 11.

רָסְ (w. suf. הַּסְּרָת , pl. הַשְּׁהָּטְ Jer. 52, 19, הושׁם 2 Sam. 17, 28, הושׁם 1 K. 7, 50, w. suf. בְּסַּיָּר , הַשְּׁטְ m. 1) basin Ex. 12, 22. 2) threshold Judg. 19, 27. 3) pr. n. m. 2 Sam. 21, 18; for which בַּסַיּ 1 Ch. 20, 4.

אַסְלָּי, (obs.) prob. akin to Chald. רְּבְּילִבְּי, to feed, give to eat, as in Talmud; hence אִיבִּיבָיי.

א בּיַבְּעָר I (fut. יְסְמֶּר ) akin to אָבָּאָ, זְס add Is. 29, 1; w. אַ to add to or augment Num. 32, 14.

II (fut. הַּהְּטִיּ) akin to הְּזֹּט I, Arab. Lim, to take off, remove the hair, to shave Is. 7, 20; to take away life Ps. 40, 15; fig. to destroy Gen. 18, 23; intrans. to pass away, perish Jer. 12, 4. — Niph. to be taken away, to be destroyed Gen. 19, 15; to be taken or seized Is. 13, 15. — Hiph. to drag together, heap up, w. > Deut. 32, 23.

I i. q. Arab. مُفَعَّ, to pour or shed forth, hence المُقاتِّة, hence to

anoint, fig. to appoint 1 Sam. 2, 36. - Pi. to pour out Hab. 2, 15; fig. to make bald, by shedding the hair Is. 3, 17. — Pu. to be poured out or spilled, fig. to be prostrate Job 30. 7.

190 II (Qal obs.) prob. akin to הַּפָּטָן, הַפַּעָ, to add or join; — Niph. ובספח to attach oneself, w. צל Is. 14, 1. - Hith. to attach oneself, to adhere to, w. 2 1 Sam. 26, 19.

THEO f. scurf or scab Lev. 13, 2; r. HEO I.

pr. n. m. (perh. belonging to the threshold) 1 Ch. 20, 4, i. q. 55 2 Sam. 21, 18.

תַּבְּיַתְים (c. סְפִּיתִים, pl. סְפִּיתַים) m. 1) spontaneous growth, prop. shedding, prob. what grows from the seed that drops or shales out Lev. 25, 5. 2) a flood, prop. a pouring forth of water Job 14, 19.

TIPE f. a ship, esp. a deckedship Jon. 1, 5; r. סְּמַרָּ.

ר (סמֵר (r. סָמֵר) m. a sapphire (σάπφειρος, Syr. μον) Ex. 24, 10; pl. ספירים Cant. 5, 14.

750 (obs.) prob. akin to שָׁמַל Arab. سفل, to be low, hence to be hollow; perh. hence

DEO m. a dish or bowl, only Judg. 5, 25, 6, 38. --- Perh. akin to 50 1, w. old format. ending >\_\_\_, as in בַּרְכֵּל.

🄁 (fut. יְסָפֹּן) akin to אָפַֿן, זָפָאַ, to cover over, esp. to roof 1 K. 6, 9; to wainscot or clap-board 1 K. 7, 3; hence ספרנה and

PD m. a wainscoting or ceiling, only 1 K. 6, 15.

receive, whence no prop. receiver. -Hith. קביחסה (denom, from 50) to place oneself at the threshold, to be a door-keeper Ps. 84, 11.

PDO I (fut. סְפַּלִי) perh. akin to אָדֶם, אָפָשָ, to slap or strike Job 34, 26; to smite on the thigh, w. של-דר or 'בל-דר Jer. 31, 19, Ez. 21, 17; to clap the hands i. e. to exult, w. or without כַּפַרָם Num. 24, 10; Job 34, 37 סשע ברנרנד רספום iniquity among us exults.

PDD II i. q. קפֿטָ II, to pour or overflow, hence 1) to be abundant; hence PDD. 2) to be overfull, to vomit Jer. 48, 26.

PED (w. suf. כפקלו) m. abundance or sufficiency, only Job 20, 22; r. PDD II.

ובספור (fut. רְסָפּוֹר) mimet. akin to זוו צפרן), זופר to cut or scratch, then 1) to write (cf. and akin to דעב, דעב, בעב to cut in, then to write), hence part. ID a writer, scribe. 2) to count or tell Gen. 15, 5, Job 14, 16. — Niph. to be told or numbered 1 Ch. 23, 3, — Pi. 1) to tell or number Ps. 22, 18. 2) to recount, tell, declare Is. 43, 26; w. of pers. Ex. 18, 8, Gen. 37, 10, Ex. 10, 2; w. acc., אַל ,עַל of thing told Ps. 48, 12, Joel 1, 3, Ps. 2, 7. 3) to tell out, to celebrate the name or glory of God Ex. 9, 16, Ps. 19, 2. — Pu. to be recounted or told Hab. 1, 5; to be reckoned to, w. 5 Ps. 22, 31.

🗩 (obs.) prob. akin to פּשָׁיָל, to be bright or brilliant; hence ספרר.

שַׁבֶּּׁכ (perh. denom. part. from שר) m. a writer or scribe Ps. 45, 2; 'Do nop the writer's ink-holder Ez. akin to אָסָר to collect or | 9, 2; "ספר דפַלָּה the king's scribe, סַפַר

royal secretary 2 K. 12, 11, also simply the secretary 2 K. 18, 18; a military secretary 2 K. 25, 19; then a general Judg. 5, 14; esp. a writer of the law or a sacred scribe 1 Ch. 27, 32, Neh. 8, 1 (cf. γραμματεύς N. Test.).

TEO Chald. m. a scribe or secretary Ezr. 4, 8; esp. a sacred scribe Ezr. 7, 12.

m. 1) a numbering of the people, a census 2 Ch. 2, 16. 2) pr. n. of an Arabian city named w. Mesha Gen. 10, 30; still called اسفار Isfâr, situated near the port of Mirbât.

רבּסְ Chald. m. a book Ezr. 4, 15; pl. פִפּרין Dan. 7, 10.

The pr. n. of a region to which exiles were taken from Jerusalem Obad. 20. According to the list of Persian tribes in the cuneiform inscriptions, some identify it w. Sparad on the Bosphorus, some w. Sardis, Rawlinson w. Sparta, but why not w. the Σποράδες? Jewish tradition takes it for Spain. — If Semitic, the name may be from The to mark off or separate, w. format. ending The as in The p.

קרָדָּהָ f. i. q. אָסָבְּרָדּ a book, only in Ps. 56, 9.

רְבָּלְיִת (only pl. סְפַרוֹת ) f. numbers, only Ps. 71, 15; r. בַּבָּר.

pr. n. of a city whence colonists were brought to Samaria 2 K. 17, 24; prob. Sipphara on the east bank of the Euphrates, gentil. בקרוב Sepharvites 2 K. 17, 31. — Perh. this name means borderers, from r. השני to mark off, as perh. in

קְּבֶּעָם pr. n. m. (perh. a writer or scribe, cf. מְּמֶלֶה Neh. 7, 57, הַסּׁמֶּנֶה in Ezr. 2, 55.

לַבְּאֶכָוֹרִם fut. לְּיִשְׁרֵּים to stone, to pelt with stones Ex. 19, 13; fully בּאָכָוֹרִם Deut. 13, 11. — Niph. to be stoned Ex. 21, 28. — Pi. 1) to stone, to pelt w. stones 2 Sam. 16, 6. 2) to clear of stones a place (prop. denom. from לְּיִבָּה, Gram. § 52, 2, c) Is. 5, 2 (cf. Engl. 'to stone raisins', i. e. to clear out their kernels); w. בְּיִבְּיִב Is. 62, 10. — Pu. to be pelted or stoned 1 K. 21, 14. — Prob. akin to בְּיִב to lift or weigh, בְּיִב weight, hence a stone (as being heavy).

קרָם adj. m. קרָם f. 1) refractory, rebellious Jer. 6, 28. 2) sullen, ill-humoured, said of the face 1 K.20,43; r. רַבָּי.

סְרַב (obs.) i. q. Chald. סְרָב, to be refractory or rebellious; hence

בְּלֶבֶר (for בְּלֶב; only pl. פֶּלֶּב, m. rebels, only Ez. 2, 6. ---- Perh. akin to סוֹר I (סְיָּ) w. old format. ending ב

Prob. for hap (r. hap to carry or wear)
w. 7 for the Dagh. forte. Hence

ירָבְּלֹין Chald. (only pl. סְרְבָּלֹין m. garments, esp. for the legs, trousers
Dan. 3, 21; cf. Arab. שׁנָשׁל, Syr.

Hence σαράβαλλα, σαράβαρα, L. saraballa, sarabas.

קרְבְּוֹן pr. n. m. (perh. plotter or subduer, r. מִינֵיב, Syr. (שֹנְיֵּב of a king of Assyria Is. 20, 1.

(obs.) prob. mimet. akin to קתר, i. q. Syr. אָבָּי, to fear or tremble; hence

סְרֶב pr. n. m. (fear) Gen. 46, 14; patron. סְרָב Sardite Num. 26, 26.

וות (obs.) akin to שָּׁרָח II, to join or knit together; hence יחָרוּן Cf. Sans. sirâ (string), σειρά, L. series, G. seil.

stasy or revolt Deut. 19, 16, Is. 1, 5; 31, 6. 2) a leaving off, ceasing from chastisement Is. 14, 6; r. 770 I or 770.

pr. n. (turning aside, r. סור ו סור I) of a cistern 2 Sam. 3, 26.

דֹתְ I (fut. הַחָרִי) perh. akin to הַּבְּיִרָּת וֹ to shed or pour out, fig. to lay prostrate, part. pass. בּיִּרִם extended or recumbent Am. 6, 4; intrans. to spread, to be luxuriant, intrans. to spreading vine Ez. 17, 6. 2) to be redundant, to hang over Ex. 26, 12; part. pass. בּיִרָּבְּיִרְּם hanging down with turbans, i. e. having flowing head-dresses Ez. 23, 15. — Niph. to be poured out, fig. to be dissipated, wasted or lost Jer. 49, 7, but see הַּבְּיִּם II. Hence בּיִּבָּיַם.

וו (Qal obs.) akin to Syr. ביים and Chald. מְּבָּט, to stink, to be corrupt. — Niph. only in Jer. 49, 7 מְבָּטְּחָ חִיְּטְטִי their wisdom is corrupted or fetid; but see מְּבָטְּ וֹ.

then a remainder, only Ex. 26, 12.

תרון m. i. q. שרון, a coat of mail Jer. 46, 4; r. מַרָּהוּן.

קריכים (c. סריס, pl. סריסים, c. סריסים (fen. 40, 7; r. סריסים (fen. 40, 7; r. סריסים (fen. 40, 7; r. סריסים (fept. εὐνοῦχος, σπάδων) Is. 56, 3; a class of men esp. employed as keepers of the royal harem or as guardians of the women Est. 1, 10—15, 2, 3; hence 2) courtiers or royal ministers, perh. not always castrated (fen. 37, 36; 39, 7, where the סריסים is married.

רָכִיף, def. סְרְכִּיף, def. פְּרְכִיף, def. pl. פְּרְכִיף, m. a chief officer or president Dan. 6, 3. — Prob. from בים w. old adj. ending בּיַר, as in בְּיַרָּה (see under letter >, p. 284).

to pierce or penetrate; hence july I.

קרָנִים, (only pl. סְרָנִים, c. סְרָנִים, i. q. Syr. בְּיַב, an axle or pivot 1 K. 7, 30. 2) a prince or chief Josh. 13, 3; used only of the 5 lords or chieftains of the Philistines. ——
In sense No. 2, prob. from מַּבּ בְּיבָּיִם, as in בְּיַבָּ, בַּיִּבָּיִם,

(in Pi. to root out), i. q. Aram. סְסָ, שִּׁיִשׁ, to extirpate the testicles, to castrate; hence סְבִּיבּם

ר בְּלַכְּדְרָ f. i. q. מְעַפָּה w. r inserted (cf. מֶּבֶּט = שֵׁרְבִּרט ), a bough or branch, only Ez. 31, 5.

קרביים (Qal obs.) i. q. קיים I, to burn or consume by fire. — Pi. to burn up, only part. קיים a burner, esp. the one who kindled the funeral pile Am. 6, 10; hence

אַרָּסָר m. prop. burner, a nettle,

only Is. 55, 13. — Prob. from r. http://www.old format. ending to see under letter to p. 135); cf. L. wrtica (= F. ortie) from wro, W. danad (nettles) from tan (fire).

akin to אס I, to be refractory or rebellious Hos. 4, 16; part. סְרֵרֶח , הַרָּח, part. סְרֵרֶח , refractory or stubborn, said of men and of beasts Deut. 21, 18, Hos. 4, 16; סְרֵרִים rebels of rebels i. e. most rebellious Jer. 6, 28; fig. of the heart Jer. 5, 23.

וואָרָים (obs.) prob. akin to יְּבֶּיאָ I, to pour or shed forth;

תְּלְיוֹ m. prop. the rainy or pouring season, winter, only Cant. 2, 11 :Syr. load.

קר pr. n. m. (hidden, r. סְחַרֶּה) Num. 13, 13.

akin to nho, bur, bur, bur, 1) to close or stop up, as fountains 2 K. 3, 19. 2) to keep secret Dan. 8, 26; part. pass. Ding concealed or hidden, hence a secret Ez. 28, 3. — Niph. to be stopped up, repaired, as a breach in a wall Neh. 4, 1. — Pi. to stop up a well Gen. 26, 15.

רְּסִתְּר (fut. יְסִתְּר Prov. 22, 3 in some texts) akin to בּוֹסָת, to cover or close up, then to hide Prov. 22, 3, where some read יְסָתְּר — Niph. 1) to be hid Ps. 19, 7; w. יְסָתְר Ps. 38, 10, מַבְּרַנַי Hos. 13, 14, מַבְּרַנַי Jer. 16, 17, מַבְּרַנַי Deut. 7, 20, מִבְּרַנִי Am. 9, 3 of pers. from whom; part. f. pl. מִּבְּרֵר (continuous part. f. pl. מַבְּרֵר (continuous part. f. pl. מַבְּרֵר (continuous part. f. pl. secrets Deut. 29, 28; esp. secret sins

Ps. 19, 13; perh. used adverb. (Gram. לסתרת והיא נטמאת in נסתרת והיא נטמאת she is secretly defiled Num. 5, 13. 2) to hide oneself Jer. 36, 19. - Pi. to hide Is. 16, 3. — Pu. to be hidden, part. f. מְּחָהֵה hidden Prov. 27, 5. --Hiph. ו הסמיר 1) to cover up or veil the face Ex. 3, 6; to hide or avert, w. yo Job 3, 10, esp. of the face (פַנרם) Is. 50, 6; hence fig. to disregard or ignore Ps. 13, 2; of sins, to pardon Ps. 51, 11; to cause to hide Is. 59, 2, מבסתר פנים מפנו as one averting faces from him, i. e. his distressing aspect making men turn their faces from him Is. 53, 3, 2) to keep secret Job 14, 13; to protect Jer. 36, 26.— Hith. לסחתר to hide oneself Is. 45, 15; fig. to vanish or disappear Is. 29, 14.

Chald. i. q. Heb. הַסְּל, to hide; only — Pa. to keep hidden or secret, part. pass. f. pl. def. אַרְיְּבְיּסְיּ secrets Dan. 2, 22; fig. to cause to disappear, to destroy (cf. ἀφανίζω) Ezr. 5, 12.

לְרְרָה f. covering or protection, only Deut. 32, 38; r. סְּתַר.

סְתְרָיָה pr. n. m. (perh. for סְתְרָיָה protection of דָּק, r. סְתָרָ Ex. 6, 22.

Y'A'yĭn, the 16th letter in the Heb. Alphabet, as a numeral serving for 70. The name לֵדֶן prob. means an eye, of which its primitive round or oval form (see Table of Ancient Alphabets) was a picture or sign; and hence the Greek and Roman O. The sound of J (see Gram. § 6, 2, 1) is peculiar to the Semitic tongues, being sometimes a hard guttural (Arab. s), a sort of g or gh w. a slight rattle in the throat, expressed in the Bept. by γ or x as in γομόρ for צֹמֶר, Γάζα for της (Arab. ε; Ghazzah), 'Poβάx for רבל, but often much softer (Arab. s), very like x, and hence in Sept. either not shown at all, as in Báal for by (cf. a like omission in the Heb. רנה for דעות, for בָּל, בָּדֶר, for Chald. בָּל, פַּדֶר, Sept.  $B\dot{\eta}\lambda$ ), or shown only by a rough or soft breathing, as in Εβραίος for יברר, 'Εμμανουήλ for בָּבָרָי. — As we have no Eng. character or sound to match it, this letter (like &) is usually left unsounded, but latterly many orientalists indicate its presence by the sign ', writing ba'al for בַּעל.

J interchanges — 1 w. its kindred gutturals א, ח, ח (see under each); — 2 w. the palatals ג, י, י, י, p, e. g. יָבָדְ בּיַבְּ וּבָּגְ (בַּבְּיָבְ בָּיַבְ בָּיַבְ בָּיַבְ וּבָּגַ (בַּבְּ בִּיַבְ בַּיַבְ בָּיַבְ בָּיַבְ בִּיַבְ בִּיִבְ בַּיִבְ בַּיבָ בַּיִבְ בַּיבָ בַּיבָּ בַּיבָ בַּיבָּ בַּיבָּ בַּיבָּ בַּיבָּ בַּיבָּ בַּיבָּ בַּיבָּ בַּיבָּ בַּיבָּ בַּיבָּיב בַּיבָ בַּיבָ בַּיבָּ בַּבָּבָּ בּבָּיבָּ בַּיבָּיב בְּבָּבַיבָּבָּ בַּבָּבָּב בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּב בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַּב בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּבַ בַּבָּב בַּבַּבַ בַבַּבַ בַּבַּב בַּבַּבַ בַּבַּב בַּבַּב בַּבַּב בַּבַּב בַּבַּב בּבָּב בַּבַּב בַּבַּב בַּבַּב בַּבַּב בַּבַב בַּבַּב בּבַּב בַּבַב בּבַב בַּבַב בּבַב בַּבַב בַּבַב בַּבַב בַּבַב בַּבַב בַּבַב ב

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של seems to be prosth. in some words (perh. akin to the prosth. ה in Hiph. forms), e. g. in בָּלַל = עָּנַל = עָנַל , בְּנַל = עָנַל . בְּנַל = עָנַל .

בל, (c. על Ex. 19, 9, pl. עלבי, c. עלבי, w. — firm; r. ב'ש) com. gend., prop. a covering or hiding, hence 1) darkness or blackness, esp. of a cloud Ex. 19, 9, Ps. 18, 12. 2) a cloud Job 36, 29, pl. Judg. 5, 4. 3) a gloomy spot, a dark thicket, as a hiding-place Jer. 4, 29. 4) i. q. ב'ש, a threshold or step, prob. an offset or protection in a portico 1 K. 7, 6.

עבים (only pl. קבים) m. prob. thresholds or steps, only Ez. 41, 26, i. q. עבר 4 (which see); r. עָבָב.

בב, (obs.) akin to בָּד, בּיב, בַּדְּה, to cover or hide, hence to protect; hence בֿב.

(fut. יבֶּבוֹי ) perh. akin to רַבְּבוֹי (cf. וְבֵּבֵי ) perh. akin to cleave or furrow, hence 1) to break up or till the ground Gen. 2, 5, cf. Deut. 15, 19. 2) to labour or work, opp. to וּבְּבִי Ex. 20, 9 (cf. וּבְּיַנִי to plough = Chald. וּבְּבִי to serve); עֹבְרֵי workers in flax Is. 19, 9, עֹבְרִי וֹיִנִיר שִׁבִּיר וֹיִנִיר עִבְּרִי וֹיִנִיר עִבְּרִי (i. e. builders) of the city Ez. 48, 18. 3) to serve (i. e. to work for another) Num. 4, 37, w. בְּ of pay Gen. 29, 20, cf. Hos. 12, 13; mostly w. acc. of pers. Gen. 27, 40, also w. בְ וֹ Sam. 4, 9 or בַּרִבְּי לִבְּיִר לִּבְיִר לִּבְיִר לִּבְּיִר לִּבְּיִר לִּבְּיִר לִּבְּיִר לִבְּיִר לִבְּיִר בְּיִרְיִי בְּיִרְיִי בְּיִרְיִי בְּיִרְיִי בְּיִר בְּיִרְיִי בְּיִי בְּיִרְיִי בְּיִרְי בְּיִרְיִי בְּיִרְי בְּיִרְיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִרְיִי בְּיִי בְיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּייִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיי בְּיִייִי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּיִי בְּייִי בְּיי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּיי בְּיי בְּיי בְּייי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּיִייִי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּייִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִייִי בְּייִי בְּיִיי

2 Sam. 16, 19 or DJ Gen. 29, 25, w. double acc. Gen. 30, 29. Often used of subjects or nations serving rulers, Gen. 15, 13 בַבַרוּם וְענוּ אַחָם and they (Israel) shall serve them (the Egyptians), and they (the Egyptians) shall oppress them. - Fig. to worship, i. e. to reverence and serve, w. God or idol in acc. Ex. 3, 12, Deut. 8, 19, w. ל Jer. 44, 3, w. יחוָה understood in Is. 19, 23 יעבדה מצרים את־אשהר and Egypt with Assyria shall serve (the Lord), cf. Job 36, 11. 4) idiomatic w. 3, to labour by or in (another), to impose service on any one (i. q. העברד) Lev. 25, 39 לארה עבר בו עברת עבר thou shalt not lay on him (prop. thou shalt not work by him) the service of a slave. - Niph. ו נעבר 1) to be worked or tilled, of land Ez. 36, 34. 2) to be served or honoured, of a king Ecc. 5, 8. - Pu. to be worked (impers.), Deut. 21, 3 שׁבֶּר לֹא־יַבֶּר בַּה by which (heifer) work is not done, i. e. she is not yet yoked for labour, cf. Is. 14, 3 (see Gram. § 143, 1, b). — Hiph. העביד 1) to cause to work or toil Ex. 1, 13, w. 2 acc. Ez. 29, 18; hence to make weary, to distress (i. q. חוֹגִרק) Is. 43, 23. to enslave Jer. 17, 4.to cause to worship 2 Ch. 34, 33. — **Hoph**. to be caused or induced to worship, viz. idols Ex. 20, 5, Deut. 13, 3. --- It may be better (with Dietrich) to consider עבר as akin to דבר, to bind, then to labour or serve (under contract or constraint), hence עַבֶּר bond-servant; cf. δοῦλος from δέω to bind, L. servus from servo (= εἶρω) to join or fasten, as in series.

Chald. to make or do, i. q. Heb. אָנְיִהְ, e. g. an image Dan. 3, 1, a war Dan. 7, 21; w. בּ among Dan. 4, 32 or בי with Ezr. 6, 8. — Ithpe.

to be made or done Dan. 3, 29, Ezr. 7, 26.

קבהי .w. suf עבר (in pause עבהי, w. suf pl. עברים, c. יעברים; r. עברים) m. prop. labourer or bond-man, hence 1) a servant, mostly a slave Gen. 12, 16; עבר עבדים Gen. 9, 25 lowest slave or menial (see Gram. § 119, 2, Rem.); used of subject nations 2 Sam. 8, 2, courtiers Gen. 40, 20, soldiers 2 Sam. 2, 12, dependents Gen. 47, 19. - In the Heb. style of humility or marked politeness, a person addressing another used to call himself servant (עברק thy servant for I) and the other lord (see אדון), e. g. Gen. 44, 33, cf. Dan. 10, 17. — 2) צַבֶּד יָחוָת servant or worshipper of m, e. g. Abraham Ps. 105, 6, Moses Deut. 34, 5, Joshua Judg. 2, 8, David Ps. 18, 1; also a minister or messenger of God, esp. applied to Messiah Zech. 3, 8, cf. Is. 49, 6, to prophets Is. 44, 26, Am. 3, 7, to Israel Is. 49, 3 and even to Nebuchadnezzar Jer. 25, 9. - 3) pr. n. m. (perh. for עבה servant of קי) Judg. 9, 26.

קבר מֶלֶה pr. n. m. (king's servant) Jer. 38, 7.

Chald. m. servant Ezr. 4, 11, worshipper Dan. 6, 21.

ַלָבֹר לְבֹר, see זְגֵבר לְבֹר.

چَךְ (w. — firm; only pl. w. suf. (چُڌِتِتِتِ m. work or deed (Syr. اِچُڌِتتِتِ), only Ecc. 9, 1; r. پَڌِڌ.

עֹבֶּד, see עֹבֶּר.

בר־אֵרוֹם pr. n. m. (prob. serving Edom) 2 Sam. 6, 10.

אָבְרָּאָ pr. n. m. (Chald. def. form of בָּבֶּר, servant i. e. of בָּבֶר Neh. 11, 17, but בִּבְרָיָה in 1 Ch. 9, 16.

לְבְּרְאֵל pr. n. m. (God's servant)
Jer. 36, 26.

לבורת (c. תברת (c. ת

ה לבְּבְּיִר, f. service, only collect. for servants (cf. θεραπεία Mat. 24, 45, L. familia, E. retinue) Gen. 26, 14, Job 1, 3; r. בַּבָּי.

קברון pr. n. (servile, r. קבר) of a Levitical city in Asher Josh. 21, 30; also of several men, e. g. a judge in Judg. 12, 13, called דָבָּי in 1 Sam. 12, 11.

הדרה f. servitude or bondage Ezr. 9, 8; r. בָּבָר.

עַרָרָי pr. n. m. (prob. for עַרְרָּיָּד servant of בּוֹן 1 Ch. 6, 29.

pr. n. m. (servant of God)
1 Ch. 5, 15.

קררה or עבריה pr. n. m. (worshipper of דּהָר, הֹא of sundry men, esp. of the prophet Obadiah Ob. verse 1; Sept. 'Οβδίας and 'Αβδίας.

akin to בָּבָּר, תִּיבּר, תְּבֶּר, prop. to wrap up or cover, then to be thick or fat Deut. 32, 15; hence בַּבּר, בִּבָּר.

לְבָרְדּ (only pl. קבּוֹר, r. בּיבּי, f.i.q. עב 2 cloud, only 2 Sam. 23, 4 בַּבֶּר לֹא מַ an unclouded morning.

י בְּבֹרְדָה 1 Ch. 28, 14, see בְּבֹרָה.

m. a pledge or pawn, only Deut. 24, 10—12; r. מברני

קברּר (only c. בְּבוּר (m. produce or grain, only in בְּבוּר הָאֶכֶץ Josh. 5, 11. 12; r. בַבָר

י דְבַרִּר (r. בְבֵּרְ (r. בְבֵּרְ (r. בְבַרְ ) prop. subst. a passing over, hence result; but used only w. בְּ as בִּבְּרִּר בְּ (l) as prep. (cf. ὑπέρ) for, on account or for the sake of 1 Sam. 12, 22, Am. 2, 6; w. suf. as בַּבְּרִּרְ (sam. 12, 22, Am. 2, 6; w. suf. as conj. pecause (w. perf.) Mic. 2, 10; in order that (w. fut. or infin.) Gen. 27, 4, 2 Sam. 10, 3, in full בַבְּבִּרְ אָשֶׁר (w. fut.) Gen. 27, 10, also בְּבַרִּרְ (w. fut.) Gen. 27, 10, also בְּבַרְרְּ (w. infin.) 2 Sam. 14, 20; while (prop. in the passing away i. e. of time) 2 Sam. 12, 21.

אַבוֹת, פּפּפ הֹצַיב,

אבר (fut. בְּבִיל) akin to תְּבָבוֹי, הִיבְּי, to knit or bind, hence to pledge or pawn, either in borrowing Deut. 24, 10 or in lending Deut. 15, 6; hence ביב. — Pi. to make intricate or tortuous Joel 2, 7 אַרְבְּרֵבוֹיִי אַלְּיִרְ בְּיִרְבִּיִי אַרְיִרְרִי אַלְּיִרְ עִּיִּבְּיִי אַרְיִרְרִי אַלְּיִרְ עִּיִּבְּיִי אַלְּיִר וֹיִרְיִי אַלְּיִר וֹיִר וֹיִי אַלְּיִר וֹיִר וֹיִי אַנְּיִבְּיִי אַלְּיִר וֹיִר וֹיִי אַנְיִי אַרְיִי אַרְיִי אַרְיִי אַלְּיִי אַנְיִי אַרְיִי אָרְיִי אַנְיִי אַרְיִי אָרְיִי אָרָי אָרָי אָר וֹיִי אָר וְיִי אָר וְיִיבְּי אָר וְיִי אָר וְיִי אָר וְיִי אָר וֹיִי אָר וְיִי אָר וְיִי אָר וְיִי אָר וֹיִי אָר וֹיִי אָר וּיִי אָר וְיִי אָר וּי אָר וְיִי אָר וּי אָר וְיִי אָר אָר וְיִי אָּי אָר וְיִי אָר אָר וְיִי אָר אָי אָר וְיִי אָר אָּי אָר וְיִי אָר וְיִי אָּי אָּי אָר וְיִי אָר אָי אָר וְיִי אָר וְיִי אָר וְי אָר וְיִי אָר וְיִי אָר וְיִי אָר אָר וְיִי אָר וְיִי אָר וְיִי אָר אָי אָר וְיִי אָּי אָּי אָר וְי אָּי אָּי אָר וְיי אָי אָר וְיי אָר וְיי אָּי אָר וְי אָּי אָּי אָּי אָר וְיי אָר וְיי אָר וְיי אָר וְיי אָּי אָּי אָּי אָר וְיי אָי אָּי אָר אָי אָר וְייי אָּי אָיי אָּי אָּי אָר וּיי אָר וְייי אָּי אָּי אָּי אָּי אָר וְיי אָי אָר וְייי אָי אָי

(r. ניבורים, see Gram. § 84, 32) m. prop. intensive for ניבורים apledge or paun, property taken in pawn, fig. extortion or robbery, only Hab. 2, 6.

שׁבָּל m. denseness, compactness

Job 15, 26, 2 Ch. 4, 17; r. בָּבָר.

עָבִר (w. suf. נְבְרוֹּ) m. thickness 1 K. 7, 26; r. עָבָרוּ

Chald. (def. אָבֶּרִיהָא, c. בָּרִיהָּי, f. i. q. Heb. בָּרִיה, labour or work Ezr. 4, 24; business or administration Dan. 2, 49; r. בָּבָּר.

לבל (obs.) prob. akin to אָבֶל, to swell or rise up; hence בִּיבֶל, perh. בִּיבֶל

יב, to be white or bright; hence perh. אָבָיִי,

🛂 אַ I (fut. הַעֲבוּרָר, רָעֲבֹר Ruth 2, 8) i. q. Aram. کشن , برجة, Arab. عبر 1) to pass over, to cross e.g. a land, river or sea Josh. 2, 23, acc. Judg. 11, 29, Gen. 31, 21, Is. 23, 2, w. 3 Gen. 12, 6, Josh. 3, 11 or ארד Num. 33, 8, also w. acc. of place whither Jer. 2, 10 or w. by Num. 32, 7; hence fig. to transgress (Sept. παραβαίνω) Hab. 1, 11, e. g. a command Num. 22, 18, Est. 3, 3, a law Is. 24, 5 or a covenant Deut. 17, 2. Said of the wind passing over (i. e. blowing), w. 3 Ps. 103, 16, of water (overflowing) Is. 8, 8, w. אַל Ps. 124, 4, of wine (overcoming) Jer. 23, 9, of an enemy (invading) Is. 28, 19, Dan. 11, 10, of a prayer (entering) Lam. 3, 44, of a razor (shaving) w. كِر Num. 6, 5. 2) to pass or go through, w. acc. or א Num. 20, 17, w. בין Gen. 15, 17; מסף עבר לפחר money passing or current for the merchant Gen. 23, 16, cf. 2 K. 12, 5. 3) to go past or beyond Gen. 37, 28, w. acc. Gen. 32, 32, w. על ו K. 9, 8, w. מעל Gen. 18, 3; לברים passers by Ps. 129, 8, also לוברי דרה Job 21, 29. Fig. to pass away, to vanish or perish, of time Cant. 2, 11, of things or persons Is. 29, 5, Job 6, 15, Ps. 37, 36; to forgive, w. 5 of pers. Am. 7, 8, fully to pass over a trespass עבר על־פיגיע Mic. 7, 18. 4) to pass, w. many shades of meaning as the context and construction may indicate (so too in Eng.), e. g. of myrrh, to distil or drop freely Cant. 5, 5; w. 2 to enter Judg. 9, 26, Deut. 29, 11, or w. acc. Mic. 2, 13; w. למנר to lead Gen. 33, 3, w. אַדֶּרֶבּ to follow 2 Sam. 20, 18; w. 70 to depart Ruth 2, 8, Ps. 81, 7, or to swerve Deut. 26, 13; w. אַ to affect or trouble Num. 5, 14, Deut. 24, 5, also to be transferred Is. 45, 14. - Niph. נעבר (fut. רַצָבֶר) to be passed or crossed over, only of a stream Ez. 47, 5. - Pi. פבר (fut. רעבר) to cause to pass through (perh. a bar or bolt), hence to fasten or shut up 1 K. 6, 21. Here also perh. belongs Job 21, 10 שׁבר his bull copulates (prop. penetrates), but see below under עבר II. -- Hiph. העברר (fut. דעברר, apoc. רַעברר) causative of Qal in most of its senses, hence 1) to cause to pass or cross over (a stream), w. double acc. Gen. 32, 24 or w. acc. and 2 Ps. 136, 14; said of a razor, to make it shave Num. 8, 7, of a people or persons or things, to remove Gen. 47, 21, 2 Ch. 35, 23, Jonah 3, 6, of property, to transfer Num. 27, 7; to cause to transgress 1 Sam. 2, 24. 2) to cause (or allow) to go through, a land Deut. 2, 30, a river Josh. 7, 7; w. אוֹם or ישוֹש to cause or make proclamation Ex. 36, 6, Lev. 25, 9. 3) to cause to go past or by 1 Sam. 16, 10; fig. הַעָברר הַשָּאָהו to remit or forgive sin (prop. cause to pass away) 2 Sam. 24, 10, Job 7, 21. 4) to cause to go or come (i. q. (חֲבִרא), hence to bring or offer, to dedicate Ex. 18, 12; esp. העביר בנים to consecrate children to Moloch in the fire, prob. by burning them in sacrifice, cf. 2 K. 17, 31; 23, 10, Jer. 7, 31, Ps. 106, 37-39; to cause to enter 2 8am. 12, 31; to turn away, e. g. the eye Ps. 119, 37, evil or reproach Est. 8, 3, Ps. 119, 39. - Hith. to overflow, only fig. 1) to break forth (in anger), to be wroth Ps. 78, 59, w. בו Ps. 78, 62, w. עַל Prov. 26, 17, w. 🗗 Ps. 89, 39, once w. acc. Prov. 20, 2 מְתַעָבֶּרוֹ prob. for

אַפּר II prob. akin to אָפּר III, to bear, to be fruitful; only — Pi. to cause to bear, to impregnate, only in Job 21, 10 בָּבָּר his bull gendereth (cf. Chald. בַּבַּר to be fruitful or pregnant, אַבָּר to make pregnant, עבּּרי produce or crop, אָבָר embryo or fætus); but see Pi. of בַּבָּר I.

עבר (r. עבר I; w. suf. עבר, pl. עברים, c. עברים) m. prop. something beyond or across, hence 1) a region or country beyond (any limit or line, esp. a river or sea that is crossed), in the land beyond the sea Jer. 25, 22, אָרְנוֹן on the other side of the Arnon Judg. 11, 18; esp. מִצבר הַיַּרְהָן (Sept. τὸ πέραν τοῦ 'lopôávou) the country beyond the עבר לירהן Jordan Gen. 50, 10, also Num. 35, 14, mostly for Palestine lying on the east of Jordan Deut. 4, 41, rarely for that on the west side (the narrator taking his standpoint on the east of the river) Deut. 3, 25, cf. 11, 30. So also עבר דַעָּדָר the region across the river (i. e. on the east or the west side of the Euphrates) Josh. 24, 2, 1 K. 5, 4; once עברי נהר Is. 7, 20. 2) a place over against, opposite side, 1 Sam. 26, 13 וַיַּעבר הַוֹר הַעבר and David crossed to the other side (of the plain); hence used for coast or side, e. g. בל־עַבְרַרו all its coasts 1 K. 5, 4, מְשִׁונֵר צַבְרֵרְחָם on both of their sides Ex. 32, 15; idiomatic in 1 Sam. on this מַהָּצֶבֵר מְזֶה—מֶּהָצֵבֵר מְזֶה 14,4

side - on that side, but in v. 40 לכבר אַרוד אַנוד (see Gram. § 124, Rem. 4). - With pref. prep. it often serves as a preposition, as in  $\alpha$ ) to beyond, i. e. over or across Deut. 30, 13, over against Josh. 22, 11. towards Ex. 28, 26, w. פנרו forwards Ez. 10, 22; β) לעברו to his opposite (bearing), i. e. straight forwards Is. 47, 15; γ) מַנֵבר from beyond Job 1, 19, also מֶלֶבֶר ל beyond נה. 18, 1; δ) על־עַבֶּר (w. פָּנֵידָוֹ) over against Ex. 25, 37. 8) pr. n. m. (prob. passer over or emigrant, r. עבר I) Eber, an ancestor of the Hebrew race Gen. 10, 21-24; once collect. for עברים Hebrews Num. 24, 24 (see עברר); also of other men e. g. Neh. 12, 20, 1 Ch. 8, 12.

לבר Chald. m. same as Heb. מבר לו אבר, hence איבר the land beyond (i. e. west of) the river Euphrates, which was west of the Persians Ezr. 4, 10.

לבְרָרוֹת (pl. בְּרָרוֹת, c. עַבְרוֹת 2 Sam. 15, 28 K'thibh; r. עַבְר I) f. ferry-boat 2 Sam. 19, 19; pl. passages or fords, perh. in 2 Sam. 15, 28 K'thibh בַרוֹת הַבּוֹיְב passages of the wilderness, but the Q'ri has שַׁרְבוֹת wastes.

לברים, but עברים, fem. עברים, pl. קברים, gentilio n. or adj. Hebrew (Sept. Έβραῖος), either a patronymic from בֵּרַ עבר Gen. 10, 21), or more likely an appellative from 1, prop. of the country beyond (i. e. across the

Euphrates), hence emigrant, Gen. 14. 13 אברם הקברי Abram the Hebrew or the emigrant (Sept. ὁ περάτης, Aquila περαίτης, Jerome transitor), the term being fitly applied to the patriarch by the Canaanites, into whose country he had crossed over from Mesopotamia. - Hence the name Hebrew (not Israelite יְשִׂרְאֵלִר) is used in the O. Test. either by foreigners Gen. 39, 14, or to foreigners Gen. 40, 15, Jonah 1, 9, or in opp. to foreigners Gen. 43, 32, Deut. 15, 12. In 1 Sam. 13, 7 עברים עברי there seems to be n play (παρονομασία) on the name and its origin or root.

pr. n. (crossings or passes, r. עבר I) of a mountain-range beyond Jordan, over against Jericho Jer. 22, 20, Num. 27, 12; 33, 47.

קברן pr. n. (prob. passage, r. עבֶר I) of a city in Asher Josh. 19, 28, where some texts read עברון.

pr. n. (prob. passage, r. עבֶר I) of an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, near Ezion-geber on the Elanitic arm of the Dead Sea Num. 33, 34.

prob. akin to בָּאֵשׁ, to spoil or rot (i. q. Chald. מַמַּשׁ, only in Joel 1, 17 עבשו פרות the grains (or seeds) perish.

, עָבַט (Qal obs.) akin to עָבַט, י צבט, צבט, to knit or twist, to bind together; only - Pi. to complicate or pervert, only Mic. 7, 3. Hence

מבקות adj. m., f. הקבש, tangled or interlaced, of trees Lev. 23, 40, Ez. 6, 13; Syr. كُمُعِيدُ.

עברות or מַבֹּחִים (r. עַבַּה; pl. מַבֹּחִים or com. gend., prop. an interweaving, hence 1) cord or band Judg. 15, 14,

Ps. 2, 3. 2) braid or wreath Ex. 28, 14 שביה עבה wreathed work. 3) tangled or thick bough, perh. in Ez. 19, 11, where it may perh. be for קבות clouds (so Sept. είς μέσον νεφελών in Ez. 31, 14).

בְּלֵבֵב (fut. בְּלָבֵב prob. akin to אָרָה, אָרָב, (which see), Arab. בֿיִבָּה, 1) prop. to breathe or blow, hence perh. שונב a flute or wind-instrument. 2) to breathe after, to desire, hence to love (passionately), to dote or lust after, w. acc. Ez. 23, 7, w. 5% v. 12, w. על דּברם v. 5; part. עלברם lovers or paramours Jer. 4, 30. --- Cf. Sans. kup (to be eager), ἀγαπάω, L. cupio, G. hoffen, gaffen, W. hoffu (to love). Hence

(conly pl. נֶנְבִרם) m. loves or charms, Ez. 33, 32 שִׁיר עַנָבִים charming song; also fond regards, affec-פר-עגברם בפרחם השח 31, 31 tion, Ez. 33, 31 לשרם for they are making (i. e. avowing) love w. their mouth.

Ps. 150, 4 in some texts for עָנֶב, also in Job 30, 31, see עוּגֵב.

עַבָּבָרוּ (w. suf. צַּלָבָרוּ) lust or passion, only Ez. 23, 11; r. בֶּבֶב.

(עָבֶּרוֹ and לָבָּרוֹ Hos. 7, 8 (pl. אַבָּרוֹ f. prop. something round (r. צוג,), hence a round loaf, a cake Gen. 18, 6; קוח רְצָפִרם hot-coals' cake i. e. baked in hot ashes 1 K. 19, 6; דנות הוֹצַים unleavened cakes Ex. 12, 39.

ענור (r. ענור) m. 1) adj. chattering or twittering of the swallow Is. 38, 14. 2) subst. a variety of the swallow, a swift Jer. 8, 7, where it may perh. mean the crane.

עַנִיל (pl. בְּיִלִּים) m. a ring, esp. ear-ring Num. 31, 50, Ez. 16, 12; r. צַנַל.

I i. q. בָּלֵל (obs.) akin to

Byr. , to turn round or roll; perh. also to skip or frisk about, like young cattle, cf. Aram. >22, hurry or speed.

בּבְּלָּבָּל adj. m., f. מְבָּלְבָּע, round or circular 1 K. 7, 23, pl. fem. in v. 31; r. צָבֵּלָ

לְצָלָּרִם (w. suf. בָּלָּרָם, pl. בָּלָּרָם, c. m. prop. a frisky or skipping animal (r. בְּלָרָם), hence a calf Ps. 29, 6, Mic. 6, 6; בְּלֵלְ בַּרְבָּלְ בַּרְבָּלַ בְּרָבְּעָלָ הַ מִּלֶּל בַּרְבָּעָל בְּרָבְעָל בְּרָבְּעַן i. e. fatted 1 Sam. 28, 24, cf. Mal. 3, 20; also a young bullock Jer. 31, 18. Fig. in Ps. 68, 31 בְּלֵלֵי בּרִבּעַ calves of the peoples, i. e. the tribes, like calves, following their leaders.

קְּבֶּלְהוֹי, c. (w. suf. בְּבֶּלְהוֹי, pl. הְבָּלְבְּׁהַ, c. הוֹלְיִבְּיָּ, r. בְּבָּלְהוֹי, r. בְּבָּלְהוֹי, r. בְּבָּלְהוֹי, r. בְּבָּלְהוֹי, r. בְּבָּלְהוֹי, r. בְּבָּלְהוֹי, prop. anything rolling or wheeling, hence a cart or wagon Gen. 45, 19, Is. 5, 18; a roller or sledge for threshing Is. 28, 28; a chariot of war Ps. 46, 10.

קללון pr. n. (perh. frisky or rolling, r. גָּבֶל) a king of Moab Judg. 3, 12; also a city in Judah Josh. 10, 3, the ruins or site being still called عجائي 'Ajlan.

קר, n. (two calves), see צֵּרְנְ קרְלַלְת pr. n. (perh. heifer) only in קנְלַת שְׁלְשִׁיָּה prob. a place in Moab, near Zoar Is. 15, 5, Jer. 48, 34.

akin to אָנֵם, to be pressed or bowed down, hence to be sad, only Job 30, 25 קּנְכָה נַמְּשִׁר was sad.

(obs.) prob. mimet. akin to τρ (which see), κηρ, γηρόω, to cry or make a shrill sound, to twitter or chatter; hence τίας the swallow or swift. But perh. Τις is akin to τις, to move round, to circle (cf. γυρός, L. gyrus); hence a bird of circling flight.

(r. עָּרָה I) m. A) subst. 1) prop. progress, duration, hence long or indefinite time, eternity, i. q. בוֹלָם, Is. 57, 15 שׁבֶן עֵר inhabiting eternity i. e. everlasting (cf. Is. 9, 5); לַעַר for ever Ps. 9, 19, לעוֹלָם וְצֵר Ps. 9, 6 for ever and ever, to all eternity (notice the euphonic change in נצד for וְצֵר, like יַדְכֶּם for יַדְכָם. cf. Gram. § 9, 3); ערי ער Ps. 83, 18 to eternity. 2) booty or spoil Gen. 49, 27. — B) prep. (poet. pl. עֵבֶר, as עֵבֶר for צֶל, w. suf. עביקם ,עדיו ,עביק, שביק Job 32, 12 for עדיהם עדיכם K. 9, 18 for עדיהם, prop. duration or continuance, hence 1) during, while, so long as 2 K. 9, 22 ער־זַנוּנְר ארזבל during the whoredoms of Jezebel, Job 20, 5 פַרֵר רֶגַע during a twinkling, i. e. for a moment; before inf. in Judg. 3, 26 קר הְחָבֶהְמָהָם while they delayed. 2) as far as, to, unto a) of space, as ער הַנָּחַר Deut. 1, 7 as far as the river Euphrates, cf. Ps. 46, 10; so after verbs of motion, e. g. אוֹם 2 Sam. 16, 5, איַט Judg. 9, נַבָּשׁ ,5, לַבָּע Job 4, 5, בַּבָּע 52; also עַר לְ פַרחוֹק even to e.g. עַר לְ even to afar 2 Ch. 26, 15, cf. Is. 57, 9,

once קד־אַלִּיהָם as far as to them 2 K. 9, 20; before inf. Num. 32, 13, Judg. 3, 3. B) of time, unto, until Gen. 26, 33 בר הלים הגה till this day (inclusive), Judg. 6, 31 ער הבקר until the morning (exclusive) i. e. before morning, Ps. 104, 23 עדר ערב till evening; ער־מָנָה, ער־מָנָה, ישר־מָנָה, ישר־מָנָה, till when? how long? - also w. inf. as עד־גּשָׁחוֹ Gen. 33, 3 until he approached. γ) of degree, up to, equal or like to, e. g. 1 Ch. 4, 27 קר בני יחובה equal to (or as much as) the children of Judah, Nah. 1, 10 פר-סירים סבכים like tangled thorns; בד־מאר 1 K. 1, 4, פר-למאר 2 Ch. 16, 14, up to might, i. e. mightily or exceedingly (cf. E. to a degree for greatly). -C) conj. 1) until, Ews, L. donec, w. perf. as in Josh. 2, 22 בַּרִישָׁבוּ הַרֹּדְאָרם till the pursuers returned; w. fut. as in Gen. 38, 11, Hos. 10, 12: fully ער־בֶּי Num. 11, 20 or ער־בָּי Gen. 26, 13 until that (cf. Gram. § 155, 1, e). In Ps. 110, 1 שַר־אַשִּׁירוּ *till I* shall set, the עַר is inclusive (see above under B, 2, β), cf. Gen. 28, 15 and use of Ews in 1 Tim. 4, 13. 2) so that Is. 47, 7; fully ער־אשׁר Josh. 17, 14. 3) while (ξως, dum), w. perf. as in 1 Sam. 14, 19, w. fut. Job 8, 21, w. part. Job 1, 18; fully ער־שׁנ (for עַר־אַשֶׁר) Cant. 1, 12.

לבר Chald. same as in Heb. A) prep.

1) during or within Dan. 6, 8. 2) till or unto, אַבְּרִבְּיִן until now Ezr. 5, 16, 16, 15 till afterwards, i. e. at last Dan. 4, 5. 3) to or for (of purpose), די לברות דיר for purpose that Dan. 4, 14, for בַּרַרַת דִּר Dan. 2, 30.

B) conj. די till that Dan. 4, 30; ere that Dan. 6, 25.

עבים (pl. פּבִים w. firm —) m. prop. part. of r. עבי (cf. מים) testifying, hence 1) a wilness Prov. 19, 5,

said also of things Gen. 31, 44, Is. 19, 20. 2) testimony or witness, Ex. 20, 15 בין בין ניין ליין to bear witness against. 3) a legislator or ruler, perh. in Is. 55, 4.

לד Gen. 8, 22, see קד *yet*.

בָּרָה Chald., see בָּרָה.

אָדְאָ pr. n. m. 1 K. 4, 14, see

ו akin to Syr. וְבֶּר, Arab. וּבָּר, 1) to go or pass on (hence זְּבָּר, A), אָדָר, A, 1, perh. וּצָר, only Job 28, 8. 2) to invade or assail (cf. עָבָּר, 1), hence prob. עַבָּר A, 2, spoil or plunder.

Hiph. דְּבָּרָר prop. to cause to go off, hence to strip off or remove a garment Prov. 25, 20, cf. דְּבָרָר jonah 3, 6.

akin to אָבָּדְר, apoc. קְּבְּרָה, apoc. קְּבָּרָה, it to cover, hence to put on (for ornament), to deck, w. acc. Job 40, 10, בְּיִרוֹת עֲבִירוֹת עֲבִירוֹת עֲבִירוֹת עֲבִירוֹת עֲבִירוֹת עַבִּרוֹת עַבְּרוֹת עַבְּרִית עַבְּית עַבְּרִית עַבְּרִית עַבְּרִית עַבְּרִית עַבְּרִית עַבְּרִית עַבְּית עַבְּית עַבְּית עבִּית עבִּית עבְּית עבִּית עבְּית עבְּית עבִּית עבְּית עבִּית עבְּית עבְית עבְּית 
יקפה or אדר Chald. (fut. הקבה or אדר or אדר i. q. Heb. רוב i. pass, to go or come, w. ב Dan. 3, 27, w. ב Dan. 4, 28. 2) to pass away or perish Dan. 7, 14; fig. to be abolished (of a law) Dan. 6, 9. — Aph. העבר (for אַבָּרָה to take away or re-

move Dan. 5, 20; to depose kings Dan. 2, 21.

pr. n. f. (ornament or beauty, r. דְּיָשׁ II) a wife of Lamech Gen. 4, 19; also a wife of Esau Gen. 36, 2.

עניתי I (for יְבֶּיִה , r. יְבֶיה I; c. יְבֶיה w. suf. יְבֶיְה f. prop. a setting (of time or place), hence 1) an assembly or meeting (Sept. suvaywyń, cf. בינים 3) Ex. 12, 3, esp. יְבְיָה the congregation of Israel Lev. 4, 15, also יְבָיה Num. 27, 17. 2) a company or group, a family Job 16, 7, a gang of evil men Ps. 22, 17, Num. 16, 5, a swarm of bees Judg. 14, 8.

הוח אין עדות (ר. עדין pl. עדין w. — firm, w. suf. פיים ft. 1) as fem. of אין 1, a witness (fig. said of קיבוען the pillar) Gen. 31, 52. 2) testimony or proof Gen. 21, 30. 3) a confirming or ratifying, hence ordinance or precept (only God's) Deut. 6, 20.

לְּדָרוּ (only pl. עָּדִּים) f. prop. times or periods (i. q. Arab. عُبِّه), only of the menses or monthly sickness of women, only Is. 64, 5 בָּדֶר עִדִּים menstruous garment; r. בָּדֶר עִּדִים.

also אָרֹדְי or אָרָד pr. n. m. (prob. timely or seasonable, r. פורד of the prophet *Iddo*, author of some lost historical works 2 Ch. 12, 15; 13, 22; and of the grandfather of the prophet Zechariah Zech. 1, 1; also of another person 1 K. 4, 14.

 the law Ex. 25, 22, also אַרָּאָל הָשָּׁרָת tabernacle of the law Num. 9, 15; pl. only w. suf. קריין his precepts 1 K. 2, 3 or דְּיִהְיִר thy precepts Neh. 9, 34 and often in Ps. 119. 3) in title of Ps. 60, 1 and Ps. 80, 1 the sense of רְּאָב may be testimony, but intended perh. to mark the style or spirit of the psalm.

קרים (in pause קרים; w. suf. קרים) m. 1) r. קרים I, prob. duration or time of life, hence age, only Ps. 103, 5 where it is parallel to ישרים youth. 2) r. עורה און עורה עורה youth. 2) r. קרים II, ornament or adorning Ex. 33, 4; עורה finest ornaments Ez. 16, 7; also gear or trappings of a horse viz. his bit and bridle Ps. 32, 9.

pr. n. m. (God's ornament)
1 Ch. 4, 36.

קרה, לֵרֶה, pr. n. m. (ornament of בין 2 K. 22, 1; 2 Ch. 23, 1.

לְּדִילָּדְ adj. m., עֲדִינֶד f. (r. קבּרָ I) delicate, voluptuous Is. 47, 8; also pr. n. m. Neh. 7, 20.

אַרָּיְנָא pr. n. m. (prob. luxurious, r. צְּדִינָא I) וֹ Ch. 11, 42.

עַרְינוֹ pr. n. m. (prob. for בְּיִינוֹן luxurious, r. נְיִדְינוֹן l) 2 Sam. 23, 8, where the true reading and sense are very doubtful.

pr. n. (double booty, r. Žirini) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 36.

יודל (obs.) perh. akin to יודל, to cease or rest; hence

קבלי pr. n. m. (perh. restful) 1 Ch. 27, 29.

pr. n. (perh. repose or resting-place, r. לְדֶלֶּה w. format. ending b—) of a city in the plains of Judah Josh. 12, 15, and of a cave in its vicinity 1 Sam. 22, 1, Sept.

<sup>2</sup>Οδολλάμ, Adullam; hence gentil. n. בְּלַמִר Adullamite Gen. 38, 1.

I (Qal obs.) prop. to be soft, delicate or pleasant; hence — Hith. to indulge or delight oneself, only Neh. 9, 25. --- Perh. akin to ήδομαι, άνδάνω.

II (obs.) prob. akin to טָטַלָּ, מַנָר, to bind; hence prob. מַנָר bands Job 38, 31,

ערון (r. דָרָן I) m. ו) only pl. צַרָּוָרָם delights or pleasures Ps. 36, 9, delicacies Jer. 51, 34, עם־ערַנים w. delights i. e. charmingly 2 Sam. 1, 24. 2) pr. n. Eden (delight), the pleasant region in Asia (prob. Armenia) in which was the garden (13) or Paradise of our first parents Gen. 2, 8-15. Cf. ήδονή, έδανός, εδνον.

pr. n. (pleasantness, r. עַדָן I) of a place in Mesopotamia or Assyria 2 K. 19, 12, cf. Am. 1, 5.

לבלה, ערון (for פר-הנָה) till now, yet Ecc. 4, 2. 3.

לָרָּךְ Chald. (pl. בְּרָנִין, def. בְּרָנִיָּא; r. עבד i. q. Syr. ביל, time Dan. 2, 8; also a season, esp. a year Dan. 7, 25 פר־עהו וְעָהַנִין וּפְלֵג עָהָן during a year and years (prob. two) and part of a year, i. e. for 31/2 years, cf. Dan. 12, 7, Apoc. 12, 14, also Joseph. Bell. Jud. 1, 1.

pr. n. m. (delight) Ezr. 10, 30 pr. n. m. (pleasure) 1 Ch. 12, 20; 2 Ch. 17, 14.

f. pleasure (esp. sexual), only Gen. 18, 12.

צרן see ערבר,

pr. n. (perh. border, r. עַרֶּד) of a town in the south of Judah Josh. 15, 22,

(part. לֵּבֶשׁת, f. הַבֶּשׁת) prob. akin to קששׁ, קצשׁ, to overflow, hence to be full or ample, of curtains hanging in full folds Ex. 26, 12; to be redundant or in excess, to remain over, of food Ex. 16, 23, of money Lev. 25, 27, of persons w. של or ב in Num. 3, 46-49. - Hiph. העהים to make redundant, to have something to spare Ex. 16, 18.

akin to סָדַר, 1) to arrange or marshall, an army for battle, 1 even to ולעדר בלא כב ולב 12, 33 even set (i. e. the battle) in array without heart and heart (i. e. with one heart, Gram. § 108, 4), comp. v. 38. 2) to set in order, i. e. to dig or dress a vineyard, cf. Niph. 1 and בֵּעָהָר. 3) to muster (comp. ספר), hence to miss or find wanting, cf. Niph. 2. - Niph. 1) to be set in order, to be cultivated, of a vineyard Is. 5, 6, of hills Is. 7, 25. 2) to be missed or absent in a mustering, of men 1 Sam. 30, 19, of things Is. 59, 15; comp. Niph. of age. — Pi. to let lack or allow to want 1 K. 5, 7. Hence

עדרם (w. suf. בִּירִים, pl. עַיָּרִים, c. שרר: r. שררי m. prop. an array or muster, hence 1) a herd or drove (ἀγέλη) of cattle Joel 1, 18; esp. a flock (ποίμνιον) of sheep or goats Gen. 29, 2, Cant. 4, 1. 2) pr. n. (a herd) of a city in south of Judah (perh. i. q. מְנָהֵל עָדֶר ) Josh. 15, 21; also name of a man 1 Ch. 23, 23,

קרר pr. n. m. (herd) 1 Ch. 8, 15. pr. n. m. (God's flock) 1 Sam. 18, 19.

(obs.) prob. akin to אַרַ עֹדַ I, to beat or pound; hence

(only pl. בַּרָשׁרָב) f. lentiles

Gen. 25, 34; still called عُدُسُ 'adas
by the Arabs and much used by the
common people.

צַרָּת, see אַרָּת.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb.

אָלָּאָ pr. n. (prob. overthrow or ruin, r. אָנָאָ = הְיָאָ) of a Babylonian province 2 K. 17, 24; but אָלָה in Is. 37, 13.

Qal obs.) akin to אָדּר, to cover or envelope (hence אַדָּ cloud); only in — Hiph. דַּדָּי to becloud, fig. to degrade, only Lam. 2, 1 (Sept. בֿיְעִילִּיקוֹנִיצִי).

קבר n. m. (worshipper or servant, r. קבר) of the grandfather of king David Buth 4, 17; also the name of sundry others 1 Ch. 2, 37; 11, 47; 26, 7; 2 Ch. 23, 1.

קבל pr. n. (prob. hill or eminence, r. אָבֶל; cf. לנפל of a land and people in Arabia Gen. 10, 28; for which we find יַבְּיבָל in the Samar. text and 1 Ch. 1, 22.

pr. n. m. (perh. circle or compass, r. איז) of the giant-king of Bashan Num. 21, 33.

akin to אָרָג, to move round, to dance, to form a circle; hence אָנָה a cake (of round form), whence as denom. to bake a cake, only in fut. w. suf. הְּצְנָנְהְּ Ez. 4, 12 thou shalt bake it.

בְּלֶּדְ, בְּלֶּדֶּ Ps. 150, 4 (where some texts have בְּלֶּדְ) m. prob. a dancing or festive instrument of music (r. בְּלֶדְ), a pipe or flute Gen. 4, 21. — Perh. from r. לוֹנָל (to dance) w. old adj. ending בַּיָּר, as in בַּלְּדָּר.

עוד, rarely אם as in Gen. 8, 22 (w. suf. יבוד or יבוד, דוד, גורן, גודנר, גורן, גודנר, גורן, גור

עורנה, עורנה Lam. 4, 17 Q'ri, עורנה, once Di Tis Is. 65, 24; Gram. § 100, 5) m. prop. continuance or duration (r. עהד e. g. Ps. 104, 33 בעדר in my continuing i. e. while I last; but practically only an adv. still, while, yet, again Gen. 4, 25, Ps. 84, 5; hence further or longer Gen. 8, 10, Is. 5, 4, besides Gen. 43, 6. — Often used (like ישׁי and אַרן) as implying or representing the verb. to be, e. g. Gen. 45, 3 חבוד אבי חי is still my father alive? cf. Ps. 78, 30. So also w. the pron. suffixes (cf. Gram. § 100, 5), e. g. Josh. 14, 11 צוריני היום pin while yet I am to-day strong, Gen. 18, 22 עודנו עמד he was yet standing, Num. 11, 33; Lam. 4, 17 ע'ri ערנינו חכלינה ערנינו while we continue (i. e. continually) our eyes languish, but better the K'thibh עודינה (for צודיהן referring to בינינה) while they last (i. e. constantly) our eyes fail. - Used also w. pref. prep. as בעוד while yet (opp. בעוד 2 Sam. 12, 22, within or during Gen. 40, 13, Is. 7, 8; מעור ever since Gen. 48, 15, Num. 22, 30.

(Qal only fut. אָעוּד Lam. 2, 13 in K'thibh) prob. akin to אור נבר, 1) to turn or wind, to bind; cf. לחוד (bundle) in Talmud, and Pi. שוד below. 2) fig. (as in other verbs of binding, cf. אול, חול to be strong or firm, hence a) to endure or continue (whence כוֹד); β) to certify or assure (whence כבר), to exhort or comfort, in K'thibh of Lam. 2, 13 אניהה how shall I comfort thee? γ) to ratify or sanction (whence ערה II). -- Pi. ערה to bind fast or ensnare Ps. 119, 61. — Pil. לוֹדֵד to set up or support Ps. 146, 9; this in the same כַּדֶּד in the sense. — Hiph. דערד to testify or

bear witness Mal. 2, 14; w. acc. against Am. 3, 13, or for i. e. to praise Job 29, 11 (comp. μαρτυρέω in Luke 4, 22). 2) to cause to testify, to take for witness, Is. 8, 2, to invoke w. 2 against Deut. 30, 19. 3) to affirm or assure solemnly, to protest, w. בְּ of pers. Gen. 43, 3 הַבֶּר הַדָּבר the man strongly protested בנו דאים the man strongly to us: to adjure or admonish 1 Sam. 8, 9, Ps. 50, 7; to comfort Lam. 2, 13 Q'ri; to rebuke Neh. 18, 15; to enjoin or ordain, w. acc. of thing and אָ of pers. 2 K. 17, 15 אָרו עַנִּדוֹרָזִייוּ אשר חברד בם his ordinances which he ordained for them. — Hoph. הויצר to be testified or declared Ex. 21, 29. - Hithpol. דיוכובר to set up oneself or to be established Ps. 20, 9 (Sept. ἀνωρθώθημεν); this form may be from לַכָּד in the same sense.

pr. n. m. (prob. for בְּעֹוֵדֵר a setter up, r. יאר of a prophet 2 Ch. 28, 9; also of a prophet's father 2 Ch. 15, 1.

עָבָת, akin to אָנָבט, פָבַט, זְּלֶתָת, 1) to bend, to twist or wrest. 2) fig. to be perverse, to sin Dan. 9, 5; hence עוֹך. - Niph. נעירה 1) to be bent or bowed down (in distress) Ps. 38, 7, Is. 21, 3. 2) to be perverted, part. נצוח, f. נצוח perverse, Prov. 12, 8 נקוח לב perverse of heart, 1 Sam. 20, פורנפות דשודההת 30 son of the perverse one of rebelliousness, i. e. of the perverse contumacious woman. --Pi. The to subvert or overturn Lam. 3, 9, Is. 24, 1. — Hiph. הזצח to cause to bend, to make crooked or wrong, to pervert right Job 33, 27, way Jer. 3, 21; fig. to act wrong, to sin 2 Sam. 7, 14, Ps. 106, 6.

নিটু (r. নাড়) f. overthrow, hence a ruin, only Ez. 21, 32.

קר pr. n. (=רְאָלָּי ruin) of a city

or province Is. 37, 13; its people were called קַּרָּים 2 K. 17, 81.

קרון, see קין wrong.

וֹט, see אֹד strength.

אב, perh. to מוֹכּס, to flee or haste for refuge, only inf. in דּבְּעָדׁת לְּעָה for to flee to Pharaoh's refuge Is. 30, 2. — Hiph. דְּבָּי to rescue or save in haste Ex. 9, 19, w. obj. implied Is. 10, 31, Jer. 6, 1.

רְּדָּד Ps. 68, 29 for אָדָ imp. Qal of יוַדָּ, w. cohort. ה—.

בריך I (obs.) prob. akin to דיף III, to cut or grave; hence אין graving tool.

וו (Qal obs.) prob. akin to שיף, איף I, to loathe; hence—
Hiph. הַעִּים (fut. apoc. הַעֵּים, like הַיַּבי, cf Gram. § 72, Rem. 7) to contemn or reject, w. אַ of pers., only 1 Sam. 25, 14 בּיִּבְים and he rejected them.

בייס III (obs.) prob. akin to מיס II, to rush or dash; hence ייַכּיט.

קרים (only pl. מְּיִים) pr. n. 1) gentil. of רְּיִים 2 K. 17, 31. 2) of a Canaanite people (prob. dwellers in ruins, from רְּיָבָי Deut. 2, 23. 3) מְיִבְּי pr. n. (prob. the ruins) of a place in Benjamin Josh. 18, 23.

רָּאָל Chald. (only pl. w. suf. בְּיִנְיּתָּב; r. וֹנֶנֶי, f. perversity or sin, only Dan. 4, 24.

(מול (only pl. פֶּרֶילָם) m. prop. suckling (r. עול ), then child Job 21, 11.

adj. m. wicked or perverse, only Job 16, 11; r. צָׁנָל.

עָּוִּר see עָּוָּר.

pr. n. (prob. ruins, r. בְּרָה) of a town in Edom Gen. 36, 35.

(Çal only part. f. pl. בָּלוֹת) perh. akin to בלע, לוע to suckle or give milk; פרוח עלות milch cows 1 Sam. 6, 7; also of ewes Ps. 78, 71, מצולל , צולל , עולל hence מצולל , צולל and

שלל m. a suckling or infant, a child Is. 49, 15; Syr. المناه boy.

קול (Qal obs.) akin to אָיֵל, לבה I, אח, to turn or twist, fig. to be wrong or perverse. — Pi. (fut. רעדל) to commit wrong or act wickedly Ps. 71, 4, Is. 26, 10. Hence

לֵלֶל (c. בֶּנֶל Ez. 28, 18, w. suf. עול: r. עולו m. perverseness or wickedness Job 34, 32, Ez. 3, 20.

לַרַּל (r. קוֹל) m. a wrong-doer, transgressor Job 18, 21.

צל *yoke*, see צול.

קלה (r. לוש) f. perverseness or wickedness, wrong Job 6, 29; בּרַעֵילָהו son of wickedness, i. e. a wicked person Ps. 89, 23; w. 77-- parag. מול הול Hos. 10, 13; see עול and

עוֹלַה I (w. די parag. עוֹלַה Job 5, 16, pl. הולים; r. לוש) f. i. q. הלים wickedness, wrong Is. 61, 8, Ps. 64, 7.

עוֹלַהו (r. קלָה) f. 1) burnt-offering Judg. 6, 26 (see עלהו I). 2) step or stair Ez. 40, 42.

עולה (r. דללה) m. 1) prop. ascent, hence step or stair, only Ez. 40, 40 (i. q. עוֹלָה II, 2). 2) prob. i. q. עַלְרוֹן the Most High in Job 36, 33 צל עולהה concerning the Supreme, or perh. על-עולה vegetation, hence על שלה may be over grass or pasture.

עוֹלַלֹי (pl. שֹּוֹלָלִים, w. suf. עוֹלָלַיּן; r. צוֹלֵל, child Jer. שול, child Jer. 6, 11, Lam. 4, 4.

עוֹכֵל (pl. עוֹלֵלי, e. עֹלְלֵיף, w. saf. יעלליכם (i.q. ביצו ליכם) m. poet. for שלליכם Is. 3, 12) prop. suckling, hence an infant or child Lam. 2, 11, even in the womb Job 3, 16, in the arms Lam. 2, 20, of tender age (cf. לבוֹלל) a boy Jer. 9, 20.

only plur., c. לללות or לללות עללוח; r. עללוח; f. gleanings Jer. 49. 9, Is. 17, 6.

עוֹלָם, seldom עוֹלַם, c. עלמי; r. צולמי I) m. prop. a wrapping up or hiding; hence A) indefinite or uncertain time, eternity (in a popular or vague sense, except when used of God); used 1) of time long past, antiquity, Gen. 6, 4 מעולם from ancient time or of old, cf. Is. 63, 16; before creation Prov. 8, 23, before and since the Babylonian exile Is. 42, 14; 61, 4. 2) of the distant future, ever, a) of persons, life-time or whole term of life 1 Sam. 27, 12, Deut. 15, 17; β) of a class or race, its whole existence or duration 1 Sam. 2, 30, Ps. 18, 51; γ) of the earth or world, perpetuity (bordering on the metaphysical sense), Ecc. 1, 4 הַאָּרֶץ לִעוֹלָם לפרח the earth standeth for ever, Ps. it shall not be בל־חמום עילם ז אונים 104, 5 moved for ever, cf. Gen. 49, 26; also of death Jer. 51, 57 and the grave Ecc. 12, 5; δ) of God, perpetuity or everlastingness (in the strict sense, without beginning or end), אַל עוֹלָם God of eternity i. e. the Eternal Gen. 21, 33, Is. 40, 28, cf. Ps. 90, 2; ε) for poetic or rhetorical effect, in invocations or benedictions for ever e. g. 1 K. 1, 31, Ps. 61, 8 (cf. 72, 5). — Plur. עוֹלְמִים (cf. מוֹשׁעבּג) ages, ancient times Is. 51, 9, Ecc. 1, 10; endless ages Is. 26, 4, Ps. 145, 13. B) prob. as in Chaldee and Talmud (Sept. alwv), world, hence worldly

עום

thoughts or cares, only in Ecc. 3, 11 (comp. ἀγαπᾶν τὸν κόσμον 1 John 2, 15, αἰὼν τοῦ κόσμου τούτου Eph. 2, 2); but perh. Τὰν is here akin to Arab. Τὰν intelligence or reason, see τὰν.

I (Qal obs.) prob. akin to בשל, לפגל, to cover, hence 'to obscure. — Hoph. (fut. בשל) to be obscured or tarnished, only Lam. 4, 1, but this may belong to בשל I.

II (obs.) prob. akin to אות to glow or burn; hence נָּיָב

I (obs.) akin to אָדָ II, רְּזָהָ I, to lie down or rest, to dwell; hence בְּענֹין and נְעִנֹין.

(cf. νεύω, L. nuo), to move or agitate, hence perh. to twinkle (as the eye) and to wave or bubble (as a fountain), hence γις; see Gram. § 82, 1, Note.

(for \tau\_\varphi); hence

אָרֶן 1 Sam. 18, 9 in K'thibh, but in Q'ri, see צָּיֵרָ.

יים, rarely אול (c. זְּיִבְּי, also זְיֹוּבָּ, w. suf. יְבִּיְנִינָן, אָיַבִּי, pl. יְבִּינִים and הַיִּבְּיָרָ יִּבְּינִין m. prop. perverseness, hence

1) sin or wrong Gen. 4, 13; זְבֵּיִרְּכֵּירִם crime of the judges i. e. for them to punish Job 31, 11, cf. יְבְּיִרִּים crimes of the sword i. e. for it to avenge Job 19, 29; ץף בְּיִבְּיִר crime of the end, i. e. fatal Ez. 21, 30; also often guilt, as in Gen. 15, 16, Hos. 12, 9. 2) fig. punishment Is. 5, 18; misery Ps. 31, 11.

לֹבְיּדׁ (r. שׁלְּבָּדׁ I) f. prop. a lying down, hence cohabiting (as man and wife; cf. תְּבָּיִדְּ, only Ex. 21, 10. —

Here prob. belongs the pl. מיליה in Hos. 10, 10 Q'ri בְּאָבֶּה בִּינִה עוֹנְה their adhering to their 2 cohabitings i. e. their idolatrous connexion w. the 2 golden calves; but most prefer to take it for בְּינִה their 2 sins i. e. both the calves, cf. Am. 8, 14; but see under 2.

קלים (only plur., prob. for לְּלָים) r. קיבוי m. perversities, waywardness, only Is. 19, 14.

קיען, מער, איני, apoc. אָיַד, קער, קער, קַבֶּק, perh. 3 sing. f. הַנָּקָה w. ה\_\_\_ parag.) akin to على, Syr. حُف to cover (cf. עִיפַה, מָעיּף, הָמִעּיף); hence 1) to shelter or hide, esp. under the wings, only Is. 31, 5 בעפרים עפות as birds sheltering (their young, cf. Mat. 23, 37); hence לוֹם (prop. wing, cf. אום) fowl, whence as denom. comes - 2) to fly, of birds Prov. 23, 5, 26, 2, of an arrow Ps. 91, 5, of a host Hab. 1, 8, of a fleet Is. 60, 8; fig. of a dream Job 20, 8, of life Ps. 90, 10, of the eyes Prov. 23, 5 K'thibh (see Gram. § 146, 4). 3) to be overcast or darkened, perh. so only in Job 11, 17 התקר פבקר החרה let it be gloomy (i. e. though thou art in distress), it shall be as the morning (i. e. yet thou shalt be happy); but see মুখুন. 4) to faint or swoon (prop. to be covered or shrouded in darkness, cf. קַלָהָן (עַלָהָן 1 Sam. 14, 28, Judg. 4, 21; akin to קיש, קשָי, Syr. 🏎 – Pil. קיים 1) to fly about, to flit Gen. 1, 20, Is. 14, 29. 2) make to flit, to brandish a sword Ez. 32, 10. - Pilp. (obs.) לְּמַבֶּהְ to flutter or flit; hence בַּמַבָּהָ the eyelids. — Hiph. דַּלָּיף to cause to fly, only in Q'ri of Prov. 23, 5. — Hith. היתעופף to fly off, fig. to vanish Hos. 9, 11. Hence

(r. 549), used only as collect. birds, fowl Gen. 1, 21, Ps. 50, 11.

TIV Chald. (def. NEW) m. birds or fowl (i. q. Heb.) Dan. 2, 38.

יבָים Jer. 40, 8, see צובֶּר. תְבֶּבֶּר, see תִבְּבָּר.

עריי, perh. to נְצֵּבְּד I, prop. to fasten or fix, hence to counsel or decide Judg. 19, 30, Is. 8, 10.

(cf. מילצ (Cf. מילצ ביין), to bloom or flourish; perh. hence

ירי pr. n. (perh. thriving or fruitful, r. אָדָּין) of a people or tribe (Gen. 10, 23; 22, 21; 36, 28) and of their land (Sept. Αὐσῖται, Αὐσῖται, Αὐσῖται, Βο 1, 1, Lam. 4, 21, אָדֶּין יָדָּין Jer. 25, 20, prob. lying in the northeast of Arabia Deserta, between Edom and the Euphrates or Chaldea; see Delitzsch in Comment. on Job 1, 1.

(Qal obs.) akin to ציק I, חף;, to be close or tight, to be pressed. — Hiph. אַדְּבָּי to press, w. הַּתְּה down, only Am. 2, 13.

 Job 14, 12, Zech. 4, 1; fig. of the wind Jer. 25, 32, of a people Jer. 6, 22, of God Zech. 2, 17. - On Hab. 3, 9 see under 기가 II. — Pil. to awake or rouse one out of his sleep) Cant. 2, 7, cf. Job 3, 8; fig. to excite or stir up Prov. 10, 12, Ps. 80, 3, hence to brandish or flourish 2 Sam. 23, 18, Is. 10, 26. — For לורר in Is. 23, 13 see under עַרָּר I. — Pilp. ערער to call or excite, hence prob. רעערף Is. 15, 5 in some texts for ר רְעַרְעָר , '' being vocalised as in דיריברי בערר, ב (inf. w. בערר, בערר ביר (inf. w. ביר for בחברר Ps. 73, 20, cf. Gram. § 23. 4) to cause to wake or stir, to rouse up out of sleep Cant. 2, 7, Zech. 4, 1, cf. Job 41, 2; fig. of a nest (i. e. the young birds) Deut. 32, 11, of God (moving men) Is. 45, 13, 1 Ch. 5, 26; also intrans. to awake (prop. to keep watch) Ps. 35, 23, w. על Job 8, 6. — Hithpol. דיתעורה to rouse oneself Is. 64, 6, w. 55 Job 17, 8: fig. to exult Job 31, 29. -- Perli. akin to Sans. gri (to wake), έγείρω, άγρυπνος (prob. = ϵγρόμενος for έγειρόμενος, as άγρόμενος for άγειρόμενος).

ון (Qal obs.) akin to אַדָּע I, אַדָּע II (Qal obs.) גוּהָ I, to be bare or naked; cf. רוֹצָהְ. — Niph. רוֹצַהְ (fut. רוֹצַהְ) to be bared, to be uncovered or unsheathed, only Hab. 3, 9. — Pil. דיִר to make bare, to expose or dismantle Is. 23, 13; see

אווו (obs.) akin to זְּבָּר, אוּדוּר, אוּדוּר, אוּדוּר, אוּדוּר, אוּדְּר, זיִּדְּר, to dig, to hollow out; hence אַבֶּרָה cave.

אוע (obs.) prob. akin to קרר II, קדר III, to go round, hence to encircle or enclose; hence צור skin, also prob. עיר city i. e. a walled town.

V (obs.) akin to אנו I, to press hard, to oppress; hence קר foe, ערר מאמיניע.

VI (obs.) akin to אוו נוּר, עוּרֹל III, to suck; hence יצָר.

VII (Qal obs.) perh. akin to דְּרֶר, דְּרֶר, II, to glow or burn. — Hiph. to heat, only part. קביר Hos. 7, 4 heating or heater; see ערר II.

Chald. m. chaff or hull Dan. 2, 35; prob. i. q. Heb. his covering or skin.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to אוד דוּד III, to dig or hollow out; prob. hence—Pi. אָבָּר (fut. רְעַבֶּּר) to blind the eyes (prob. by digging them out) 2 K. 25, 7, Jer. 52, 11 (Syr. كُفّ); fig. of bribing a judge Ex. 23, 8, Deut. 16, 19. Hence

קרות adj. m. (pl. קירות f. היורים, f. לפְיְרוֹת Ex. 4, 11, Is. 42, 7 (cf. ביָּבֶּר); fig. of the soul Is. 29, 18. — Cf. L. cæcus (prob. akin to cavus), Irish caoch (dark), W. coeg in coegdhalh (purblind), prob. akin to cou or cau (hollow).

קרון (r. קנר m. blindness Deut. 28, 28, Zech. 12, 4.

only K'thibh of Is. 30, 6 בְּרָרִם asses; see בֵּרָרִם.

לְּרֶּרֶת f. blindness, only Lev. 22, 22; r. צָיֵר.

I (only imper. שניאיז) akin to שיאה, ראש, to hasten or hurry, only Joel 4, 11; but see שיאי II.

II perh. akin to τής, to collect or gather, perh. in Joel 4, 11 where Sept. συναθροίζεσθε and Syr. Δίολο be ye assembled; perh. hence της τής Ι.

akin to της I, prop. to haste to the rescue, hence to help or succour (cf. βοηθέω, L. succurro), only Is. 50, 4 where Aquila has ὑποστηρίσαι, Vulg. sustentare.

(which see), to bend or crook. — Pi. to make bent or crooked Ecc. 7, 13; fig. of justice, to wrest or pervert Job 8, 3; of a man, to wrong Lam. 3, 36; of a way, to turn aside or subvert Ps. 146, 9. — Pu. part. הַּבָּהַ crooked Ecc. 1, 15. — Hith. to bend oneself or stoop Ecc. 12, 3. Hence

ילְּיָלֶתְ (w. suf. אָיַתְּי w. — firm; r. יְּבֶיתְ f. wrong or oppression, only Lam. 3, 59.

שרתי pr. n. m. (prob. helpful or succouring, r. השי) 1 Ch. 9, 4; Ezr. 8, 14.

ולאָרָם (ה זְּיַדְּטָּן in pause שְׁ, pl. בְּיִדְּטַן adj. m., דְּשָׁרָ (pl. דְיִנִּיִּן) f. 1) strong, mighty, fierce, of a people Num. 13 28, the wind Ex. 14, 21, waves Is. 43, 16, anger Gen. 49, 7, a lion Judg. 14, 18, a king Is. 19, 4, a border Num. 21, 24; בְּיִבְּטֵּן זְּיַלְ וְּשָׁרָבִּ יִּלְ וְּשָׁרָבִּ נְיִבְּיִים וְּשָׁרָבִּ וְּשָׁרָבִּ נִיבְּיִם וְּשָׁרָבִּ נִיבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נִיבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נִיבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נִיבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נִיבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נְיִבְּיִם נְיִבְּים נְיבִּים נְיבִּים נְיבְּים נְיבִּים נְיבִים נְיבְּים נְיבִּים נְיבְּים נְיבִּים נְיבְים נְיבִּים נְיבִּים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבִּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבִּים נְיבְּים נְיבְים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְיבְים נְיבְים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְיבְים נְיבְים נְיבְים נְיבְים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְיבְים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְּים נְיבְים נְיבְּים נְבְּים נְבְּים נְבְּים נְבְּים נְבְיבְים נְבְיבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְּים נְבְיבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְיבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְּים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְּים נְבְּים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְּים נְבְּים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְּים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְּים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְּים נְבְיבְים נְבְּים נְבְים נְבְיבְּים נְבְּים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְים נְבְיּבְים נְבְים נְבְיבְים נְבְיבְים נְבְיבְים נְבְים בְּיבְים נְבְיבְים נְבְים בְּיבְים בְּיבְים נְבְיבְים בְּיבְים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְיבְים בְּיבְיבְים בְּיבְיבְיבְים בְּיבְיבְיבְים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְיבְיבְיבְים בְּיבְיבְיבְיבְיבְים בְּיבְיבְיבְיבְים בְּיבְ

or fortress Am. 5, 9; his ferocities or as adv. fiercely in Prov. 18, 23.

לד

לאָ Chald. (pl. נְצִיךְ) f. she-goat Ezr. 6, 17.

לא, rarely אין (w. Maq. אין, w. suf. עדי or עדי Ps. 81, 2; r. עיר m. 1) strength or might, of God Job 12, 16, men Ps. 29, 11, beasts Job 41, 14; poet. warriors Judg. 5, 21. 2) firmness or stability Judg. 9, 51, הוצמיה חוצמיה מו Ps. 30, 8 thou didst set firmness to my mountain, i. e. didst confirm it; hence fig. defence Ps. 28, 8; in a bad sense, פֿוֹ מַנִים effrontery Ecc. 8, 1. 3) glory or splendour (from the display of power) Hab. 3, 4, Ps. 96, 6, comp. Ps. 132, 8 and 2 Ch. 6, 41, hence for the ark Ps. 78, 61. 4) praise or musical celebration, instruments of praise 2 Ch. 30, 21.

8,3, but rey in v. 6; of others in 1 Ch. 8, 7 and Neh. 7, 51.

away or dismissing, hence prob. an averting or expiation (cf. ἀλεξίχα-κος, L. averruncus), used only in Lev. 16, 8. 10. 26 in connection w. the goat that was let go or dismissed into the wilderness on the day of atonement; hence it may mean the goat itself, the scape-goat (as if for bix in departing goat; so Vulg. caper emissarius, prob. Sept. ἀπο-

πομπαΐος, Kimchi אַלְּבְּרֵר וְשִׁבְּיִשְׁתְּ he-goat that is sent away), or may denote the design and use of the goat as expiating or taking away the sins of the people Lev. 16, 20—22, cf. John 1, 29. — Some take אַנְאָנְאָ for a pr. n. (Azazel) of the place to which the goat escaped, or of some evil spirit or demon to which it was consigned. — Prob. from r. אַנְאָנָאָר (cf. אַנְאָנָאָר, Gram. § 55, 3), hence (by resolving b to a) אַנְאָנְאָנָאָרָ (cf. בְּבָּיִב, הִינְצִיבָּרָ.

בְּיֵלֵב I (fut. בְּיֵלֵב) perh. by metathesis akin to Aram. par, and, 1) prop. to let go or set loose, to release, prob. in Ex. 23, 5 בַּוֹב הַצֵּוֹב thou shalt verily loosen (the ass) w. him (the owner, by helping him), cf. Job 10, 1 I will set loose my complaint i. e. cease to check it; hence part. pass. באדי freed, in the proverbial phrase מצור ועווב bond and free i. e. every body Deut. 32, 36, 1 K. 14, 10, 2 K. 9, 8. 2) to leave, to forsake or abandon, e. g. a person Gen. 2, 24, God Deut. 81, 16, the law Prov. 28, 4, a place Jer. 25, 38, a land Ez. 8, 12 (hence מַדּהְבָּת a desert Is. 6, 12), mercy or kindness Ruth 2, 20, property Ps. 49, 11; hence to leave off, to omit Hos. 4, 10, to dismiss wrath Ps. 37, 8, to remit debt Neh. 5, 10; w. אָל, or סַל of pers. Mal. 3, 19, Job 39, 11, Ps. 10, 14. - Niph. כעוב to be forsaken Neh. 13, 11, Is. 7, 16; to be abandoned, w. 3 Is. 18, 6. — Pu. 337 to be left or forsaken Jer. 49, 25, Is. 32, 14.

ערב (fut. בְּיֵבְי perh. akin to בְּיֵבְ (cf. בְּיִבְ בִּ בְּיִבְ), to bind or fasten, hence to fortify, only Neh. 3, 8. Hence

לְּבְבֹּוֹלְים (only pl. פִּוְבוֹנִים) m. prob.
i. q. קבְבוֹן, 1) barter or trading,
hence gains or profits (cf. בַּבֶּבוֹ Ez. 27, 27. 2) market or fair Ez. 27, 19
yarn they offer
in thy fairs.

pazi pr. n. m. (prob. set free, r. 113 w. old adj. ending pa, see under letter p) Neh. 3, 16.

לְּלֶבֶּׁ pr. n. m. (perh. for דְּלָּבָּ strong is fortune) Ezr. 2, 12, Neh. 10, 16.

יוד, (obs.) prob. akin to אין or ווּדָּד, to harbour or succour, cf. Arab. בְּיִרָּאֵל to comfort; hence בְּיִרָּאֵל

of 17) pr. n. f. (strong place, fem. of 17) Sept. Γάζα (cf. Acts 8, 26), Gaza, one of the 5 chief-cities of the Philistines, near the southern border of Palestine Gen. 10, 19, Josh. 11, 22; gentil. Της Gazite Judg. 16, 2.

רָדָּעָ 2 Sam. 6, 6, see אָזָע.

(r. בְּיֵבְּעוֹ (f. 1) abandonment or forsaking Is. 17, 9; desert or ruins Is. 6, 12. 2) pr. n. of mother of Jehoshaphat 1 K. 22, 42; also of Caleb's wife 1 Ch. 2, 18.

לוד (ד. ועוו) m. might or strength, of God Ps. 78, 4, of war Is. 42, 25.

ান্স (r. গাড়) adj. m. strong or mighty Ps. 24, 8; also subst. force, collect. for warriors Is. 43, 17.

יני, see צָּדָּרָר, see

 deep became mighty, cf. מֵיכִּים צֵּיִּכּים נַיִּרִים to make strong or bold, only w. פְּיִבּי to be impudent or unblushing Prov. 7, 13, בַּפָּיָרי Prov. 21, 29. Hence

דָּדָל pr. n. m. (strong) 1 Ch. 5, 8. לְּדָל pr. n. m. (הִּדְּל pr. n. m. (הִּדְּל pr. n. m. (הִּדְּל pr. n. m.) (הִּדְל pr. n. m.) (הַרָּל pr. n. n. m.) (הַרַל pr. n. n. m.) (הַרָּל pr. n. n. m.) (הַרַל pr

יין pr. n. m. (my might or == מְּנְיָּהָן 1 Ch. 5, 31.

בְיֵנִיראֵל, see בְּיִראֵל.

קראַל pr. n. m. (God's might) Num. 3, 19, hence patron עָיִראַלר Num. 3, 27.

קרה אורה אורה אורה אורה אורה אורה אורה ליה pr. n. m. (might of היה) Uzziah (Sept. 'Οζίας) king of Judah (B. C. 811—759) 2 K. 15, 13, Is. 6, 1, called also יוריה 2 K. 14, 21 and צוריה 2 K. 15, 6.

NTTY pr. n. m. (strong) Ezr. 10, 27.

רבל (obs.) prob. akin to אָוֹא, Arab. אָנָא to depart or remove; prob. hence אָנָאנְיַל, which see.

אין בּיוֹנְהְעָּהְ pr. n. m. (perh. deathstrong, cf. קיבְיבְּיָא ) one of David's valiants 2 Sam. 23, 31; also a place Neh. 12, 29.

(obs.) prob. akin to 113, to be strong; hence

f. name of a species of eagle (prob. noted for its strength)
Lev. 11, 13, Deut. 14, 12, Sept. άλιαίετος, Vulg. aquila marina; cf.
L. valeria (an eagle) in Plin. 10, 3, 3.

PLY (Qal obs.) prob. akin to πυρ, ρωρ, Chald. ρωρ, ἀσκέω, to work or till. — Pi. ρωρ to till or cultivate, only Is. 5, 2.

ארָקְיּלְיּאָ Chald. (w. suf. בּוְקְרָאָרָ ) f. ring or signet Dan. 6, 18. .... Perh.

akin to Chald. r. pin to hold fast, i. q. Syr. الْمُونَّدُ, akin to الْمُونَّدُ.

fallow, r. ply) a city in the plain of Judah Josh. 10, 10.

וַשְלוּר (fut. יַבְּיוֹר, pl. יִבְּיוֹר) prob. akin to پيد, אַזַר, Byr. بُهِرْ, 1) prop. to begird or enclose, whence דְּוַכָּת a court. 2) to strengthen, to help or aid, w. acc. of pers. Ps. 109, 26 ל Job 26, 2 or w. ל Job 26, 2 or 2 Ch. 20, 23, w. 55 1 Ch. 12, 21, w. אַרֶּרָּר (implying motion after) 1 K. 1, 7; part. עור helping and pass. עור helped Is. 31, 3. - Niph. נעזר to be helped or aided Ps. 28, 7, 1 Ch. 5, 20. — Hiph. דוֹכֵוִיר to help, part. pl. מְעַוְרִים (Gram. § 53, Rem. 5) helpers 2 Ch. 28, 23; inf. לעזרר (for לחבורר for to help, Gram. § 53, Rem. 7) in K'thibh of 2 Sam. 18, 3. Hence

קור (w. suf. קורי) m. help Is. 30, 5; often as concrete helper Ps. 70, 6, Gen. 2, 18. 2) pr. n. m. (help) 1 Ch. 4, 4, but קורוד in v. 17.

קור pr. n. m. (help) Neh. 12, 42. אור אור אין דיין pr. n. m. (helper) Ez. 11, 1, Jer. 28, 1.

κρις pr. n. m. (help) Ezra, the priest and scribe (γραμματεύς), who in 458 B. C. led up a colony of the Jews from the exile in Babylon to Jerusalem, and wrote the book named after him Ezr. chaps. 7—10, Neh. chap. 8.

לַזְרָאֵל pr. n. m. (God's help) 1 Ch. 12, 6.

לְנְיָרוֹ f. prop. enclosure (r. בְּיָרוֹ hence 1) a court of the temple (cf. בְּיִר) 2 Ch. 4, 9. 2) a ledge or terrace around the altar Ez. 43, 14.

קיורי, pr. n. m. (perh. for בָּוֹרָיּ, help of רָה וֹיִר Ch. 27, 26.

לְרֵרְאָל pr. n. m. (God's help) 1 Ch. 5, 24; Jer. 36, 26.

ידריין אינוריין pr. n. m. (help of קיד) of king of Judah 2 K. 14, 21; 15, 6, else called צִּיִרָּה or צִּיִּרָה or אַיִּרָּה which see.

דרקם pr. n. m. (prob. help rises)
1 Ch. 3, 23.

רָדְּלְ (r. עָזַרְ f. help Ps. 60, 13; poet. for יְּמָרָת, like יְמָרָת for רְּמָרָה; see Gram. § 80, Rem. 2, b.

אַלָּאָר, see אַנְאָר,

Dy (r. Dy) i) m. a graver or style for carving letters on stone or metal Job 19, 24, Jef. 17, 1; prob. also a writing-pen or reed (χάλαμος) Ps. 45, 2, Jer. 8, 8.

אָרֶטְ Chald. (r. מַבְיַ) f. same as Heb. מְּבָב, counsel or discretion Dan. 2, 14.

וו (Qal obs.) prob. akin to יוו פנים III, דְּקָה II, to rush or haste.

- Hiph. רְצָּהָ (fut. apoc. שַּרָּט to make haste, w. אֶל Sam. 14, 32 in Q'ri. — For רַבָּעָט 1 Sam. 25, 14 see נוע דוו.

תְּבֶּין (ר. תְּבָיִי) m. prob. holder or receptacle, a vessel, found only Job 21, 24 מְבִינְיוֹ מָלְאֵה תְּלֶב prob. his vessels (e. g. pails, pans) are full of milk (from the flocks), so Delitzsch in his Comment. on Job, where see also other renderings; cf. Chald. בְּיִבָּיִם a vat.

לְּבִילְיִידְ, f. a sneezing (cf. Syr. בְּבִילְיִידְ, Ohald. פֿאַבּאֹן, only Job 41, 10 בְּאַבּאַ his sneezings; r. שִׁבָּיִ

رُفَيِّ (obs.) prob. akin to Arab. غَطَلَ, to be dark (cf. Syr. مُعْلَلُ); hence

The m. a bat, as stirring and prowling at dusk Lev. 11, 19, Is. 2, 20. — From του w. old adj. ending — (see letter p, p. 501); cf. νυχτερίς, L. vespertilio.

לבטן (obs.) perh. akin to אָטַן, to bind together, hence to hold; perh. hence יָנִין.

to languish or faint Lam. 2, 12, Ps. 77, 4, Jonah 2, 8.

לְּבֶּעָר, (fut. בְּעָבֶר) akin to בְּבֶּעָר, לָּבֶּרָר, לָבֶּרֶר, to surround or encompass for attack, w. בְּעַר 1 Sam. 23, 26, for defence, w. 2 acc. Ps. 5, 13. — Pi. בְּעֵבְי to encircle w. chaplet or diadem, to crown, w. acc. Ps. 8, 6; 65, 12; w. בְּעַבְיר for pers. Cant. 3, 11. — Hiph. בְּעַבְירָר to make or confer a crown, said of Tyre Is. 23, 8 בַּעַבִירָר the crown-dispensing. Hence

לְּמָרְוֹת (c. תְּמֶבֶּה, pl. מְמָרְוֹת (c. מְמָרְוֹת f. 1) a crown or diadem of royalty 2 Sam. 12, 30, often fig. Job 19, 9, Prov. 12, 4; a garland or chaplet of festivity Is. 28, 1. 2) pr. n. f. (crown) 1 Ch. 2, 26. — Hence τιάρα, L. tiara.

דְּעִרְרוֹת pr. n. pl. (crowns) of a city 1) in Gad Num. 32, 3, east of the Dead Sea, on a mount now called Attârûs. 2) on the border of Ephraim Josh. 16, 7, called also prob. יוֹבְּיָר (crowns of Addar) Josh. 16, 5, now Atâra. 3) in Judah, דְּבָּירוֹת בַּירוֹת בּירוֹת בּיייים בּיייים בּייים בּיים בּייים בּייים בּייים בּיים בּיים בּייים בּיים בּייים בּיים בּי

(obs.) to sneeze. — Prob. mimet. akin to عَطَسَ Chald. تريع. L. tussio, W. tisio (to sneeze), E. tush. Hence

ער ח. (prob. for עלי overthrow or ruin, r. עליה; cf. אין always w. art. עליה (the ruin) except in Jer. 49, 3, Ai, a royal city of the Canaanites, east of Bethel, on the northern border of Benjamin Gen. 12, 8, Josh. 7, 2 (Sept. 'Aγγαί, Vulg. Hai); but אין in Neh. 11, 31, דיי 1 Ch. 7, 28 (in some texts) and דיי Is. 10, 28.

עָרר , עִיִּרם .pl , בֶּנָר r. עָנָה; pl

Mic. 3, 12) m. prop. overthrow, hence
1) a ruin Mic. 1, 6, pl. ruins Jer. 26,
18, Ps. 79, 1. 2) בַּיִּדְם pr. n. (ruins)
α) a city in Judah Josh. 15, 29; β)
part of mount Abarim Num. 33, 45,
fully מֵיֵּר חָבָּרָרִם (ruins of the passes)
Num. 21, 11.

ער see עריא.

עוב see ערב.

קבל, pr. n. (prob. hill, r. בְּבֶל; cf. בְּבֶּל שׁמְיל mount Ebal (Sept. Γαιβάλ), near Shechem, opposite to mount a Deut. 11, 29, Josh. 8, 30; also a various reading for בוֹבְל (which see), and the name of an Idumean Gen. 36, 23.

ער see ערה, see צרה.

קירון pr. n. (prob. a ruin, r. נֶּנְהָה) a city in Naphtali 1 K. 15, 20.

ירה pr. n. (prob. overthrow, r. (בְּיָה) of a town 1 Ch. 1, 46 in K'thibh for קור.

עניה and ענים and בים.

(as rushing or pouncing on the prey) Jer. 12, 9; esp. a bird of prey, an eagle (cf. ἀετός) Job 28, 7, symbol of a conqueror Is. 46, 11; collect. ravenous birds Gen. 15, 11, Is. 18, 6.

ערטק pr. n. (prob. an aerie or a wild beast's lair; r. בידט) a city in Judah 1 Ch. 4, 3, and a rock named from it Judg. 15, 8.

יצר see עלים,

ערלום m. (same as צילום) eternity, only 2 Ch. 33, 7.

קלר קיל pr. n. m. (prob. i. q. צָּלָּד chief, r. לֶּלֶד one of David's captains 1 Ch. 11, 29, but צֵלְמֹץ in 2 Sam. 23, 28.

pr. n. (perh. concealment, r. בֵּלְכָּם I; cf. פֵילוֹם) of Shem's eldest

son and of his descendants and their country Gen. 10, 22, Is. 21, 2, Elam, Sept. Ἐλάμ, Ἐλάμιται Is. 21, 2 (cf. Acts 2, 9), Ἐλαμῖται Is. 21, 2 (cf. Acts 2, 9), Ἐλομαῖς 1 Mac. 6, 1, a Persian province whose capital was Susa Dan. 8, 2 (prob. now Chūzistān בֹּילִינִים ); used as masc. for the people Is. 22, 6 and fem. for the land Is. 21, 2 (see Gram. § 107, 4, a). — Also pr. n. of person in 1 Ch. 8, 24, and of place (בֵּילָם אַחֵר) in Ezr. 2, 31.

שְׁרֶם (w. — firm; r. שׁרָם II) m. heat or glow, only Is. 11, 15 בַּצָּים in the heat of his spirit, i. e. anger.

## ערן see ערן II; whence

לרך (c. ערן, w. suf. ערן; dual בירָן, c. ערנית; pl. שֵרנות, c. שֵרנות, only for fountains, except in Hos. 10, 10; r. וו צון II) f. prop. what stirs (see Gram. § 82, 1, Note) e. g. twinkling of the eye and waving of a well; hence 1) the eye (i. q. Syr. حَمْلًا, Arab. عمين) Gen. 44, 21, Job 42, 5, Ex. 21, 24; fig. קרנים רמות lofty eyes, i. e. haughty looks or pride Ps. 18, 28; בדן בדן eye to eye i. e. directly or openly Is. 52, 8, Num. 14, 14, but an eye for an eye in Deut. 19, 21; להד ערנרם: disclosed of eyes i. e. having the mind's vision clear Num. 24, 4. - Among the many shades of meaning notice esp. 2) face or presence in לַבֵּרנֵר Gen. 23, 11, בַּבֵּרנֵר Gen. 19, 14, מברנר Num. 15, 24; β) look or appearance Num. 11, 7, cf. Zech. 5, 6; the surface Ex. 10, 5; also sparkling or bead of wine Prov. 23, 31. Hence as denom. עַרַי to ogle. 2) a fountain or spring (w. ה loc. עַרָנָה, pl. מָיָנָה, c. עֵרָנָה) Gen. 16, 7, Ex. 15, 27; this word occurs in many names of places, e.

g. a) a city in Simeon Josh. 15, 32, also a place in north Palestine Num. 34, 11; β) בֵּרן רֹגֵל (fuller's fount) a well east of Jerusalem in the valley of Kidron (now called Job's well) Josh. 15, 7, 1 K. 1, 9; γ) ערן פרר (kid's fount) on the west shore of the Dead Sea Josh. 15, 62, Ez. 47, 10; סון בנים (gardens' fount) in the plain of Judah Josh. 15, 34, also a city of the Levites in Issachar Josh. 19, 21; ε) צרן האר Ps. 83, 11 and ערן הור (abode-fount) in Manasseh, near mount Tabor Josh. 17, 11, 1 Sam. 28, 7, now Endûr; ζ) ערן חַהַּהֹ (swift fount) in Issachar Josh. 19, 21; א ערן דוצור (well of the close) in Naphtali Josh. 19, 37; (panic-fount) Judg. 7, 1; ערור (panic-fount) נ) ערן משפט (justice-fount) Gen. 14, 7, cf. Num. 20, 13; x) פרן עגלים (2 calves' fount) in Moab on east shore of the Dead Sea Ez. 47, 10; λ) עֵדן ນັກູພູ່ (sun-fount) on the confines of Judah and Benjamin Josh. 15, 7; (the dragon - well) ערן דותוין near Jerusalem Neh. 2, 13; עדן (עדן מְּשְׁתְּיִה (apple-tree-fount) Josh. 17, 7. 3) in Hos. 10, 10 the K'thibh דרנחם may be for עינתם, same as the Q'ri בונתם (cf. ענה ב ענה היה בינת) their sins i. e. idols, viz. the 2 golden calves (cf. Am. 8, 14); but נינה see עיינה.

לְרָּדְ Chald. (c. עֵרְנִין, pl. עֵרָנִין) f. eye (i. q. Heb. עֵרֶן) Ezr. 5, 5, Dan. 7, 8.

לבין (denom. from פַּרּן eye) to eye or ogle, hence to suspect or envy, only part. דְיֹדֵי in Q'ri of 1 Sam. 18, 9, where the K'thibh is בוֹדְ in same sense.

עֿבֵן, see צֿבַן.

pr. n. (2 fountains) a place

in Judah Gen. 38, 21, but צֵּינֶם (see Gram. § 88, Rem. 1) in Josh. 15, 34.

ערנים, see ערנם.

Ps. 73, 7 for צרברבון or ברברבון Ps. 73, 7 for ברברבון (cf. Gram. § 91, 2, Rem. 3) their eyes; but Sept. reads ή άδικία αὐτῶν (Vulg. iniquitas eorum) as if the text were יצוֹנָהֵי

קרבן pr. n. m. (springy, cf. L. fontanus) Num. 2, 29; cf. בתנה.

א , akin to אָדֶּד, to languish or faint, only Jer. 4, 31. Hence

לְּקִלּ (pl. עֵּיְמֵּים) adj. m., דְּיָבֶּים f. languid, faint or weary Gen. 25, 29, Job 22, 7, Is. 32, 2.

ולב"ל (w. היים parag. הואש Job 10, 22; r. הוא f. 1) darkness Am. 4, 13. 2) pr. n. (dusk) a place and people in Midian Gen. 25, 4, Is. 60, 6; also of a woman and a man 1 Ch. 2, 46. 47.

ערק pr. n. m. (fainting, r. כיקל Jer. 40, 8, where יוֹסי in K'thibh.

עור see verb, see verb.

ערר I, rare ער Num. 21, 15 (w. suf. עררה, pl. עררם, c. עררה, w. suf. עַרָיהָוֹם, once pl. עַיַרִיהָם Judg. 10, 4) f. prop. enclosure (r. אדר IV) or perh. watching or guarding (r. לור I), hence i. q. קיר, *a city* Gen. 4, 17; העיר the city Ez. 7, 23 and simply פרר Is. 66, 6 used for Jerusalem, called מ' הַשְּׁרֶשׁ Ps. 46, 5 and ע' אֵלְהַרִּם the holy city Is. 52, 1, cf. Mat. 27, 53; used often for one's native town Gen. 24, 10 (cf. πόλις Δαβίδ for Bethlehem Luke 2, 4, πόλις αύτῶν Naζαρέτ Luke 2, 39). — Very often in proper names, e.g. of a man 1 Ch. 7, 12 but יצירי in v. 7; esp. of places, α) ערר הַמֵּלָהו (the salt city) in the wilderness of Judah near the

Dead Sea Josh. 15, 62; β) שָּׁרְיָּהְיּ (snake-city) ו Oh. 4, 12; γ) שׁׁרָ שִּׁי שְׁיִּה שׁׁ (sun-city) in Dan Josh. 19, 41, prob. i. q. שְׁרָּיִה שְׁיִּהְיִה (the city of palms) i. e. Jericho, famous for its palm-groves Deut. 34, 3.

ערר (r. עור עור VII) m. heat, hence anger, only Hos. 11, 9. — In Ps. 73, 20 בערר is for בערר in waking (r. עור it; cf. Gram. § 23, 4).

דר III (r. עור IV) m. anxiety or distress, only Jer. 15, 8.

Chald. (r. קיריך, I; pl. עיררן, m. watcher, used as a name for angels in later Jewish times, as if guarding men (cf. Ps. 91, 11) Dan. 4, 10. 14.

ליד"ץ pr. n. m. (prob. watcher, r. צור) a priest of David 2 Sam. 20, 26; also 2 of his captains 2 Sam. 23, 26. 37.

קרך pr. n. m. (prob. shy, r. נֶרָר) Gen. 4, 18.

עררון pr. n. m. (perh. for עירון wakeful, r. עיר I) 1 Ch. 4, 15.

קירְם pr. n. m. (prob. watchful, r. איד I w. adj. ending ביי Gen. 36, 43.

ערת , בירם (pl. קירמים, r. קירם (קירם adj. m. naked or stripped (i. q. קירם 3, 7. 10. 11; also as subst. nakedness Ez. 16, 7; 23, 29.

ערט (r. שוא II) m. prop. group of stars, hence a constellation, prob.

the Great Bear (L. ursa major) Job 38, 32, same as by Job 9, 9.

קיף pr. n. (prob. i. q. עָּרָה ruin) of a place Is. 10, 28; see צַּר.

עַבֶּב I, Arab. عَكُفُ (to plait), Chald. בַּבְּב (to detain), to bind, hence to spin or weave; hence בַּבְּבִּב.

וו (obs.) prob. akin to קבב I, קאָב, to bore or dig, to burrow; hence קאָב and

קלבור pr. n. m. (i. q. בָּבֶּר mouse) Gen. 36, 38; Jer. 26, 22.

שַׁרַבְּלֵּבְ m. spider Job 8, 14, Is. 59, 5; Chald. אָנָבּרְיָחָאַב. — Prob. r. בְּבַּרְיָּחָאַ (to spin) w. old format. ending בּיבָר (as in שִּׁלְבִּיר (from spinnen), E. spider (for spinder, like spindle, from spin).

קבְּרֵי, (pl. c. מְבְּבְּרֵי,) m. mouse, esp. field-mouse Lev. 11, 29, 1 Sam. 6, 4, Is. 66, 17; Syr. בבבר. Prob. r. בבב II (to dig or burrow) w. old format. ending בת, as in בְּבָּבֵי; see under letter ה

קבר n. (perh. enclosure or fortress, r. אבר nerth of Carmel Judg. 1, 31, Sept. 'Ακχώ, Vulg. Accho, Strabo 'Ακη or Πτολεμαίς, now (Δ΄ 'Ακκα, hence Acre; perh. in Mich. 1, 10 בכן for ושבת, where Sept. ἐν 'Ακείμ.

pr. n. (trouble, r. רַבְּילָ, cf. Josh. 7, 26) of a valley near Jericho Josh. 15, 7, Hos. 2, 17.

וויין (obs.) perh. akin to אָשׁרָ, אָבּיק, to hem in or enclose; hence

קבר (obs.) akin to יֶּבֶר, to trouble; hence יְּבֶּבְ and

לְבֶּלֶ pr. n. m. (troubler, i. q. בֶּבֶּר Josh. 7, 1, cf. 7, 26; in 1 Ch. 2, 7 בַּבּר

Qal obs.) akin to way, way, to wind or coil; hence many and bay anklet, whence as denom. — Pi. Day to wear anklets, only Is. 3, 16.

Σֹֻבֻ (r. פֶּבֶּס, m. 1) fetter Prov. 7, 22. 2) pl. קַבֶּסְים anklets Is. 3, 18, worn as feet or ankle ornaments (cf. περισχελίς, περισφύριον) by showy women, who tinkled with them in walking.

קְבֶּבֶּע pr. n. f. (prob. anklet, r. בַּבָּע) Josh. 15, 16, Judg. 1, 12.

i. q. Arab. רְבֶּר, akin to רְבֶּר, to trouble or disturb Gen. 34, 30, 1 Sam. 14, 29, Prov. 11, 29. — Niph. מצבר to be troubled or stirred Ps. 39, 3; part. fem. בְּבַבֶּרָת being troubled, then as subst. trouble or disturbance Prov. 15, 6. Hence בבור and

לֶּבֶל pr. n. m. (troubler, i. q. בְּבֶּל)
1 Ch. 2, 7.

לֶבֶּדֶּעְ pr. n. m. (troublesome, r. בָּבֶּעָ w. adj. ending ן—, Gram. § 84, 15) Num. 1, 13.

رُحِينٌ (obs.) akin to پَجِينٌ, پَجِينٌ, Arab. عَكُسَ (to bind), to wind or coil;

בּלְעִיבר m. adder or asp (Sept. dants), only Ps. 140, 4. .... Prob. r. עבשי (to coil) w. old format. ending בין בין, comp בין and see under letter ב, p. 74.

 idol (cf. אָרֹאראַל Deut. 32, 21, see Gram. § 162, 1, Rem.). 2) as adv. highly or on high, 2 Sam. 23, 1 (who) was highly exalted; סֵכֵל from on high Gen. 49, 25, Ps. 50, 4. Hence in constr. state

עַל (r. צַלַּה; pl. c. בֶּלֶּד only poet., w. suf. עלַרה, עלַרה, עלַרה, עלַר, עלָר, עלַר, יָבֶלֵינה , poet. בַלֵּינהם , בַּלֵיכֵם , פָלֵינה; Gram. § 103, 3) prop. what is high or above, over or upon, hence 1) prep. on or upon, above or over (ἐπί, ὑπέρ; cf. Gram. § 154, 3, b), w. manifold shades of meaning (to suit context and idiom), e. g. a) of rest, as על־רָאַרֶץ on or above -the earth Gen. 1, 15, הַּנְשָׁב עַל־הַמְּטָּה Gen. 48, 2 and he sat on the bed, לא ישומע על־פור Ex. 23, 13 it shall not be heard on thy mouth i. e. in thy mouth (as we say in our idiom); β) of motion, as to mount (צַלַה עָל), to lay upon the altar (צל - חַמַּוֹבַהַ) Lev. 1, 7, so w. verbs of adding לַכְּף עַל Deut. 13, 1, cf. Gen. 28, 9, Is. 32, 10, Jer. 4, 20, commanding or ruling (פַּקַד, צִיַּד, בָּשָׁל, בָּלַךְ, relying (בַּטַח), pitying (הַנַּטַח), covering or sheltering (צַבָּה ,כַּסָה ,נַבָּסָה ,נַבָּטָה ,כַּבָּה ,נַבָּסָה ,נַבָּטָה ); hence it answers to for w. verbs of defending or favouring, e. g. עַבֶּר עַל Dan. 12, 1, נְלְחֵוֹם עַּל Judg. 9, 17, סל על Job 42, 8; on account of (i. e. of ground or motive), e. g. סלקה on thy account Ps. 44, 23, esp. w. verbs of emotion (שַּׁמֶּד , טַּפֶּד , בַּבָה , בַּבָה , פתם, חַרָה, etc.); of or concerning, w. verbs of hearing or speaking e. g. Gen. 41, 15 קלקד about thee, cf. Judg. 9, 3, Ps. 32, 5. — By figure (or difference of idiom), שַל may seemingly stand even for under, e. g. בל־פּגַר under face of Gen. 1, 20 (where Vulg. has sub; so we say 'flies walk on or over the ceiling',

for under), cf. Num. 3, 4, Job 6, 28; at or by, e. g. מל־פתח at the door Job 31, 10, בלרו by or near him Gen. 18, 2, cf. Ex. 18, 13, Job 2, 1; in, so often in "in me (prop. on me) Lam. 3, 20, Hos. 11, 8, Ps. 42, 6; to, unto or towards (ἐπί) e. g. שַל־לֶב to the king Est. 3, 9, שַל־לָבָּ to the heart Ruth 2, 13, cf. Job 22, 2; against (cf. ἐπί w. acc.) e. g. lo! I am against thee Ez. 5, 8, cf. Job 16, 4, Is. 10, 20 (cf. הזה, בבָם, בשָׁהַ); with (added on) e. g. the mother with (upon) the children Gen. 32, 12, cf. Ex. 35, 22, Lev. 19, 26; according to, after, e. g. by by after the name Gen. 48, 8 (cf. xaheisbai בֿל בויסג), קרם־לב according to thy mouth (utterance) Gen. 41, 40 (where others perh. better on thy mouth they shall kiss), cf. Ps. 56, 1; 110, 4. 2) conj. (for על־אַשֵּר see Gram. § 155, 2, g) although Job 16, 17, cf. Is. 53, 9, w. inf. בל־ דבתה though thou knowest Job 10, 7; because (fully בל־אָשֶר Deut. 29, 24) w. perf. Gen. 31, 20, Ps. 119, 136, 3) often compounded w. other particles; a) אַב prop. as according to, hence according as, suitably to Is. 63, 7, בְּצָל ...בְּצָל according to . . . so Is. 59, 18. β) בְּיֵבֶל from upon, מֵבַל חַבָּבֶּל from upon the camel Gen. 24, 64, cf. Gen. 40, 19, fig. Ex. 10, 28, Is. 34, 16; above Ecc. 5, 7; from at or near (w. verbs of motion) Gen. 17, 22; 18, 3, Job 19, 13, Is. 7, 17; near or by Jer. 36, 21. ץ) איבל ל (ץ over or above Gen. 1, 7, Neh. 12, 37; by or near 2 Ch. 26, 19 (cf. Syr. 🚅 🐃 1 Sam. 22, 6).

לַבְּרָהְ, בַּלְּהָרָה (w. suf. בֵּלִּהְרָה, בַּלְּהָרָה ) prep. i. q. Heb. אַבָּרָה or upon Dan. 2, 10; over or above Dan. 3, 19; 6, 4; for or because of

Ezr. 4, 15; about or concerning Dan. 6, 13; to or unto (for bs.) Dan. 4, 24, Ezr. 7, 18, esp. w. verbs of motion Dan. 2, 24; 4, 33, Ezr. 4, 11, 17.

Chald. (obs.) same as Heb.

אָלָּלְּא Chald. (r. אַלָּבֶּ) prep. i. q. לַבָּ above or over, only w. בָּלְ Dan. 6, 3. אַלָּלְא pr. n. m. (yoke) 1 Ch. 7, 39.

(obs.) prob. akin to Syr. كُلُّ, Arab. بُلَةُ, to prevail; hence in אֵבְרִיבֶּלָבֹין

לְבָּב (obs.) prob. i. q. לָבָּב, to stutter or stammer; hence

מבלים (only pl. בלידם) adj. m. słammering, only Is. 32, 4; cf. Arab. علي barbarian.

וֹרַבֶּל (fut. רָבֶל, apoc. בָּבֶל i. q. Arab. " (to be high) to go or come up, to ascend or mount up, Sept. מימ (opp. כָּרָד) Gen. 19, 28, w. acc. of place whither Gen. 49, 4 or w. אָל Ex. 24, 13, בי Ps. 24, 3, ל Is. 22, 1, לב Is. 14, 14, whence, w. כן Cant. 4, 2; of pers. to whom, w. אל Ex. 19, 3, לֶל Josh. 2, 8 but mostly בל against Joel 1, 6, 2 K. 17, 3. Esp. used of motion to any higher point (real or fancied), e. g. to Palestine (as high and hilly) from Egypt Gen. 13, 1, Assyria Is. 36, 1, Babylon Neh. 7, 6, from every land Zech. 14, 16; also to the sanctuary or temple (from any where) Deut. 17, 8, Ps. 122, 4. - Its various shades of meaning

easily explain themselves as figurative or idiomatic; e. g. to rise or be high, i. e. to excel, of a good wife Prov. 31, 29, cf. Deut. 28, 43, hence לרון (and prob. עולה Job 36, 33) the Supreme; to rear (of a horse), perh. Jer. 46, 9, cf. Nah. 3, 3; to sprout or grow up, of vegetation Gen. 40, 10, Deut. 29, 22 (hence perh. עולה for grass in Job 36, 33, cf. כלה), poet. of the ground, w. acc. (see Gram. § 138, 1, Rem. 2) Is. 5, 6, Prov. 24, 31; to come up on the heart i. e. to be thought of or remembered Is. 65, 17, Jer. 3, 16 (cf. αναβαίνειν έπὶ τὴν χαρδίαν Acts 7, 23); to be put on, of a yoke Num. 19, 2, a garment Lev. 19, 19, a sacrifice (on the altar) 1 K. 18, 36; to be added or entered, of a record 1 Ch. 27, 24, -Niph. נַבֶּלָּח (fut. רֶצֶלֶח) 1) to be high or exalted, of God Ps. 47, 10, w. כל above Ps. 97, 9. 2) to rise up or move on Num. 16, 24, Ez. 9, 3, Jer. 37, 11. 3) to be led or taken up Ezr. 1, 11, cf. Ez. 36, 3 where prob. והדלל is for יַהַבְּלָה .HI. — Hiph בָלֵל but see הַיַּבְּלָה, once הַצְּלֵח Hab. 1, 15 (fut. רַצֶּלֶח, apoc. בְּבֶל ) to cause to go up, hence to lead or bring up, of persons or things (Sept. ἀναβιβάζω, ἀνάγω) Gen. 37, 28; 50, 25, 1 Sam. 8, 8, 2 Sam. 6, 2; to cause to rise or rear (of waves), w. 5 for acc. Ez. 26, 3, of a horse Nah. 3, 3; to lay upon Ex. 25, 37, esp. to offer or sacrifice Gen. 22, 2, Is. 57, 6, Job 1, 5. 2) to take up or remove Ps. 102, 25. 3) to put on (sackcloth) Am. 8, 10; to overlay 1 K. 10, 17, Ez. 37, 6; to enrol 1 K. 9, 21. – Hoph. הצלח (for הצלח, Gram. § 63, Rem. 4) to be made to go up Nah. 2, 8; hence to be offered or sacrificed Judg. 6, 28; to be recorded or enrolled 2 Ch. 20, 34. — Hith. (only fut. apoc. יָחָבֶל) to make oneself

high, to pride oneself, only Jer. 51, 3. — Perh. akin to Sans. alitas (grown), L. altus (from alo), adultus (from adolesco),  $\delta\zeta_{0}$  ( $\zeta = \lambda$ , e. g.  $\delta\zeta_{w} =$  oleo), Gael. ailim (to nourish). Hence

אָלֶלְלָּהְ, w. suf. אַלְלֶּהְיּלָּהְ, Ps. 1, 3, pl. c. (בְּלֵידִּ, m. prop. vegetation or sprouting, hence a leaf Gen. 8, 11, Job 13, 25; mostly collect. foliage, leaves Gen. 3, 7, Ps. 1, 3, Is. 34, 4; r. רְּבָּבָּיִ,

קלה adj. m. high, only in pr. name, see אֵלְנֶלָא.

זו (לכוֹה פּוַלָּה; r. לְבֶּוֹלָה; f. wickedness or wrong Is. 61, 8, Ps. 64, 7; see בּוֹלָה I.

לל or בְּלֶּהְ Chald. (only pl. בְלָהְּהָּ f. same as Heb. דְּלָה I burnt-offering or holocaust, only Ezr. 6, 9; r. בָּלָא

לְלְרָה (בֶּלֵּרָה) f. 1) transposed for wickedness or wrong, only Hos. 10, 9. 2) pr. n. (perh. evil) a tribe in Edom Gen. 36, 40, 1 Ch. 1, 51 where מֵלְרָה in K'thibh.

(only pl., cf. Gram. § 108, 2, a) m. young days, youth Ps. 88, 46, Job 33, 25; fig. prime or vigour Job 20, 11, cf. Is. 54, 4; r. בַּלָּב II.

עְלֶּלֶךְ pr. n. m. (prob. wicked) Gen. 36, 23, but בָּלְיָדָ t Ch. 1, 40.

להקה (r. בלהקה) f. prop. licker or sucker, hence a leech or perh. vampire, only Prov. 30, 15.

(fut. צָלַץ, צָלַס akin to צָלַץ, צָלַס, prob. to צַלֵּל I, prop. to move or hop about, to dance, hence to exult or rejoice 2 Sam. 1, 20, Ps. 68, 5, w. 3 of motive Hab. 3, 18, Ps. 149, 5; fig. Ps. 96, 12. Hence בלים and

m. exulter, or rejoicer, only Is. 5, 14.

נבל (obs.) prob. akin to פָבַל (which see), לָחֵט לָאֵט, to cover or hide, to be dark; hence

f. darkness or gloom Gen. 15, 17, Ez. 12, 12.

m. a pestle, only Prov. 27, 22; r. דַּלָּה to be lifted or raised.

(בְּלָּה pr. n. m. (prob. high, r. בְּלֶּה Sept. Hai, Eli, the high priest in Shiloh 1 Sam. 1, 3.

לכל Chald. (def. עלרא, עלאה K'thibh; r. עלא) adj. m. high or supreme, the most high God Dan. 3, 26, also simply דְּלֶאֵה the Supreme Dan. 7, 25; i. q. Syr.

adj. m., only fem. בליה high (opp. מַחַמּדית), then upper Judg. 1, 15, pl. עַלְּהֹוֹת Josh. 15, 19; r. בַּלָּהוֹת.

בלוה see עלוה.

(r. קלה (r. קלה (r. יבלה (r. ))))))))))))))) loft, on the flat roof of an eastern house (cf. ὑπερῶον) Judg. 3, 23, 2 K. 4, 10; fig. for the heavens Ps. 104, 3. 2) ascent or stairs 2 Ch. 9, 4.

לרוֹן (r. בֶּלָרוֹן) adj. m., בֵּלִרוֹן f. high or upon (opp. מחחה) Gen. 40, 17, Ez. 42, 5; fig. 1 K. 9, 8 and this house יהרה פלרון let it be high or exalted (i. e. though it be eminent), every passer-by will be shocked. 2)

esp. of God, the Highest or Supreme, ל צלרון Gen. 14, 18, בל צלרון Ps. 7, 18, אלחרם צלידן Ps. 57, 3, or simply כלרוך Ps. 9, 3, Is. 14, 14.

בלרון Chald. (only pl. בלרון, cf. Gram. § 108, 2, b) m. the Supreme Dan. 7, 18; r. עלא.

לַבְּרוֹ (r. צָבָּיוֹ) adj. m., עַבְּרוֹן f. exultant (city) Is. 22, 2; בלרורם exulters Is. 24, 8, עלרור בענה proud boasters Is. 13, 3, Zeph. 3, 11.

עַלִיל (שֵׁלֵב'ל II) m. prop. a vessel, hence prob. a crucible, only Ps. 12, 7 עליל לארץ a crucible of earth i. e. an earthen crucible (> sign of gen. case, cf. Gram. § 115, 2), or perh. & furnace or work-shop (as from r. נכלל I to be active).

עַלִּילֵה (pl. דֶּלֶּילֹה; r. צֶלִילֵה (pl. דֶלִילֵה; r. צֶלִילֵה work or deed Ps. 14, 1; mostly pl. doings (L. facinora), exploits or achievements, of God Ps. 9, 12, Is. 12, 4, of men Ez. 14, 22, Zeph. 3, 7; כלרלת דברים Deut. 22, 14 deeds of words, i. e. bad, causing scandalous talk.

קלרלה (r. לַלְּלָהָה f. same as בֶּלֶרלָהָה, doing or achievement, only Jer. 32, 19.

רַבְּלִיבְּח (r. צָלֵידָ) f. exultation or rejoicing, only Hab. 3, 14.

תלית Chald. (r. עלא) f. same as Heb. בלידה, an upper room or loft, only Dan. 6, 11.

I (Qal obs.) prob. akin to I (which see) to turn or move round, prob. to bind (cf. לב'), to be astir or active. — Po. צולל 1) to roll Job 16, 15; where many prefer to thrust, as from r. לל III. 2) to make a stir, act or do (toil), to meddle, to vex, w. 5 of pers. Lam. 1, 22; perh. part. מְעוֹלֵל a child (as restless or worrying), but better from r. עהל to suck. 3) to glean (prop. to go about picking up the remaining fruit of a vineyard) Lev. 19, 10, Deut. 24, 21; fig. to extirpate Jer. 6, 9. — Po'al be's to be done or inflicted, w. is of pers. Lam. 1, 12. — Hith. is in to be busy or meddling (lustfully), w. in of pers. Judg. 19, 25; esp. to vex or mock (Sept. έμπαίζω, Vulg. illudo) Num. 22, 29, Jer. 38, 19; also to bestir or exert oneself, to achieve (wonders or exploits) Ex. 10, 2, 1 Sam. 6, 6. — Hithpo. is in to perform or perpetrate, only Ps. 141, 4.

עליל II (obs.) prob. akin to אָדֶל I, to enclose or contain; hence perh. אַבָּל and אַדָּל.

TIII i. q. Chald. לְּבֶּלֵה to enter, perh. in Ez. 36, 3 מְּלֵה (cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 3) and ye entered, but see Niph. of מְּלֶב — Po. בְּלֵה to cause to enter, to thrust or stick in, perh. in Job 16, 15, but see בַּלֶּב I.

Chald. i. q. Heb. עַלַל III, Syr. , to go or come in, to occur (hence לְּלֵה occasion or cause), to enter; perf. 3 sing. m. 55 Dan. 2, 16, fem. עַלַּה (K'thibh בַּלֶּה Dan. 5, 10, part. pl. m. עלין (K'thibh כללין) Dan. 4, 4; hence of the sun (cf. Heb. Niz), to go down or set Dan. 6, 15. -א הוצל inserted for בונצל inserted for the Dagh. f. which the should admit but excluded) to cause to enter, to lead or bring in, w. acc. Dan. 2, 25, w. 5 (sign of acc.) Dan. 5, 7; imper. הְצֶלָה Dan. 2, 24, inf. הְצֶל Dan. 5, 7 but הַלְּבֶלָהוֹ in 4, 3. — Hoph. הדכל (like Heb.) to be introduced Dan. 5, 13.

עללות, see אנללות.

I prob. akin to קַּלָם, to roll

or wrap up, to hide (cf. צוֹלם); part. pass. בלום hidden, only in Ps. 90, 8 נעלם .our secret sin. - Niph נעלם to be hid or concealed, w. בן Lev. 5, 2, w. מערנר Num. 5, 13; part. געלם hidden 1 K. 10, 3, fem. מכלמה buried or covered up Nah. 3, 11, pl. נעלמים sly or crafty ones, dissemblers Ps. 26, 4. - Hiph. העלים (fut. יעלים) to hide Ps. 10, 1, 2 K. 4, 27; w. ערנים not to notice Is. 1, 15, cf. Prov. 28, 27, w. in not to hear or listen Lam. 3, 56; fig. to darken Job 42, 3. -Hith. to hide oneself or be hidden Job 6, 16; אל-תחעלם מתחונתי do not hide or withdraw thyself from my supplication Ps. 55, 2, cf. Deut. 22, 3.

II (obs.) prob. akin to בּבְּהָ, to be strong or vigorous, to be ripe or mature (sexually), Arab. غُلُمُ (Syr. كَامُ) to feel sexual desire; hence يُولُون عِرْقٍ رَبُولُون بِرُوْنِ رِبُولُ

(obs.) perh. i. q. Arab. Le, to know or understand; hence perh. Dy science Ecc. 3, 11, but see Dys.

לְבֶּלֶם (in p. בְּלֶבֶּי; r. בְּיָבָּי II) m. a youth, young man of age to marry 1 Sam. 17, 56; 20, 22, but בַּבִּר v. 21.

עלם, see עלם and r. עלם

(pl. Γιαρν, r. Γρον II) f. a maiden or young woman of age to marry, Sept. νεάνις, παρθένος (regular term for Γρον Ο Gen. 24, 43, Is. 7, 14; usually applied to a virgin, but not necessarily, as we may gather from Prov. 30, 19, Cant. 6, 8; Γιαρνή Is. 7, 14 the young spouse, a particular one prob. being present to the prophet's mind (Sept. ή παρθένος, cf. Mat. 1, 23).

i. e. with female voices (our treble or soprano), to indicate the style of music or singing 1 Ch. 15, 20, Ps. 46, 1; cf. 122.

קרור (prob. hiding-place, r. בְּלֵב (pr. n. (prob. hiding-place, r. בְּלֵב (prob. 1, 18, but בְּלֵב in the parallel passage 1 Ch. 6, 45; also בַּלְבִירְהָיה a station in the wilderness Num. 33, 46.

עלמות, see צלמות.

תְלְבֵּר Chald. (only pl. def. בֵּלְכָּר Elamites Ezr. 4, 9; see בֵּרלָם.

קלבֶּנֶרְ Ps. 90, 8 our secret sin (see קלב I), but many texts show the pl. בֶּלְבֶּיִרָּנְ

T בְּלֶבֶת pr. n. m. (a covert, r. בְּלֶבֶת I) 1 Ch. 7, 8; 8, 36.

בּלְכוֹן see עַבֵּלֶבֶּוֹת.

אָלִין, to rejoice Job 20, 18. — Niph. to exult, fig. Job 39, 13 בְּלֵּיִדְ ostriches' wing exults, i. e. moves itself proudly; cf. Iliad. 2, 462 מֹץמֹאאֹסֹיְנְבּיִים hith. to gladden or enjoy oneself (in love) Prov. 7, 18.

דרי prob. akin to לוּשָ , עוּל I, to suck or swallow; only Pi. יְבַלְּבּוּ they suck up Job 39, 30; perh. for יְלַבְּלָבוּ Pilpel of אַל, cf. Gram. § 55, 4.

עַכְּער (pl. פְּלְעִרן) f. same as Heb. צָּלָג, a rib Dan. 7, 5. (Qal obs.) prob. akin to קְּבֶּיְלְ, to cover or hide; fig. to faint or swoon. — Pu. 1) to be covered Cant. 5, 14. 2) to be overcome, to faint away Is. 51, 20. — Hith. 1) to veil oneself Gen. 38, 14. 2) to faint away or be overcome, by heat Jonah 4, 8, by thirst Am. 8, 13. Hence

(prob. for next, Gram. §80, Rem. 1, d) f. prob. languor, fig. for languishing or drooping (of trees) Ez. 31, 15.

לְבָלֶין (fut. בְּלֵלֵין) akin to לַּבֶּל, to rejoice or exult 1 Ch. 16, 32, w. ב in Ps. 5, 12, Prov. 11, 10; w. בְּ against Ps. 25, 2.

(which see), to lick, to suck; hence ngis. — Akin to E. lick, leech, Gael. liaigh; cf. βδέλλα (from βδάλλω to suck), L. hirudo (from haurio).

or by (former w. conj. accent or in c. state, the latter w. disj. accent, or w. art. הַּצָם) masc. (rarely fem. as Ex. 5, 16, Judg. 18, 7, Jer. 8, 5), w. suf. עַמֵּר pl. עַמָּרם, c. עַמֵּר, c. עַמֵּר, rare pl. צַּמָמָרם, c. עַמָּמֵר Neh. 9, 22. 24, a people or nation, prop. aggregation or community (r. bpg I to bind, cf. δημος from δέω) Gen. 34, 16, Is. 2, 4; very often for Israel, e. g. צם ישראל 2 Sam. 18, 7, בם ישראל Num. 11, 29, דַם קאַלודים Judg. 20, 2, דַב קרוש Deut. 7, 6; also for heathens Gen. 23, 12, esp. in pl. בַּמֵּרם Is. 8, 9, Ps. 33, 10, but comp. Gen. 49, 10; sons of my people Gen. 23, and poet. בה עבר daughter of my people Lam. 2, 11, both for my countrymen or fellow-citizens. - Note these shades of meaning, a clan or tribe Judg. 5, 18, esp. בקיב (of Israel) Deut. 32, 8, Is. 3, 13; family or kindred 2 K. 4, 13, Lev. 21, 1, so in אל־נמו to be gathered to one's kindred Gen. 49, 29, cf. 17, 14; a troop, of soldiers Num. 31, 32. Judg. 5, 2, of attendants Ecc. 4, 16, 1 K. 19, 21, of animals Prov. 30, 25, Ps. 74, 14 (cf. 75); mankind Is. 42, 5. Job 12, 2, Ps. 45, 13,

DJ Chald. (def. צְּמָא or הָמָא, pl. def. קבְּבֶּיבָא m. same as Heb. בַּבֶּ people Dan. 3, 4, Ezr. 7, 13; cf. Syr. ِ كُفِّدُا .pl. كُفُدا

עמֶדר ס עמָר Gen. 3, 12 עמֶדר Gen. 3, 12 (see עָמָרֶם or עָמָב, עָמָבֶם (עָמָּרָם or עָמָרָם) prep. with, in most of its meanings, like σύν, cum (prop. a subst. combination or union, r. במם I to join), hence 1) of accompaniment or association Gen. 13, 1, Nah. 3, 12, hence used twice for its kindred particle בם also or withal in כם יכם מ ברנים also fair of looks 1 Sam. 16, 12; cf. 17, 42; esp. w. verbs of helping and sharing 1 Ch. 12, 21, Prov. 29, 24, 2 Ch. 1, 9; of opposing, against (e. g. נלחם, ריב עם), of favouring Gen. 32, 10, Josh. 2, 12, Ps. 50, 18, of comparing Ps. 88, 5; 143, 7, of co-enduring, as long as Ps. 72, 5, cf. Dan. 3, 33. 2) of nearness or proximity, at, by, near, as אב מל at or by the well Gen. 25, 11, cf. 35, 4; hence for at one's house e. g. Gen. 24, 25 τισυ (Sept. παρ' ήμιν, Vulg. apud nos) i. e. at our house, cf. 1 Ch. 13, 14; also among or amidst (cf. μετ' ἀνδράσι) Is. 38, 11, Ps. 120, 5, במ־אַברָם among the Ephraimites 2 Sam. 13, 23. - Dy and TM (like σύν and μετά) are practically equivalent; but see אמ III. — סעם (for בן לם, comp. מָאָם) from with (cf. Fr. d'avec) Gen. 13, 14, Deut. 15, 12; from near Ex. 21, 14; from one's | also to confirm or ratify (cf. בַּיָּב)

house Ex. 8, 8; from one's hands Ex. 22, 13, Ps. 121, 2; from one's fancy Job 34, 33; from among Ruth 4, 10.

Dy Chald. (same as Heb. בש) with Dan. 7, 13; as long as or during Dan. 3, 33; 7, 2.

ו עבר (fut. רַבָּמֹר) ו) to stand (cf. DID to rise) Gen. 24, 30, 31; 41, 3, of a pillar (ছুপ্ৰচ) Deut. 31, 15, of water Josh. 3, 16, of cities Josh. 11, 13; w. לְּפָנֶר (once אַת־פָּנֵר 1 K. 12, 6) to stand before Gen. 18, 22, esp. to wait on or serve Deut. 1, 38, to cohabit (bestially) in Lev. 18, 23 where the Vulgate has succumbet, see קבר II. 2) to halt or stay, אל-חצמד stop not Gen. 19, 17, Jer. 4, 6; w. 2 of place Josh. 10, 13, w. סל of pers. Gen. 45, 1, 2 Sam. 20, 11; w. 72 to desist Gen. 29, 35. 3) to stand up or arise (like DAD, Sept. ἀνίστημι) Lev. 19, 16, but mostly in later Heb. e. g. Dan. 12, 1, 2 Ch. 20, 5; w. בל against Dan. 8, 25. 4) to stand fast, to persist or endure Ps. 33, 9, cf. 102, 27, Ecc. 1, 4, Ex. 18, 23; hence to withstand or resist, w. לְּמַנֵר Ps. 76, 8, w. במנר Josh. 21, 42, w. מן Dan. 11, 8, w. נגד Ecc. 4, 12. -- Hiph. הצמיד (fut. ורעמיד (בעמיד) 1) to cause to stand, to set or place Gen. 47, 7, Ps. 31, 9; to set up or erect, e. g. a statue 2 Ch. 33, 19, a house Ezr. 9, 9, doors Neh. 6, 1; to appoint to office 1 K. 12, 32, 1 Ch. 15, 16; to establish or confirm 2 Ch. 30, 5, w. 5 of pers. 2 Ch. 33, 8. 2) to fix or settle one's face 2 K. 8,11; to make a stand, fig. to hold out 2 Ch. 18, 34. 3) to cause to arise, to raise up Job 34, 24, Neh. 6, 7. 4) to cause to persist or endure, to maintain or preserve 1 K. 15, 4, Prov. 29, 4;

2 Ch. 35, 2, Dan. 11, 14. — Hoph. הְּלְּמֵחִי to be set or placed Lev. 16, 10, cf. 1 K. 22, 35.

אבר (fut. רַבֶּלֶר) perh. akin to אָבָּי (which see), Ethiop. לאַפּק tamaka (to sink or dip), to sink down, to recline (of a woman in cohabiting), perh. in לא־חַעַמֹד Lev. 18, 23, which Jerome renders non succumbet (but see עַמֵּד I); comp. Byr. خصَّ مُحْدَد the day sank (in Ephraemi Syri Opera, Vol. I, p. 81) referring to the sun's dipping or setting (comp. δύει and mergitur as used of the setting sun). - Hiph. to cause to sink or succumb, perh. in Ez. 29, 7 היכמרת and thou shalt make להם כל־כתנים all their loins sink (cf. Sept. xai συνέχλασας αὐτῶν πᾶσαν ὀσφύν, Vulg. et dissolvisti omnes eorum renes), but most prefer to take here as transposition for מוקקדה and thou shalt cause to shake (comp. Ps. 69, 24), so in the Peshito thou hast made to tremble. --- עמד to sink or dip is said to be obsolete in Heb. though found in Arab. =حَمْدُ and in Syr. عَبَسَ = غَبَتَ akin to Copt. WMC (καταποντίζειν, βαπτίζειν); see Dr. Rödiger on עַמֶּד in Appendix to Gesenii Thesaurus Ling. Heb., p. 105, also the note on Ez. 29, 7 (No. 34) in my Reading Book to the Student's Heb. Grammar (Rödiger's Gesenius), published by Asher & Co., London.

קביי prep. with, but only w. suf.

in ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי ייי with me Gen.
21, 23. — The word is prob. akin
to ייי ייי (which see), and comes from
w. old formative ending ---, as

in אַרְפָּר (see on letter א, p. 135); cf. όμαδόν=όμοῦ.

קבר (w. suf. קבר; r. קבר ) m. later Heb. for קבר a place or station, prop. a standing (Sept. στάσις) Dan. 8, 17, Neh. 8, 7; perh. a stand or platform in 2 Ch. 34, 31.

צַמּוּד see צַּמָּד.

קבְרָיְדִי (r. נְמָיִד I) f. a station or resting-place, a domicile, only Mic. 1, 11.

יִּנְמָּר see עִּבָּיָר.

וואר (obs.) akin to מַבֶּדְ I, to bind or join together; hence מְבָּרִה

רְשָׁלֵּי, r. בְּשָׁלֵי, w. suf. רְשָּׁלֶּי, pl. הִישְׁלֵּי, r. בְּשָׁלֵי I) f. 1) prop. subst. combination or junction, but serving as prep. w. א as רְשֵּׁלֵי (except רְשַׁלֵּי Ecc. 5, 15) with, at, by or near (akin to בַּשִׁ) Ex. 25, 27, Lev. 3, 9; by the side of, i. e. over against 2 Sam. 16, 13, cf. Ez. 40, 18; also prop. for a match, i. e. like as 1 Ch. 24, 31, רְשֵׁלֵי שִׁ wholly like as Ecc. 5, 15; perh. besides Ez. 45, 6; רְשַׁלְּיִל close by 1 K. 7, 20. 2) pr. n. (community) of a town in Asher Josh. 19, 30.

קבר אביד (r. בְּבֶּר I) m. 1) pillar or column Judg. 16, 25, 1 K. 7, 2; הְצָּטֵּ לֵרְלָּה the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night Ex. 13, 22. 2) a stand or platform 2 K. 11, 14, cf. בבר העבר ביינים ויינים אינים אינים ביינים ויינים אינים ביינים ויינים אינים ביינים אינים ביינים 
קרים אות אות (prob. same as בּן־עַשִּי son of my kin Gen. 19, 38, i. e. born of incest) Ammon, a son of Lot by his younger daughter; also his descendants 1 Sam. 11, 11, in full בַּיֵי עַשִּין the Ammonites Num. 21, 24, gentil. בַּיִּי עַשִּין 2 Ch. 26, 4 Ammonite, pl. עַשִּיִנִים 2 Kh. 14, 21, pl. מַשִּינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִּינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִּינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִּינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִּינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִּינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִּינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִּינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיִינִים 1 K. 14, 21, pl. בּיינִים 1 K. 14, 2

•1 K. 11, 1, מַמֵּנִיוֹת in Q'ri of Neh. 13, 23.

pr. n. m. (prob. burdenbearer, r. סבס) Amos, the well-known prophet Am. 1, 1.

(צָפַל pr. n. m. (profound, r. בְּבַּרוֹ Neh. 12, 7.

pr. n. m. (prob. God's people) Num. 13, 12; 1 Ch. 3, 5, but in 2 Sam. 11, 3.

עָבֶּיר הוּד pr. n. m. (prob. for עַבְּירוּוּר tribe of Judah) Num. 1, 10.

pr. n. m. (perh. liberal people) 1 Ch. 27, 6.

pr. n. m. (perh. noble people) in K'thibh of 2 Sam. 13, 37, where עַבַּרהוּד in Q'ri.

pr. n. m. (prob. voluntary בַּבְּרַנַדְב people) Ex. 6, 23.

אַרְיּעָץ Chald. (only pl. def. f. profound or unsearchable things, only Dan. 2, 22; r. בָּמֶל

עברר (r. עבר m. a swath or heap of cut grain Jer. 9, 21; mostly a sheaf or bundle (cf. לֹמֵר) Am. 2, 13, Zech. 12, 6.

pr. n. m. (Almighty's people) Num. 1, 12.

(r. צמה f. 1) society or fellowship, Zech. 13, 7 בַּבר עַמִיתִי man of my fellowship i. e. my companion. 2) i. q. 37, neighbour or fellow-man Lev. 5, 21, hence w. masc. syntax Lev. 19, 17.

רַכֵּמיל (fut. רַכֵּמיל) prob. akin to בּמֵל I, אַחָּק II i. q. Arab. عَملَ, Syr. to labour or toil Prov. 16, 26, Ecc. 5, 15; w. 3 of thing Jon. 4, 10, w. acc. Ecc. 1, 3 בָּבֶל־צֶבֶּבֶל אַיַּצֶבֶל in all his toil which he toileth; hence

עַבֵּיל (c. עֵבֶּלָר, w. suf. עַבֶּיל m. (once f. Ecc. 10, 15) 1) labour or toil Ecc. 2, 11, of the mind Ps. 73, 16; fig. fruit of labour Ps. 105, 44. 2) trouble or travail, distress or misery (Sept. πόνος, χόπος, μόγθος) Gen. 41, 51, Deut. 26, 7; Job 16, 2 מְנַחַמֶּר troublesome comforters; Is. 53, מעמל נפשו יראה 11 from his soul's travail (i. e. his sorrow and pain, cf. v. 3) he shall see (his fruit or reward); also oppression Is. 10, 1, wrong Num. 23, 21. 3) pr. n. m. (travail) 1 Ch. 7, 35. --- Cf. μῶλος, L. moles, E. moil.

עמל (pl. בֶּמֵלִים; r. לְמַל adj. m. labouring or toiling Ecc. 2, 22, hence as subst. labourer or worker Judg. 5, 26; suffering or miserable Job 3, 20.

pr. n. m. (prob. laborious, r. עמל w. old adj. ending p-, as in purpy which see) Amalek, 1) a descendant of Esau and founder of an Arab tribe Gen. 36, 16. 2) collect. Amalekites Num. 24, 20, gentil. form w. art. העמלקד Gen. 14, 7, a very ancient people south and east of Palestine Num. 13, 29, Judg. 3, 13, found also to the north in Ephraim Judg. 12, 15; troublesome foes of Israel and mentioned for the last time in Hezekiah's reign 1 Ch. 4, 43.

I akin to שנים I (which see) i. q. Arab. معم, to cover or hide Ez. 31, 8, w. double acc. (cf. Gram. § 139, 2) Ez. 28, 3. — Hoph. הוצָם to be dimmed or tarnished Lam. 4, 1, but see לום I.

🗖 אָנָם II (obs.) akin to אָנָם, to join or combine; hence בַּבֶּם, to join or combine; עם, בְּמֵּה, בְּמָה, Prob. akin to מַּאָמ, όμοῦ, γάμος, χοινός, σύν, ξύν, Pers. ملم, Sans. sam, L. cum, con, simul,

Dan. sam, G. sammt, Kelt. gan (with) W. cym-, cyn-.

עם see עב ברם, see

לבירך, see בם Chald.

אר בינולאל pr. n. m. (God with us) Sept. Έμμανουήλ, *Immanuel*, symbolic name of a child Is. 7, 14, cf. Mat. 1, 23.

(fut. פֿבָילָס) i. q. פֿבָיס, to lift up or heave Zech. 12, 3; to heave on, to load Is. 46, 1, w. בּ בַ Gen. 44, 13; to carry or bear Is. 46, 3; fig. to oppress, w. בְּ Ps. 68, 20. — Hiph. דְּבָיִיס to load, w. בַ וֹ K. 12, 11. Hence

קביקיה pr. n. m. (היף lifts up) 2 Ch. 17, 16.

דְּבְּלְּלֶּהְ pr. n. (perh. a quaking, r. עְּבֶּלְּ שְׁ v. prosth. צַ, כָּל. בְּבָלּ 1; see letter כ) a city in Asher Josh. 19, 26.

לְּכָּיִם adj. m. (only pl. c. יְּבָּיִם deep, only in בְּּעִבּין מּיִם a people deep of lip (cf. Gram. § 112, 1, Rem. 3) i. e. of hard or obscure speech Is. 33, 19, Ez. 3, 5. 6.

PDJ adj. m., בְּמָקָּה f. deep Lev. 13, 3; fig. unfathomable or unsearch-

able Ps. 64, 7; pl. f. n por deep . things Job 12, 22.

לַבַּלֹּלְ (w. suf. בְּנָיִקִים, pl. בֶּנֶיקִים, c. עמקר; r. דמקן m. 1) deep place or depth Prov. 9, 18. 2) a valley, a low but open and extended plain, bordered by high ground (diff. from http., נַחַל ,נַרָּןל ,נַרָּןל ,נַרָּול fitted for cultivation Job 39, 10 and for battles Job 39, 21, Hos. 1, 5; in Jer. 21, 13 הדבק the valley stands fig. for Jerusalem; pl. ממקים in 1 Ch. 12, 15 stands for valley-men, unless perh. (as many think) it is for בַּנְקֵּים. — בֻּנְקִים appears in sundry pr. names, e. g. α) צֵ הַאֵּלָה (the terebinth valley) near Bethlehem 1 8am. 17, 2. β) צֹ הַשְּבֶא (the valley weeping) Ps. 84, 7. γ) צ' הַלְּבֶּרֶה (the valley of the blessing) south of Tekoa 2 Ch. 20, 26, now Bereikût. 6) 2 למלה (the king's valley) perh. near the Dead Sea Gen. 14, 17, 2 Sam. 18, 18. ב) בֻּלְםַאָּרם (valley of giants) south-west of Jerusalem, running from the southern border of the Hinnom-valley towards Bethlehem and Philistia Josh. 15, 8, Is. 17, 5. (valley of the flats) now the site of the Dead Sea Gen. 14, 3. ת' קצרץ (border-valley) a city in Benjamin Josh. 18, 21. See also ספות ,קצרץ ,רחישפט ,רורצאל.

Prov. 25, 3.

קבר (Qal obs.) prob. akin to הַּחָר III, הְּחָר III, הְּחֶר III, הַבְּּר III, הַבְּּר III, הַבְּּר בְּּיִר III, הַבְּּר בְּּיִר III, to bind or collect, to contain, hence הַבְּּיִר. — Pi. to bind sheaves, only part. הַבְּיִר sheaf-binder Ps. 129, 7. — llith. to bind for oneself (Gram. § 54, 3, c), to pawn or pledge (cf. בִּרָב I), hence to trade, w. בְּ in, only Deut. 21, 14; 24, 7.

רְבַּקְיּ Chald. (def. בְּבְיֶּבְּיּ) m. same as Heb. בְּבֶּיִבְּ, Syr. בְּבִּבִיּל, wool Dan. 7, 9; cf. אָמֵר.

קברים (אַבָּרָר, בְּבֵּרָר, מָבֵּר, מִּבְּרָר, מִּבְּרָר, מַבְּרָר, מִּבְּרָר, מִּבְּרָר, מֹּרָר, מֹּרָר, מֹּרָר, מֹרָר, מֹּרִר, מֹרָר, בּעִרר, אַנִיר, בּעָר, אַנִיר, בּעָר, בעניין בּעָר, בעניין ב

pr. n. (perh. submersion, r. Arab. τε to plunge), Sept. Γομόρος, Gomorrah, one of the 4 cities of the plain, sunk in the Dead Sea Gen. 10, 19; 13, 10; Is. 1, 9.

קבר pr. n. m. (perh. sheaf-like, r. קבר) of a king of Israel, builder of Samaria 1 K. 16, 16, Sept. Αμβρι; also of other men 1 Ch. 7, 8; 9, 4; 27, 18.

דְּבְּיְרָם pr. n. m. (perh. exalted family) Amram, the father of Moses Ex. 6, 18; patron. עַמְרָסִר Amramite Num. 3, 27.

צָּבֶּיל same as אָבָיל, to carry or bear, only part. pl. יְבָיִיל in Neh. 4,

ານ pr. n. m. (load or burden) 2 Sam. 17, 25; another in 2 Ch. 28, 12.

יב אים pr. n. m. (burdensome) 1 Ch. 6, 10; another man 2 Ch. 29, 12.

בְּשְׁלְיֵבְי pr. n. m. (perh. a heaver, r. שׁבָּי in Pilel form w. adj. ending

) Neh. 11, 13.

אָבָת, see אָבָת,

(cf. בַּבֶּי (obs.) perh. akin to בְּבָי (cf. בָּבֶּי בְּיַבְּי, perh. to be convex or bulging, hence be round or globular; hence perh. בַּבַי and

בְּלֶבֶּ pr. n. (prob. grape-town) a

city in Judah, south of Hebron Josh. 11, 21, still called 'Anâb.

בּנָבִים, w. suf. בַּנָבִים Deut. 32, 32, c. בְּנָבִים w. Dagh. f. euphonic, Gram. § 20, 2, b) m. prop. what is round or globular (r. בַּבָּב, a berry, esp. a grape Deut. 32, 14, Gen. 40, 10; בַּנְבִים cluster of grapes Num. 13, 23; בַּנְבִים blood of grapes, i. e. wine Gen. 49, 11. — Perh. akin to ὄμφαξ, ἔμπελος, ὄμφαλός, ἄμβων, L. wa, umbo, umbilicus, G. nabe, nabel, E. nave, navel, nob, knob. Aram. בּנָבִים, צְבִּבִּים Arab. عَنْدَة.

בנב Lev. 25, 5, see צנב.

Deut. 32, 32 prob. for בָּנְבְּבְּהָם, see בָּנְבִּהָם.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to Arab.

Let to coquet, hence perh. to live delicately (cf. 125). — Pu. to be made delicate, to be luxurious Jer. 6, 2. — Hith. 1) to make oneself delicate Deut. 28, 56. 2) to delight or enjoy oneself, w. 12 Job 22, 26, Ps. 37, 11, w. 12 Is. 66, 11. 3) to make oneself merry, to sport or mock, w. 12 Is. 57, 4. Hence

מוס, adj. m., בְּנָבֶּה f. delicate or effeminate Deut. 28, 54, 56, Is. 47, 1.

לְבֶּל m. delight or enjoyment Is. 13, 22; 58, 13; r. בַּגָּג.

קרן (fut. קרן) prob. akin to דָרָן, to bind, w. אַבָּרָן Prov. 6, 21, w. אָ אַבָּרָן אָנָ 31, 36.

וֹלְבָּל, apoc. יְבֵּבוּה) perh. mimet. akin to אָלָּה, אָבּוּה, וְדְּבָּן, וְדְּבּן, וְדְּבָּן, prop. to utter a sound or raise a cry; hence 1) to cry or shout Ex. 32, 18, Jer. 51, 14, Is. 13, 22; hence to sing, w. 5. Num. 21, 17, Ps. 147, 7; to declare or propose (cf. Arab. בַּבּן, בְּבֵן, בֹּבוֹ, (בַּבּן, בַּבָּן, (בַּבּן, (בַּבּן, (בַּבּר)) Gen.

41, 16, Job 33, 13; to pronounce or decide Ex. 23, 2. 2) mostly (and perh. originally) to answer or respond to some call or question either expressed Ps. 3, 5, Job 19, 16, Is. 50, 2, or suggested by the circumstances Job 3, 2, Zech. 1, 11, Cant. 2, 10 (cf. αποχρίνομαι in Mat. 11, 25); w. acc. of pers. (cf. ἀμείβομαί τινα) Gen. 23, 14, or of thing Ecc. 10, 19, Prov. 18, 23, Job 40, 2, w. 2 acc. (pers. and thing) Job 9, 3, 1 Sam. 20, 10. Fig. בוה ב prop. to answer in (a person's cause), hence to witness or testify, either for as in Gen. 30, 33 or against as in Num. 35, 30, Job 16, 8; fully ערה ער ב Ex. 20, 16 to bear witness against, cf. Deut. 19, 16. — Niph. נענה: to be answered Job 19, 7; to be refuted Job 11, 2; also (i. q. Qal 2) to answer, w. 5 Ez. 14, 4. 7. — Pi. to sing Ex. 32, 18, Is. 27, 2; cf. Syr. — Hiph. to cause to sing, only part. מְעֵנָה in Ecc. 5, 19 God makes (man) sing in the joy of his heart; but see under קנה II. --- Perh. akin to Sans. kan (to sound), γέγωνα, L. cano, W. canu (sing), cwyn (lament), Gael. canam (sing), O. G. han (to sing or crow), whence hahn, henne, E. hen, perh. hinny.

ון (fut. מְּבֶּרָה) prob. akin to דְּבָּרָה, to bend or bow down, hence 1) to bend over (one's work, cf. L. incumbo, צמְּעִיטּ, to labour or toil, w. ב בכר, 3, 10, cf. בנר, 2) to bend down, to be low, depressed or humbled (cf. ביבָּי,) Is. 25, 5, Ps. 116, 10, w. בְּבָרָה Is. 31, 4; once of God, בּבָּרָה 2 Sam. 22, 30 thy condescending, for בַּבְּרָה in Ps. 18, 36. — Niph. בּבָּרָה to be bowed down or afficted Ps. 119, 107, part. בַּבָּרָה Ex. 10, 3 where בּבָּרָה is for בַּבְּרָה (cf. Gram.

§ 23, 4). — Pi. اجية (fut. اجيء) to humble, to oppress or afflict Gen. 16, 6, Ex. 22, 22, Ps. 88, 8; hence to prostrate Ps. 102, 24. Esp. w. The to force or violate a woman Gen. 34, 2, Lam. 5, 11; w. ittb to afflict one's soul i. e. to use selfdenial, to fast Lev. 16, 31, Is. 58, 3, fully קוח נששו בצום Ps. 35, 13. — Pu. to be oppressed or afflicted Is. 53, 4; inf. לפורה his trouble Ps. 132, 1. - Hiph. הצנה to afflict or oppress 1 K. 8, 35, Ps. 55, 20; to humble 2 Ch. 6, 26, perh. also in Ecc. 5, 19 God humbles (man) in his heart's joy, but see under ענה I. - Hith. to humble or submit oneself Gen. 16,9; to be afflicted 1 K. 2, 26, Ps. 107, 17.

צונות

ו קני (3 pl. עני , part. עני , pl. ענין , pl. ענין , pl. ענין , pl. ענין , i. q. Heb. קניה I to ansicer or speak Dan. 2, 7; 6, 17; w. dof pers. Dan. 2, 47.

ון כָּנָה II Chald. i. q. Heb. נָנָה II, to be lowly or oppressed, only part. pl. פָנָה the oppressed Dan. 4, 24.

קרה pr. n. m. (perh. affliction, r. אָבָּדְיּגָּיָן II) a son of Seir and the Edomite tribe named after him Gen. 36, 20. 29; also a grandson of Seir Gen. 36, 2, 24.

מְלֵּבְלָּ (pl. בְּלֵבֶּר, בּיִרָּים, כּי, דְּלָבָּר, חַלָּבְּל, m. suffering or oppressed (Sept. πένης, ταπεινός, πτωχός) Ps. 10, 17, Prov. 3, 34; γביר ארץ the sufferers or poor of the land Ps. 76, 10; pious or humble Ps. 69, 33; meck (Sept. πραύς) Num. 12, 3.

קרה pr. n. m. (prob. bulging, r. נְבֶבְּ יַבְּנָבְ Ch. 4, 8.

נְעָרָה (נִי נְעָהָ ; r. נְעָרָה (ll) f. humility, piety Prov. 15, 33, Zeph. 2, 3; used of God, gentleness or condescension, only Ps. 18, 36 יַרְהָנָי thy

condescension makes me great, cf. 2 Sam. 22, 36.

קְרָרְה f. same as בְּרֶרְה , meekness or piety (Sept. πραύτης), only Ps. 45, 5; r. בָּרָה II.

Josh. 21, 11 for پرتار Josh. 21, 11 for پرتار II, which see.

קנות (cf. קנות I) f. prob. cry or call (cf. קנות Ex. 32, 18), only Ps. 22, 25 קנות בנית בנית בנית בנית cry of the afflicted, where Sept. dength, Vulg. deprecatio, Syr. בית ibut many prefer to render it affliction, as from קנות II.

לְנְיִיר (pl. עֵנְיִיר , c. עִנְיִּיר ) adj. m., f. עֵנְיִּר וֹג. 10, 30, same as עֵנְיִּר (r. עָנְיִּר II), toiling or suffering, poor or helpless Ex. 22, 24, Ps. 12, 6, Job 24, 9; lowly or meek (Sept. πραύς) Zech. 9, 9. For the pl. עַנְיִּרם the K'thibh often has עַנִיִּרם, as in Ps. 9, 19, Is. 32, 7.

קליף (in pause עָלֵיף; w. suf. עָלֶיִרְי m. affliction or suffering Gen. 16, 11; בְּרֵי עְלֵיך עַלִיף sons of affliction i. e. sufferers Prov. 31, 5, שְׁלֵים שָׁלִי of distress, i. e. a memorial of Egyptian bondage Deut. 16, 3; r. עַּנָה II.

קְּרֶּהֶ pr. n. m. (prob. for בְּּרֶּהָ bowed down, r. עָנָה II) Neh. 12, 9.

קרָרָה pr. n. m. (prob. הָה answers, r. נְּנָה I) Neh. 8, 4.

ארקר meek Num. 12, 3 in Q'ri, for in K'thibh.

קרם pr. n. (prob. for יֶּנְיִנְים fountains) of a city in Judah, Josh. 15, 50.

קְרָרָן (r. אָנָהָן II) m. 1) work or labour Ecc. 3, 10; hence business Ecc. 8, 16, אָנָן רָע business of evil i. e. troublesome pursuit Ecc. 1, 13. 2) a matter or thing Ecc. 4, 8.

ברון Dan. 4, 24 Chald. part. pl. of אַנָה II, the poor or suffering ones.

(obs.) perh. akin to סָלָה, to be close or tight; hence הַּצְּהָהָ.

(obs.) perh. akin to דָּנָם, to be hard or stony; hence perh. פֿנָמִים.

קבּם pr. n. (for עֵיבִים doublefountain, cf. Gram. § 83, 1, Rem. 1) a city in Issachar 1 Ch. 6, 58, but עֵין־בַּנְּים (gardens' fountain) in Josh. 19, 21.

קברים pr. n. (perh. hardy, r. פנס of an Egyptian people Gen. 10, 13, 1 Ch. 1, 11; Sept. Ένεμετιείμ, Άναμιείμ.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to אָבֶּין II, to cover or hide; hence אָבֶין II, to cover or hide; hence אָבָין II, to cover or hide; hence אָבָין to cloud. — Pi. אַבָּין (denom. from אָבָין) to cloud or over-spread with a cloud, only Gen. 9, 14 אָבְיִנִי בְּיִנְין (for אָבְיִנִי בְּיִנְין הַיִּינִין (for אָבְיִנִי בְּיִנְיִי אָבְיִנִין (for אַבְּיִנִיי בְּיִנִין (for אַבְּיִנִיי בְּיִנְיִי אָבְיִנִין (for אַבְּיִנִיי בְּיִנִין (for אַבְּיִנִיי בְּיִנִין (for אַבְּיִנִיי בְּיִנִין (for אַבְּיִנִיי בְּיִנִין (for אַבְּינִיי בְּיִנִין (for אַבְּינִיי בְּינִין (for אַבְּינִין (for אַבְּינִיי בְּינִין (for אַבְּינִין (for אָבְינִין (for אָבְינִין (for אַבְּינִין (for אָבְינִין (for אַבְּינִין (for אָבְינִין (for אָבְינִין (for אָבְינִין (for אָבְּייִין (for אָבְּינִין (for אָבְינִין (for אָבְייִין 
קַרָנְרָם (c. יְבָּיָבְ, w. suf. יַבְּיַבְּיָם, pl. יַבְּיַבְּיָבְּיָבְּיִרָם (m. 1) a cloud, as covering the sky Ex. 13, 21; collect. clouds Gen. 9, 13, Job 26, 9, Ps. 97, 2; fig. a crowd or host Ez. 30, 18 (cf. νέφος μαρτύρων Heb. 12, 1). — Hence the denom. Pi. יְבֵּיַבְ to cloud or overspread w. a cloud Gen. 9, 14. 2) pr. n. m. (cloud) Neh. 10, 27.

עָּלֶן Chald. (only pl. c. בְּנָנֵי m. clouds Dan. 7, 13; i. q. Heb. צָלָן.

f. i. q. אָלֶּכֶּדְלָּ but prob. collect. (cf. Gram. § 107, 3, a) clouds or a mass of cloud, only Job 3, 5; r. אָנָיָרָ

קָּרָיִי pr. n. m. (perh. my covering)
1 Ch. 3, 24.

קבר Gen. 9, 14 for עַנְרָּדְ inf. Pi. of עָנָרָ w. suf. "—; see Gram. § 10, 2, Rem.

pr. n. (Ες covers or protects), 1) of a man, Sept. 'Ανανίας, Neh. 3, 23. 2) of a place in Benjamin Neh. 11, 32.

(obs.) prob. akin to hy, to cover or deck; hence

קוֹבֶל (c. קְּיֵבֶּה, pl. c. עַנְבֶּר, w. suf-עַנְבֶּרְיִדְ, m. a bough or branch, prob. as covering the tree Mal. 3, 19, Ps. 80, 11.

לְבְּלְּחָלְיִר Chald. (pl. w. suf. לְבְּלְּחָלִיך m. bough or branch, only Dan. 4, 18; cf. Syr. בَامُ branch and בَامُ a mane.

קוֹם adj. m., בְּנַבְּּה f., branchy, full of boughs, only Ez. 19, 10; r. בָּנָבָּ.

בְּלֶבֶּ (only w. suf. בְּלְּפֶּבֶּט) m. bough or branch i. q. קָּבָּרָ, only Ez. 36, 8.

perh. akin to אָרָ (which see), to be narrow (cf. ἄγχω, L. angustus), hence perh. אָדָּ (perh. for אָדָּ = Chald. אָרָאָ אוֹר אָרָ אַ neck or throat (cf. אָרָּ זְּיִ אַר I), as the narrow part of the body. But this verb is found only as a denom. (prob. of אָרָא to deck the neck, to furnish w. a collar or neck-chain, only poet. in Ps. 73, 6 אָרָה נְאַנְרְ מִּנְיִלְ מִינְרָ מִינְרָ מִינִר מַנְ עָרָ וֹיִ לַּיִּ לַ מִּנְרָ מִינִר מַנְּ עָרָ וֹיִ לַּיִּ לַ מִּנְרָ מִינִר מַנְּ עָרָ וֹיִ לַּיִ לְּיִ לִּיִ עָּרָ מִינִר מַנְּעָרָ מַנְּעָרָ מַנְעָרָ מַנִּירָ מַנְיִים מַנְיִיך מַנְעַרָ מַנִירָ מַנִירָ מַנִּערָ מַנִירָ מַנִּערָ מַנְיִרָ מַנִּערָ מַנִירָ מַנִּערִ מַנִירָ מַנִירָ מַנִּערָ מַנִירָ מַנִּערָ מַנְירָ מַנִירָ מַנִירָ מַנִירָ מַנִירָ מַנִירָ מַנִּירָ מַנִירָ מַנִירָ מַנְיִיּי מָּיִייּיִי מָּיִייּ מָּיִייּ מָּיִייּ מָּיִייּי מָּיִי מָּעָיר מָּיִי מָּיִי מָּיִי מָּיִי מָּנִירְ מַנְיִי מָּיִי מָּיִיּים מָּיִינִי מַנְיִי מָּיִים מָּבְירָ מָּיִי מִיּיִי מָּיִי מָּיִי מָּיִיי מָּיִי מָּיִי מָּי מָּיִי מָּיִי מָּיִי מָּי מָּיִי מָּי מָּי מָּיִי מָּי מָּי מָּיִי מָּי מָּי מָּי מָּי מָּי מְיִי מְיִי מָּי מְיִי מְיִי מָּיִי מְיִי מְיּי מְיִי מְיּי מְיִי מְיּי מָּי מְיּי מְיִי מְיּי מְיּי מְיּי מְיִי מְיִי מְ

load or supply him (the manumitted slave).

ת חוב (Cant. 4, 9; pl. שָנְקִרת Prov. 1, 9, אַנְקִרת Judg. 8, 26. 2) pr. n. ni. (prob. long-neck or giant) Anak, an old giant Josh. 15, 13 but אַנְקִרת Josh. 21, 11, hence the race בַּנְיִקרת Anakites Deut. 2, 10, אַנַרְיִּת אָנָתְרָת Num. 13, 33, who dwelt in Hebron Josh. 11, 21; cf. Arab. اَعْنَةُ long-necked or tall.

(obs.) perh. akin to נָעֵר I, to be young or vigorous; hence

קביל pr. n. (perh. manly) of a man Gen. 14, 13; also of a city in Manasseh 1 Ch. 6, 55, else תַּצְּהָוּ Josh. 12, 21.

רֵבְנוֹ (fut. מִבְּנֵי) prob. akin to סֵבְּא, to urge or constrain (cf. ἀνάσσω, ἄνωγα), hence to mulct or amerce Deut. 22, 19, w. יש of pers. Prov. 17, 26; of forced contribution in money 2 Ch. 36, 3, in kind Am. 2, 8. — Niph. מַבְנֵי to be mulcted or fined Ex. 21, 22; to be punished Prov. 22, 3. Hence

m. a mulct or fine Prov. 19, 19; a war-contribution 2 K. 23, 33.

בּׁעָלֵי Chald. (i. q. Heb. שֶׁבֶשׁ m. a fine or mulct, only Ezr. 7, 26.

קְרָּה pr. n. 1) of a man (prob. audience, r. קנה I) Judg. 3, 31. 2) in name of a place (perh. echo) בֵּרִח־ Josh. 19, 38.

תֶּבֶּת Chald. perh. i. q. Heb. בְּעֵנִת time; see

pr. n. 1) of a man (prob. answers)
Neh. 10, 20. 2) a priests' city (prob. declivities, r. קנָה II) Anathoth, in
Benjamin, birth-place of Jeremiah, about 3 miles north-east of Jerusalem

Josh. 21, 18, Jer. 1, 1, now 'Anâtha; Gentil. צַּלְּחֹרָי Anathothite 2 Sam. 23, 27.

קָּהָתְּיָדְ 2 Sam. 22, 36, see אָדָּהְ II. דְּנְהִי זְיִדְּ עְבְּיִתְּיָדְהַ pr. n. m. (prob. answers of בְּיִבְּיִרְ, r. בְּיִבְּיִרְ וֹּ

סיס, (c. מְסֵים) m. prop. trodden out i. e. from grapes (r. מְּטַבֶּי), hence new wine or must (L. mustum) Joel 1, 5, Am. 9, 13, prob. intoxicating Is. 49, 26; made also from pomegranates Cant. 8, 2.

akin to Chald. בַּבַּד, to trample or tread down, to crush, esp. grapes, only Mal. 3, 21 מַּבָּד and ye shall trample down; hence סַבְּּיבּ

עלר (Qal obs.) perh. akin to עלר (Qal obs.) perh. akin to יְלַעֶּרָּוּ, to rouse; perh. in fut. Po. יְלַעֶּרָּוּ, in Is. 15, 5 they shall raise or excite a cry; but see

קנה , עור (obs.) prob. akin to קנה, עור , גנה (cover or deck w. verdure; hence בָּעָר

עַבְּקָּה, see צֵּבְּה.

93, 6, Rem. 6) m. boughs or foliage Ps. 104, 12; r. កង្គុះ.

יוֹלָלְיִי Chald. (w. suf. בְּּשְׁיִי m. bough or foliage Dan. 4, 9; cf. Syr. בُوكُ bough and בُوكُ foliage.

(Qal obs.) akin to בָּבֶל, לֶבֶלּ, לֶבֶלּ, to swell up, to rise; hence בְּבֶּל, to swell up, to rise; hence בְּבֶּל, — Pu. בְּבֵל to be swollen up, fig. to be lofty or arrogant Hab. 2, 4. — Hiph. בְּבֵּלְי to make a swell (cf. בְּבִּלְי), fig. to act proudly or presumptuously Num. 14, 44, cf. Deut. 1, 43. Hence

לְבֶּלֹּלְ m. prop. a swelling up, hence 1) a hill Is. 32, 14; hence as pr. n. לְּבִּיבִּי (the hill) Ophel, an eminence on the southern part of Mount Zion, walled in and fortified 2 K. 5, 24, Neh. 3, 27. 2) only pl. מַבְּלִּים (c. 'בָּבָּי (c. 'בָּבָּי (c. 'בָּבָּי (c. 'בָּבָּי (c. 'בַּבָּי (c. 'בַּבָּי (c. 'בַּבָּי (c. 'בַּבָּי (c. 'בַּבָּי (c. 'בּבָּי (c. 'בְּבָּי (c. 'בּבָּי (c. 'בּבּי 
روفر (obs.) prob. akin to پُومِر, to be high or hilly; hence

קבר pr. n. (prob. hill-man) only in קבר היקמני in היקמר היקמני, a town in Benjamin Josh. 18, 24.

ערביין (only dual מַבְּעָבִּיּר, c. מְצְבַּעִּבְּיִרּ, sw. suf. יעבְּעָבִּירּ, m. the eyelids, prop. flickerers or flitters (r. יוֹדְּי יוֹדְי in Pilpel, see Gram. 55, 4, cf. L. palpebræ) Job 16, 16, Ps. 132, 4; poet. beams or rays Job 3, 9; 41, 10.

I (Qal obs.) perh. akin to אָפֶּר I, קּבָּן I, to break, to crumble; hence יָפָּר dust. — Pi. יָפָּר (denom. from יָפָּר to bedust or to make dirty 2 Sam. 16, 13.

אַבּר II (obs.) perh. akin to בָּבָּ, דָּבֶּר II, to be strong or nimble; hence perh. בָּבָּר.

רוב (obs.) perh. akin to דְּוֹרָ, to be whitish or gray;

רבּים (c. יבּים , w. suf. יבְּים , pl. c. יבְּים , r. יבְּים ) m. dust, i. e. dry carth or soil Gen. 2, 7; 26, 15; pl. clods or sods Prov. 8, 26, lumps or nuggets of gold Job 28, 6; broken stuff or rubbish Hab. 1, 10, Lev. 14, 45; fine dust (cf. יבְּים) Ps. 18, 43; poet. the ground Job 19, 25, Is. 47, 1; the grave Job 7, 21, Ps. 22, 30, cf. Gen. 3, 19; fig. crowd or multitude Num. 23, 10; יבְּים dust and ashes.

expressive of humiliation and worthlessness Gen. 18, 27, cf. Ps. 103, 14.

קבר pr. n. m. (perh. vigour, r. עַקר II) Gen. 25, 4.

רְבֶּלְרִים (pl. יְבֶּלְרִים) m. prop. vigour or nimbleness, hence a favon or young deer, a gazelle (cf. אָלָא) Cant. 2, 9; 8, 14.

place in Benjamin Josh. 18, 23, for which we get במרון in Mich. 1, 10; another place in Manasseh Judg. 6, 11; also a man's name 1 Ch. 4, 14.

pr. n. (perh. gazelle-like) a city on the border of Benjamin 2 Ch. 13, 19 in K'thibh, but שַּמְבֵּין in Q'ri, prob. the Έφραίμ of John 11, 54; also a mountain on the confines of Benjamin and Judah Josh. 15, 9; also name of a Hittite Gen. 23, 8.

קברר pr. n. (a couple of gazelles), see בְּבֹּרָרְ

רָבָּלֶ (r. בְּבֶּי, f. lead, prob. so named for its whitish colour (cf. בְּבָּי, Ex. 15, 10, הְעִּלְתָּהֶת the leaden weight Zech. 5, 8.

עַבּתָה, Job 10, 22, see צֵּרָתָה.

עָע' (w. suf. יֵבְצִר pl. בָּצִר, c. יְבָצִר, c. r. מַצַּי) m. 1) a tree Gen. 2, 9; often collect. trees e. g. פֵץ פָּרָד fruit-trees Gen. 1, 11, cf. Is. 10, 19, but pl. בַּצִּרם trees in Judg. 9, 8-15. 2) wood or timber Hab. 2, 11, Deut. 4, 28, Is. 40, 20; a wooden post or stake, a gibbet or cross (L. patibulum) Gen. 40, 19, Deut. 21, 22. 23 (cf. Gal. 3, 13); perh. a stick or rod for correction Ez. 21, 15; fig. a wooden idol Jer. 2, 27. The pl. often stands for pieces of wood, e. g. boards or timbers for building Ex. 25, 10, Is. 60, 17; sticks (for fuel) Gen. 22, 3, Lev. 4, 12. --- Akin to Chald. על, של (tree), prob. to Syr. wood. (Grald. באשי

(Qal obs.) mimet. akin to קצר, קצב, (see Gram. § 30, 2, Rem.), prop. to cut or hew, hence 1) to form or fashion, cf. בעצ, בעצ, בעצ. 2) fig. to pain or distress (cf. E. to cut up, of the feelings) 1 K. 1, 6, part. pass. f. הַיל מעובת afflicted of (in) spirit Is. 54, 6; intrans. to feel pain, to be distressed, cf. בשבון. --Niph. בצצב to hurt oneself, w. בְּ of thing Ecc. 10, 9; fig. to be pained or of وجاء معرف or المعرف or على معرف or على وم cause) 1 Sam. 20, 34, 2 Sam. 19, 3. — Pi. בצב 1) to shape or fashion Job 10. 8. 2) fig. to pain or vex Is. 63, 10; to wrest or torture Ps. 56, 6. -Hiph. דָצֵצִיב 1) to figure or portray, prob. in Jer. 44, 19 להצצבה for to make her image (the בַּנָּרָם cakes having the form of the goddess), but most render for to worship her, cf. Vulg. ad colendum eam. 2) to vex or offend Ps. 78, 40. - Hith. to distress oneself Gen. 6, 6; to be angry or wroth Gen. 34, 7.

באיב Chald. only part. pass. בְּצִירב distressed or grieved Dan. 6, 21.

יניבית (only pl. בְּצָהַר, c. בְּצָהַי, m. images or idols, as things fashioned or devised (r. בְצָהַ 1 Sam. 31, 9, Hos. 4, 17.

לְצְבֶּרֶתְ (r. בְּצָבֶרְתָ Is. 58, 3 w. Dagh. f. euphon.) m. 1) a thing fashioned or devised, hence a vessel or utensil of earthen-ware Jer. 22, 28. 2) labour or trouble Prov. 10, 22; pain or grievance Gen. 3, 16, Prov. 15, 1; pl. toils Ps. 127, 2, בְּצַבֶּרֶם Is. 58, 3 your toils or tasks, i. e. which you impose on your slaves.

בַּצֶּבֶּ (r. בַּצָּבָ; w. suf. קּבְּצָּבָ) m. 1) i. q. בַּצָבַ an image or idol Is. 48, 5; Ps. 139, 24 בֶּרֶךְ פְּצֶב idol-way i. e. idolatry, or perh. way of trouble or wrong, as in Sept., Syr. and Vulgate.
2) labour or pain Is. 14, 3, 1 Ch. 4, 9.

ולבצל (כ. יְצָבוֹין; ר. בְצָבוֹין) m. 1) labour or travail, hard toil Gen. 3, 17; 5, 29. 2) pain Gen. 3, 16 בַּצְבוֹין יְהַרוֹּנְהַ יִּהְיוֹנְהַיִּ יִּהְרוֹנְהַיִּ יִּבְּרוֹיִי, and thy conception i. e. thy painful pregnancy, cf. Gram. § 155, 1, a.

עַּצְבּרֶכֶּם Is. 85, 3, see צֶּצֶב.

(obs.) akin to אַבַּחְ (which see) Arab. مَضَدَّ, Aram. بِيَتِد, to cut or hew; hence بِيَتِين

prob. akin to נְצֵץ, נְצֵץ, to fix or set, hence 1) to close the eyes Prov. 16, 30. 2) to be firm or hard; hence אַ and

m. back-bone or spine, only Lev. 3, 9.

קבע f. 1) fem. of אָשָ, wood, collect. timber Jer. 6, 6; prob. in Prov. 27, 9 his friend's sweetness (rejoices the heart) מַנַבּה more than fragrant wood. 2) r. יַצֶּץ (c. עַצָּה, w. suf. יבְּצָתֵיךָ, pl. עֵצִית, w. suf. עַצָּתִיךָ Is. 47, 13 for כצורור, counsel or purpose, hence a) advice, given or taken 2 Sam. 16, 20, אנשר עצרור men of my counsel, i. e. my advisers Ps. 119, 24; also admonition (by prophecy) Is. 44, 26; β) plan or design Is. 19, 3, www. לצחד the man of my design i. e. the executor of my plan Is. 46, 11; esp. decree of God Job 38, 2;  $\gamma$ ) wisdom or deliberation, esp. of God Is. 11, 2,

Jer. 32, 19 הַּלְּכָּל זְיִנְלּ זְיִנְלּ זְיִנְלּ counsel. — Pl. הַיִּבּצָּר counsels Deut. 32, 28, Is. 47, 13; cares Ps. 13, 3.

מציסים, (pl. מציסים, אונגיסים, אונג

קברוֹן בֶּבֶר pr. n. (prob. giant's back-bone, cf. אָבֶּירוֹן (מַבָּר ) of a sea-port of Idumea on the Elanitic gulf of the Red Sea (cf. אַרִּלָּח ) Num. 33, 35, 1 K. 9,26; called later Βερενίχη, but Arab. בּיבֵינים 'Asyûn.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to bux, y to lean, to recline or repose.

— Niph. to recline oneself, hence to be idle or remiss, only fut. אַבְאָדָהַ Judg. 18, 9; hence

adj. m. slothful, only as subst. a sluggard Prov. 6, 6; 15, 19.

নিট্ম (dual চান্ট্র) f. sloth, laziness Prov. 19, 15; dual double sloth i. e. extreme laziness Ecc. 10, 19.

רּאָלַעֻ f. sloth, only Prov. 31, 27; r. אַבַּי.

Ps. 38, 20 (fut. 1) prob. akin to TXX, TXX, TXX, 1) to close or fasten the eyes Is. 33, 15. 2) intrans. to be firm or strong (hence TXX bone) Gen. 26, 16; to become mighty Ex. 1, 7, Dan. 11, 23; to be numerous Ps. 38, 20; 40, 6. — Pi. TXX 1) to fasten firmly the eyes Is. 29, 10. 2) denom. from TXX, to break or crunch the bones Jer. 50, 17. — Hiph. to make strong (fut. w. suf. TXXX) Ps. 105, 24. Hence

עצם (pl. בַצַמָרם w. suf. בצמותר Ps. 22, 18) f. 1) bone, Gen. 2, 23 עצם מעצמר bone from my bones. The pl. מצמות esp. for bones of the dead (cf. בְּדוֹת, הִוֹפֹבֶ) Ex. 13, 19, 2 Sam. 21, 12. 2) body, physical frame Lam. 4, 7. 3) self (cf. 575, L. ipse), only of things, e. g. בַּצָם הַיּוֹם הָאָה Gen. 7, 13 prop. in the bone or body of that day, i. e. in that very day; DIED מים as the heaven itself Ex. 24, 10; זבעם חשו in his very perfection or prosperity Job 21, 23 (cf. Gram. § 124, Rem. 3). 4) pr. n. (prob. strength, r. מצב) of a city in Simeon Josh. 15, 29.

DY (w. suf. 1745) m. 1) strength Deut. 8, 17, Job 30, 21. 2) body i. q. DY 2, Ps. 139, 15; r. DY.

TYPY f. 1) strength Is. 40, 29.
2) throng or multitude Nah. 3, 9; r. DYF.

קרבין pr. n. (strong, r. בְּצְבְיׁ) of a city on the south border of Palestine Num. 34, 5; w. ד loc. אָצָבְיִּנְיּ

הריבן (only pl.) f. strong defences, bulwarks, only fig. in Is. 41, 21 בצמותים your strong arguments, cf. Job 13. 12; r. מבנה.

(obs.) prob. akin to Eyz, to be firm; perh. hence

(perh. w. suf. (בְּצְלַה) m. prob. spear, only in 2 Sam. 23, 8 where the text and meaning are very uncertain, but the K'thibh הַצְּעָר may be for אָשֶׁר נְצָלִיהְ whose spear (בְּצָלִיהְ tor אָשֶׁר נָבֶלִיהְ for אָשֶׁר נָבֶלִיהְ, cf. Gram. § 100, Rem.).

רָבֶצר, יְבֶצר (fut. יְבֶצר, יְבֶצר) prob. akin to יְבֶצר, to enclose or surround, hence 1) to close or shut up Deut. 11, 17, Gen. 16, 2, w. יְבָב Gen. 20, 18; to restrain or imprison 2 K. 17, 4, 1

Ch. 12, 1, hence the phrase אַבְּיִּבְּיִלְיִבְּיִּבְּׁשׁׁׁׁ bond and free, i. e. every body 2 K. 9, 8. 2) to hold back, to detain Judg. 13, 16, w. אַ Job 12, 15, w. אַ 2 K. 4, 24; to retain Dan. 10, 8; also to hold out, to have power 2 Ch. 14, 10; 20, 37. 3) to rule or control, w. בַּ 1 Sam. 9, 17. 4) to gather or amass, cf. אַבָּבָיִּ – Niph. אַבָּיִבְּיִ 1 to be shut up, of the heavens 1 K. 8, 35. 2) to be hindered or restrained Num. 17, 13, Ps. 106, 30. 3) to be assembled (at a festival) 1 Sam. 21, 8. Hence

Judg. 18, 7.

אַדְּר m. 1) a shutting up or closing, Prov. 30, 16, בְּבֶר בְּבָּר בְּבָּר closing of womb i.e. barrenness. 2) constraint or oppression Is. 53, 8, Ps. 107, 39; r. בַּבָּר.

(pl. w. suf. מברותרטע: r. השבין i. an assembly or crowd Jer. 9, 1; a religious assembly, a feast or festival (cf. המיקוסטונג) 2 K. 10, 20, Joel 1, 14, Is. 1, 13, esp. as held on the 7th day of the Passover Deut. 16, 8, or on the 8th of the feast of Tabernacles Num. 29, 35.

I (fut. בַּבְּבָּר) prob. akin to בַּבָּדָ I, to spin or weave, to bind, hence (cf. בַּבָּדָ, בַּבָּדָ fig. to plot, to deceive or trick Hos. 12, 4 (w. play on בַּבָּד in v. 3), Gen. 27, 36, Jer. 9, 3. — Pi. to bind fast or hold back (= Chald. בַּבָּדְ to delay), only Job 37, 4 בַּבְּדָבְ אֹל He does not keep them back, i. e. God does not delay the lightnings; but perh. it is He does not deceive them, i. e. God lets men see flashes when his thunder is heard.

II prob. akin to hip II, hip, 1) to be bulging, protuberant or prominent; hence here, whence

perh. as denom. — 2) to take by the heel, to supplant Hos. 12, 4, cf. Gen. 25, 26 (but see IFF I); hence

בקבי, עלקבי, על

בקבין adj. m., יבקבין f. 1) prominent or hilly (r. ביבין f. 1), as subst. a hill or knoll (opp. ביביון Is. 40, 4. 2) r. ביבין I, deceitful or treacherous Jer. 17, 9; perh. deceived or betrayed in Hos. 6, 8 ביבין betrayed by blood (Vulg. supplantata sanguine), but perh. better tracked w. blood i. e. full of bloody foot-prints (cf.

בּבָּבֶּ (ר. בַּבָּדָ II) m. akin. to בַּבָּדָ heel, hence fig. 1) the end or last of a thing, hence as adv. to the end or for ever Ps. 119, 33. 2) reward or pay, as the sequel or end of work Ps. 19, 12, Prov. 22, 4 (cf. אסנטלינים). — Hence as prep. בַּבָּדַ Is. 5, 23 and בַבַּדַ בַּבָּדַ Ps. 40, 16 on account or because of; also as conj. hecause, בַבָּדַ Num. 14, 24, fuller בַבָּדַ Am. 4, 12 because that.

קברו f. perh. a hill i. q. בּדְּלֵּ זְ, perh. in בּדְלֵּ Hos. 6, 8 a hill of blood; but see בּדְלֵּ 2.

TAPF (r. Apr 1) f. deceit or treachery only 2 K. 10, 19.

אָבָר אָנַר akin to אָבָר, אָנַר,

Arab. عَقَد, to bind or tie, only Gen. 22, 9. Hence

קלי (pl. פקרים) adj. m. prop. banded, hence striped or streaky Gen. 30, 35.

תֶקְר m. binding or union, only in pr. n. בֵּקֶר K. 10, 12. 14.

(obs.) akin to אָני, אָני, to check or press in; hence בַּצְקָה.

הואיל (c. רְפָלָ, w. — firm) f. oppression, only Ps. 55, 4; r. אָלָ

בֿקרַעַ pr. n. m. (prob. supplanter, i. q. בּקבּן) of sundry men, e. g. 1 Ch. 3, 24; 9, 17; Ezr. 2, 45.

קבל (Qal obs.) prob. akin to אָבָל, זְבָּל, to turn or wind, to twist or pervert. — Pu. part. perverted or twisted, only Hab. 1, 4. Hence

לְבְּלְכִילְה (cf. Gram. § 84, 23) adj. m., הַבְּלְכְילִה f., winding or crooked, zigzag, Judg. 5, 6 אָרָחוֹת עָּבְלִילָּה winding ways i. e. by-paths; plur. as subst. zigzags, fig. perverse ways Ps. 125, 5.

וווי של (from איבין w. adj. ending ין יין, r. באל adj. m. winding or tortuous, of a serpent, only Is. 27, 1.

(obs.) prob. akin to كَتِع, Chald. كَمُع to be bent or crooked; hence

קק pr. n. m. (crooked) Gen. 36, 27, but יבקן in Num. 33, 31.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) to root out (cf. רְצָּקָר, i. q. Heb. רְצָּק. — Ithpe. to be extirpated Dan. 7, 8.

prob. akin to אף, i. q. Arab. אָבֿב, to bore or dig, to pierce or penetrate, cf. אָבָּדְ rooting in, בּקרָב scorpion, Chald. בְּקרָב root:

גפַר

hence as denom. 1) to root out or extirpate a plant Ecc. 3, 2. 2) fig. to be barren (as if unrooted, cf. ΣΤΟ), of male and female; hence ΤΡΞ. — Niph. ΤΡΞΞ to be uprooted or destroyed, of a city Zeph. 2, 4. — Pi. to hamstring or hough (Sept. νευροχοπεῖν), a bullock Gen. 49, 6, a horse Josh. 11, 6, this maiming or cutting of the foot-sinews of a beast being prob. compared to the uprooting of a plant.

קרָ adj. m., רְּיָבֶשְׁ (c. יְנֶשְׁבֶּיִת) f. barren or sterile, of a male or female Deut. 7, 14, Ps. 113, 9; r.

קבי m. 1) prop. a rooting in (r. אבי to dig), a transplanting or ingrafting, hence fig. a settler or a naturalised foreigner (opp. אַוְיָרָא, only Lev. 25, 47. 2) pr. n. m. (perh. a foreign settler) 1 Ch. 2, 27.

רקר (c. רקד) m. prop. root, hence stump Dan. 4, 12; cf. r. רְּשָׁרָ.

קרבים (pl. קרבים) m. prop. piercer or stinger (r. אָקרבים), hence 1) a scorpion Ez. 2, 6. 2) fig. a scourge, prob. w. sharp points or knots 1 K. 12, 11. — From r. אָקרבים w. old adj. ending ביי (see under letter ב, p. 74); perh. akin to σχορπίος.

קררן pr. n. (perh. settlement or colony, cf. קררון) Ekron, the northernmost of the 5 chief cities of the Philistines Josh. 13, 3, Judg. 1, 18, Sept. 'Αχαρών, 'Αχαρών, now 'Aqîr; gent. קרור Ekronite Josh. 13, 3, pl. 1 Sam. 5, 10.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to prob. akin to prop., to wind, to twist or wrest.

— Niph. נְבְּכֵשׁ דְּרָבָים to be perverted, only part. in c. state in prop. Prov. 28, 18 perverse of 2 ways, i. e. turning

now one way then another, cf. v. 6 מקבים דְּרָבִּים Pi. to pervert the right Mic. 3, 9, fig. one's ways Is. 59, 8, Prov. 10, 9. — Hiph. מְּבְּיִם to make or declare perverse, only Job 9, 20 בְּבְּיִבִי he (God) declares me wrong or guilty, בְּבְּיִבִייִר, cf. Gram. § 53, Rem. 4. Hence

עקשים (pl. אַקּשִׁים c. בַּקְשֵּׁים) adj. m.
1) perverse Deut. 32, 5, Prov. 8, 8;
Ps. 101, 4 שַׁבֶּב בַּ a perverse heart,
Prov. 17, 20 בַּב שַׁבָּ perverse of heart, plur. Prov. 11, 20. 2) pr. n.
m. (perverse) 2 Sam. 23, 26. Hence

Prov. 4, 24, cf. 19, 1.

ק"ל (r. שור IV) f. a city, old form for עדר (Gram. § 96), only as pr. name עדר Num. 21, 15, v. 28 עדר (Moab's city), the capital of Moab Is. 15, 1.

קר (r. עניר V) m. i. q. אָר, enemy, 1 Sam. 28, 16 קבי thy foe, perh. for בֶּלֶהְ against thee; plur. foes Is. 14, 21, Ps. 139, 20.

Thald. m. enemy i. q. Heb. 3, Dan. 4, 16.

קר (prop. part. of שור I) m. 1) a caller, only Mal. 2, 12 קר ילנהו בריי crier and answerer i. e. every person. 2) pr. n. (caller or watcher) of a son of Judah Gen. 38, 3.

שלה skin, see אנר.

I (fut. בְּעֵרֹב) prob. akin to בְּעֵרֹב, 1) to bind or combine, to plait or braid, to interweave, cf. בְּעֵרֵב 1 and prob. בְּעֵרֵב; also to mingle or compound, cf. בְּעֵרֵב 2, Syr. בַּעַרֵב to mix. 2) to exchange or barter, to traffic Ez. 27, 9. 27. 3) to pledge or pawn (as a sort of barter) Neh. 5, 3, fig. Jer. 30, 21; to be or give security, for a person's safety Gen.

אַמֶּרְבֵּיִא I will guarantee him, or for his debt, w. acc. of pers. Prov. 11, 15, w. איי Prov. 6, 1, w. איי Prov. 17, 18, fig. Is. 38, 14 פּרְבֵּיִי be surety for me, i. e. undertake thou my defence, cf. Job 17, 3; hence בַּרְבִּי Hith. בּיִרְבִי 1) to mingle oneself or intermeddle, w. בּי of thing Prov. 14, 10. 2) to intermingle, to have intercourse, w. בּי of pers. Ps. 106, 35, w. איי Prov. 20, 19, w. בּי Prov. 24, 21, by marriage Ezt. 9, 2; also to bet or wager, w. איי with 2 K. 18, 23, Is. 36, 8.

אל (מרוב ביין) akin to pip II, to be or grow dark, of the day Judg. 19, 9, fig. of joy Is. 24, 11; hence ביין evening, whence as denom. — Hiph. דְּבֶּיִר to act at evening, only inf. as adv. in 1 Sam. 17, 16 and the Philistine drew near ביין early and late, see Gram. § 131, 2.

אַרַב Chald. same as Heb. אָרָב, to mix. — Pa. to commingle or combine, part. pass. מְעָרֵב mixed Dan. 2, 43. — Ithpa. part. pl. בין commingled Dan. 2, 43.

I (obs.) akin to קָּרֶב, to be dry or parched, to be sterile or waste; hence עֵּרֶבָה.

דרי (fut. מיביב) perh. akin to אין VI (w. old formative ending a..., see letter a, p. 74), to suck, hence prob. מיב, hence to be sweet or pleasant (comp. מיב, w. b of pers. Prov. 3, 24, Jer. 6, 20, w. b Ps. 104, 34, Ez. 16, 37.

HI (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to דיר I (w. old formative ending ב..., see p. 74) to cry or call, to croak; hence prob. בינ crow or roven.

לַרְבִּרֹם, כּ. צַּרְבִּרֹם, ר. צָּרְבִּרֹם, ר. צָּרְבִּרֹם, ווֹ עִּרְבִּרֹם, ווֹ עִּרְבִּרַם, ווֹ עִּרְבִּרַם, ווֹ עִּרְבִּרַם, ווֹ אַרְבִּרִם, ווֹ אַרְבִּרִם, ווֹ אַרַבּרָם, ווֹ אַרָּבִּרָם, ווֹ אַרְבָּרָם, ווֹ אַרְבִּים, ווֹים, ווֹ אַרְבִּים, וּאַרְבִּים, ווֹ אַרְבִּים, וּאַרְבִּים, ווֹ אַרְבִּים, ווֹ אַרְבִּים, ווֹים, ווֹים, ווֹים, ווֹים, וּיִים, ווֹים, וּיִים, וּיִים, וּיִבְּיִים, וּיִים, וּיִי

ברב (r. קרב II) adj. m. sweet or pleasant Prov. 20, 17, Cant. 2, 14.

בּרֵב (r. עָרֵב II) m. prob. the gadfly, so called for its sucking the blood Ex. 8, 17, Ps. 78, 45, Sept. געילאָנים dog-fly, said esp. to suck the blood of cattle and to cause painful sores.

ברי עוד (1. אין 1. בין 1. בי

בקב, אלקב (r. דְּבֶר (r. 1) m. 1) woof or weft (in weaving) Lev. 13, 48—59. 2) also בְּבֶר pr. mixture, hence a mixed multitude or mass, esp. of strangers or foreigners, Ex. 12, 38, Neh. 13, 3, w. art. בְּבֶר 1 K. 10, 15, Jer. 25, 20, Ez. 30, 5; cf. E. rabble, riff-raff.

עֶרְבֵּים (in pause בֶּיֶב, dual עָּרְבִּים pl. קּרְבִּים Jer. 5, 6; r. קרָב II) m. (fem. 1 Sam. 20, 5) evening Gen. 1, 5; at or in the evening Gen.

19, 1, בֶּרֶב Gen. 49, 27, בֶּרֶב (as adv. acc.) Ex. 16, 6. - The dual occurs only in the phrase בֵּרן הָעָרְבֵּרִם between the 2 evenings Ex. 12, 6, the time for killing the paschal lamb Lev. 23, 5, and for offering the daily evening sacrifice Ex. 29, 39, prob. the interval between sunset and dark (cf. Deut. 16, 6), as the Karaites and Samaritans hold, or perh. the time between the sun's declining (δείλη πρωία) and its setting (δείλη όψία), as the Pharisees insisted and the Jews now hold.

מֹרְבֵּרֵם, נּלְּבָּרָם; ר. בְּיבָּרָם; III) m. 1) a raven, called so prob. for its cry or croaking, not for its black colour (as if from r. בְּיבִּרָם II) Gen. 8, 7, Ps. 147, 9; prob. also a crow Deut. 14, 14. 2) pr. n. (raven) of a prince of Midian Judg. 7, 25, cf. Is. 10, 26. — Prob. mimet. like Sans. kârava, χόραξ, χορώνη, L. corvus, cornix, G. krähe, rabe (O. G. hraban), E. crow, raven, Kelt. brān.

קרְבָּרוּ f. a wilderness or desert i. q. עַּרְבָּרוּ, only Is. 51, 3 עַרְבָּרוּ her wilderness; r. עַרָבּוּ I. — Hence gentilic n. עַרְבָּרוּ 1 Ch. 11, 32, referring to some place unknown.

 of Jordan) was עְרְבוֹית מוֹאָב Num. 22, 1. 2) pr. n. (a waste or desert) of a city in Benjamin Josh. 18, 18, fully ביה הְעָרְבָּה Josh. 15, 6; hence perh. the gentil. n. הַעָּרְבָּה 2 Sam. 23, 31.

קברין (r. ביק I) f. 1) surety or security Prov. 17, 18. 2) pledge or pawn, 1 Sam. 17, 18 קברים their pledge.

r. בּבְּרֵבׁ (r. בִּבְּיֵבְ I) m. a pledge or earnest Gen. 38, 17, Sept. ἀρραβών (cf. 2 Cor. 1, 22). — This word passed (by means of Phenician commerce) over to the Greeks (ἀρραβών) and the Romans (arrhabo, arrha).

צֶּרָבִי, צֵּרָבִי; see צֵּרָבִי.

שֶׁרֶב see צַּרְבְּיִם.

יַרְבָּתְד 2 Sam. 23, 31, see צַרְבָּתְי 2.

ו (fut. בְּרֵבֶּה) prob. mimet. akin to בְּרֵבְּה, to cry or call, to bray or low (of a beast, as longing for something), fig. to long or pant, w. אַ Ps. 42, 2 or אַ Joel 1, 20. --- Mimet. r. akin to Sans. râç (to roar), ὑρυγή, L. rugio, rudo, W. rhỳo, E. roar.

II (obs.) akin to דָרָדָ, קּרַבָּ, to arrange or lay out; hence אָרָבָּ

לבין (obs.) prob. akin to דְּבִר, to tremble or fear, as a shy or wild animal; hence

and עינד, ערוד

pr. n. (prob. wild ass) of a royal Canaanite city in the wilderness of Judah Num. 21, 1, Josh. 12, 14; of a man 1 Ch. 8, 15.

עָרֶד Chald. (only pl. def. אֶרָדיּ, m. same as Heb. קרוֹד, a wild ass Dan. 5, 21.

I (Qal obs.) akin to עור II,

בּרָת I, Arab. בֹּרָב, to be bare or naked, hence הָבְּרְהָ. — Pi. הָבֶרְה (inf. הוֹדְּק, fut. בְּרָהְה) to uncover or strip Is. 3, 17, Zeph. 2, 14; to lay bare, to demolish Ps. 137, 7, Hab. 3, 13. — Hiph. הַבֶּרָה to make naked, to uncover or expose Lev. 20, 18. 19. — Hith. הוֹבְרָה to make oneself naked, to expose one's own nakedness or shame Lam. 4, 21.

וֹלְבֶרָת (Qal obs.) prob. akin to בְּבֶר, בְּרָר, בְּבֶר, to run or flow. — Niph. הְבֶרָה, to run or flow. — Niph. הְבֵּרָה, to be poured out Is. 32, 15. — Pi. (fut. apoc. בְּבָרָה to pour out or empty Gen. 24, 20; בְּבָּרָה וֹבְּרָרְהְּבֶר בְּבָּרְהְּבֶר בְּבָּרְהְּבֵּר בְּבָּרְהְּבֵּר בִּבְּרָה וֹבְּרָה to make to flow, to pour out, only Is. 53, 12 בְּבֵּרָה בַּבְּרָה בַּבְּרָה בַּבְּרָה בַּבְּרָה בַּבְּרָה בַּבְּרָה בַּבְּרָה to make to flow, to pour out, only Is. 53, 12 בְּבִּרָה בַּבְּרָה בַּבְּרָה בַּבְּרָה בַּבְּרָה בַּבְּרָה בַּבְּרָה to pour oneself out, fig. to spread oneself, only part. ווונה בּבְּרָה בּבְרָה וֹנִיבְרָה נִיבְּרָה נִיבְּיה נִיבְּיּה נִיבְּיה נִיבְּיה נִיבְּיה נִיבְּיּה נִיבְּיה נִיבְיה נִיבְּיה נִיבְּיּיה נִיבְּיּיה נִיבְּיּיה נִייּיה נִיבְּיה נִיבְּייה נִיבְּייּיה נִיבְּיִייּיה נִיבְּייִייְיּיִייְיּייִייְיּיּיְיּייִייְי

(only pl. קברות) f. prob. cleared or open places, meadows (cf. בַּבֶּבֶה), only Is. 19, 7; r. בָּבָ I.

קרה (part. pass. f. of r. קרה) f. prop. something arranged or laid out, hence prob. a bed or parterre (in a garden) Cant. 5, 13, Ez. 17, 7.

ערוֹד (r. פֶּרֵד, m. a wild ass (i. q. Chald. קָרָה), only Job 39, 5, Sept. פֿיס, מַרָּה, L. onager; cf. מַּרָבּ

לרות (r. לידות 
obscenity or foulness, פּרְינוּ דְּבֶּר foul or hateful thing Deut. 23, 15; a blemish Deut. 24, 1; disgrace or ignominy Is. 20, 4, 1 Sam. 20, 30.

רְרְדֶּלְ Chald. f. prop. exposure, hence damage or injury, only Ezr. 4, 14; i. q. Heb. קרָנָה.

לְרוֹם, לְרוֹם (pl. שֶּרְשֵּׁה; r. שְּרָבּים I) adj. m., שְּרְבָּים f., naked Job 1, 21, Hos. 2, 5; also barely clad, ragged Job 22, 6, Is. 58, 7 (cf. יעריי בעריי בערי

קרוּם (pl. קרוּם, r. קרוּם II) adj. m. sly or crafty Gen. 3, 1, Job 5, 12; prudent, sagacious Prov. 12, 16; 14, 18.

בירם, see ברום.

ערות Hab. 3, 13 inf. Pi. of נֶּרֶה I; but in Is. 19, 7 it is pl. of בָּרָה. קר n. m. (prob. watchful, r. I) a son of Gad Gen. 46, 16.

קרְדָּלְ (r. דְּלֶּרְ I) f. same as תְּלֶרְתָּ nakedness, as adj. in Ez. 16, 7 אָדְּרָ thou wast naked and nakedness, i. e. utterly naked; as adv. in Hab. 3, 9 thy bow עָרָרָת תַער was made quite naked.

קריסות (only pl. קריסות) f. prob. grits or groats, coarse meal Num. 15, 20, Ez. 44, 30, i. q. Syr. וֹנֹמֵיוֹן; r. בָּרָס.

(only pl.) m. clouds, only Is. 5, 30; r. בָּרָפּ װ or perh. r. בָּרָפּ I.

לְרִיצִים, hence w. — firm; pl. עַרִיצִים, c. עַרִיצִים; r. עָרָיצִים) m. 1) adj. terrible or mighty, of God Jer. 20, 11, of nations Is. 25, 3, of a man Ps. 37, 35; fierce or violent Job 15, 20; עַרִיצִי בוֹיִם the most violent nations Ez. 28, 7. 2) subst. a tyrant Is. 13, 11, Job 27, 13.

קרירים (pl. בְּרִירָּה, r. בְּרַיְרָים) adj. m. destitute or forlorn, hence childless Gen. 15, 2, Lev. 20, 20.

[יברה (fut. יברה) prob. akin to אָרָה, וו אָרָה II, אָרַה, וו to set in array or order, to arrange Gen. 22, 9, Lev. 24, 8 (cf. מַצְרֵכֶת 1); to prepare, a table Prov. 9, 2, weapons Jer. 46, 3; esp. a) w. מְלְחֲבֶה to marshal or prepare battle Judg. 20, 20, w. אָה with Gen. 14, 8, w. לקראח against 1 Sam. 17, 2; also without בְּלְחֵמָה, to muster, w. 3x Judg. 20, 30, w. 3 Jer. 50, 9, w. לקראח 2 8am. 10, 10, w. לקראה Jer. 50, 14, w. acc. Job 6, 4 רַבַרְבוּנִי for יערכו לר (cf. Gram. § 121, 4); β) w. מלים (מלין) to array words, w. אָל Job 32, 14, also without מַלֵּים Job 37, 19 לא נפרה we muster not (words) by reason of darkness, cf. Is. 44, 7; to

direct words Ps. 5, 4; γ) w. בַּשְׁבֵּי to set in order a cause in court Job 13, 18; 23, 4, cf. Ps. 50, 21. 2) w. בְּי or בַּיְרְבֵּי Ito compare Is. 40, 18, Ps. 40, 6, w. acc. Job 28, 17 בּיִרְבֵּי בַּיִּר shall not match it (Gram. § 121, 4). 3) to estimate or value Job 36, 19, — Hiph. בּיִּר בַּיִר to value or estimate Lev. 27, 8. — Cf. δρέγω, L. rego, G. reihen, recken, E. reach, range.

קרב, (w. suf. קרב, r. קרב, m. 1) an array or row, a pile, of the shewbread Ex. 40, 23. 2) preparation or outfit, a suit or set, of clothes Judg. 17, 10, of armour Job 41, 4. 3) estimation or value Lev. 5, 15; hence estimate or price Lev. 27, 3, Job 28, 13, בקרב, a man after my price i. e. my own equal Ps. 55, 14.

perh. denom. from obs.

לְּבְּלֵהוֹ the foreskin, hence to foreskin, to circumcise; only fig. of a fruit-tree in Lev. 19, 23 בְּלָהוֹ צָּחִי פּרִים מוֹנִי מוֹנִי בּּחִי בּחִי  בּיּחִים בּיּחִים בּייִים בּיּחִים בּייִּים בּייִּים בּייִים בּייִים בּיים בּייִּים בּיּים בּייִים בּייִּים בּייִּים בּייִים בּייִּים בּיים בּייִּים בּייִים בּייִּים בּייִים בּייִּים בּייִּים בּייִים בּייִים בּייִּים בּייִּים בּייִים בּייִים בּייִים בּייִים בּייִים בּייִים בּייִּים בּייִים בּייִּים בּייִּים בּייִים בּייִּים בּייִים בּייִּים בּייִּים בּייִים בּייִּים בּייִים בּייִּים בּייִים בּייִּים בּייים 
ברלה (c. בְּלֵכְי בּצְרָל Ex. 6, 12 or בְּלֶכְּל 44, 9, pl. בְּלֵכְי adj. m., בְּלֵכְי ddj. m., בְּלֵכְי ddj. m., בּרַלָּה (c. בְּלְבִי ddj. m., f. uncircumcised Gen. 17, 14, Ex. 12, 48; fig. בְּלֵכְיִם uncircumcised of lips i. e. heavy or thick of speech Ex. 6, 12, used also of the ear when dull Jer. 6, 10, and of the heart when morally unfeeling Lev. 26, 41, Ez. 44, 9 (cf. Acts 7, 51).

לְרְלָהוֹ (pl. בְּרֶלוֹת, c. שֶׁרְלוֹת) f. the foreskin (Sept. מֹאָסְסְטְסִדוֹם, Vulg. præputium) Gen. 17, 11—25, 1 Sam.

I (obs.) prob. akin to דּרָּד II, to be bare or naked; hence פֵּרָהוֹם, בֵּירוֹם.

אנה to בְּבֶּר (Qal only inf. בְּבָּר (prob. akin to בְּבָר (Qal only inf. בְּבָר (prob. akin to בְּבָר (prob. 1) to be crafty or wily (cf. בְּבָר (prob. בְּבָר (prob. בְּבָר (prob. בְּבָר (prob. בְּבָר (prob. 15, 8. — Hiph. (fut. בְּבַר מוֹד (prob. 15, 8. — Hiph. (fut. בְּבַר מוֹד (prob. 15, 8. — Hiph. (fut. בַּבַר מוֹד (prob. 15, 8. akin. 23, 22; they form a crafty counsel Ps. 83, 4; also to act prudently Prov. 15, 5.

תְּרוֹם see עָרוֹם naked.

ברם Ez. 23, 29, see ברם.

עָרֶם (w. suf. בֶּרְבֶּם; r. בַּרָבָּן II) m. craftiness, only Job 5, 13.

לְרָבְּׁדְיּ f. 1) guile or cunning Ex. 21, 14, Josh. 9, 4. 2) prudence Prov. 1, 4; קבם II.

קרבית, pl. ערבית, pl. קרבית (w. ביות firm, c. קרבית, pl. קרבית Jer. 50, 26; r. קרבית II) f. a heap, of grain Cant. 7, 3, of sheaves Ruth 3, 7, of ruins Neh. 3, 34.

קרבון m. the plane-tree, oriental maple-tree Gen. 30, 37, pl. Ez. 31, 8; prob. called so on account of its bare or almost rindless trunk; r. ביש I.

pr. n. m. (prob. watchful, r. עור די וייר, pent. ערני Eranite, both in Num. 26, 36.

(obs.) prob. akin to פָּרַס, to be gritty or coarse; hence פָּרָם.

ערעור Judg. 11, 26, another form for pr. n. צרוער.

ערֶכֶּר (ר. בֶּרָב, I) adj. m. destitute or forlorn Ps. 102, 18; perh. also in Jer. 17, 6, but prob. better shrub or heath, see בֵּרוֹצָר 1.

ערער, ערער, see ברער, ערער.

גרבה א I (fut. רְעֵרֹהְ) akin to רְעֵרֹהְ to drop or distil Deut. 33, 28, fig. Deut. 32, 2; hence בָּרִיבִּים.

II (obs.) akin to שֶׁרֵב II, to be dark; hence עֶּרָפֶל, cf. ὄρφνη.

ווו (obs.) perh. akin to III, to incline or bend; hence

קרָקּידָ pr. n. f. (prob. for דְּקְרָהָ a fawn) Ruth's sister-in-law Ruth 1, 4. 14.

m. darkness or obscurity
Deut. 4, 11, Ps. 18, 10, i. q. Syr.
إِذْهُا ; r. קּיבָּפֿן; r. קּיבָּפֿן; r. קּיבָּפֿן II w. old formative ending

רְבִיץ (fut. יְבִיץ) prob. akin to יְרָבִין, prob. to shake or tremble, hence
1) to fear Deut. 1, 29, w. acc. Job
31, 34, w. בְּפִנֵין Deut. 7, 21. 2) to
frighten or terrify Ps. 10, 18, Is. 47,
12; fig. to chase away Job 13, 25.

Niph. יְבֵיבֵין to be frightful, only

part. מַבֵּרְץ terrible Ps. 89, 8. — Hiph. to inspire w. awe, part. קבּררץ object of awe Is. 8, 13; to show fear at, to be afraid of, w. acc. Is. 8, 12; 29, 23.

akin to Arab. (אָרָבּ, Syr. בּבָבׁ, to gnaw or bite, only in part. Job 30, 3 לְּבָּבּׁ מִיִּלְיִם צִּיִּדִּם gnawing the desert, said of famished men in a desert; also in v. 17 שִּׁבְּבּוּן לֹא יִשְׁבָּבּוּן לֹא יִשְׁבָּבּוּן לֹא יִשְׁבָּבּוּן (e. my biting pains) rest not. But py may be to flee, as in Aram. py, בּבֹב, and hence in Job 30, 3 it may be fleeing into the desert (Sept. peὑγοντες ἄνυδρον); and in Job 30, 17 שִׁיִּשׁ may be my veins cease not (from throbbing), i. q. Arab.

רֵי, gent. n. Arkite Gen. 10, 17, an inhabitant of the city Άρκη, Arka, in Phenicia, some miles north of Tripolis, where its ruins are called נים, 'Arqā.

II (obs.) prob. akin to עריד IV, to enclose or encircle; hence צרוצר 2.

איני III (obs.) perh. akin to יָבֶר, to sprout or vegetate; perh. אָריִבֶּר 1, בַּריִבֶּר.

(obs.) prob. akin to Syr. בְּעָרֶשְׁיָה , to feed; hence pr. n. בְּעָרֶשְׁיָה (obs.) prob. akin to Arab.

عرش, to roof or arch over; prob.

ערשיף, pl. אָרָשׁיף, w. suf. אָרָשׁיף, pl. אי, w. suf. בּרְשׁיףט f. a bed or couch, prob. w. a canopy or curtains, hence a tent-bed Cant. 1, 16, Deut. 3, 11, Ps. 6, 7; i. q. Aram. אָבָיָא לְּבָּרָאַ

Ψ̄ν m. 1) i. q. τν, prob. the Great Bear (constellation) only Job 9, 9. 2) r. τντ, a moth Job 4, 19, Is. 50, 9, i. q. τρ, σής.

בשני (obs.) prob. akin to אות, to be bright or shining, then to be green in vegetation; hence

w. Dagh. f. euphon.) m. prop. growth or vegetation, hence herb or plant Prov. 27, 25, used as collect. herbs Gen. 1, 11, serving as food for men Gen. 1, 30 and for beasts Deut. 11, 15, hence prob. vegetables and herbage in general Am. 7, 2, Jer. 14, 6; named as emblem of transitoriness Ps. 72, 16, Is. 37, 27; Syr. Land, Arab.

בּשְׁבֵּי Chald. (def. אַבְּיִידִי) m. same as Heb. בּשְׁיֵב, herb or herbage Dan. 4, 22; 5, 21.

אר י נישיי וועד. אין אין דער וועד. אין אין דער וועד. אין

cities 2 Ch. 32, 29; w. 5 of result לבור ברול Gen. 12, 2 I will make thee for (or into) a great nation (Sept. ποιήσω σε είς έθνος, Vulg. faciam te in gentem), w. acc. Am. 4, 13, w. double acc, Ex. 38, 3 (see Gram. § 139, 2), cf. Ex. 27, 3; a) used of God, to form or create, e. g. man Gen. 1, 26, the world Gen. 2, 2. 3, hence in part. aries his maker Job 4, 17, שיביי my maker Job 35, 10 (cf. Gram. § 108, 2, b);  $\beta$ ) to produce or yield, e. g. of a cow making milk Is. 7, 22, of a person gaining fatness Job 15, 27 (cf. Gram. § 53, 2, Note), of a tree bearing fruit (cf. χαρπὸν ποιείν Mat. 3, 8, also Aristot. de Plantis 2, 10) Gen. 1, 11, of a field or a vineyard *yielding* a crop Gen. 41, 47, Is. 5, 2. 10; γ) to earn or gain, e. g. wealth Gen. 31, 1, Deut. 8, 17 (cf. ποιείν βίον, L. pecuniam facere, our make money), slaves Gen. 12, 5, wages Is. 19, 10; 8) to prepare, e. g. food (cf. E. 'a made dish') Gen. 18, 7, a repast Gen. 21, 8, the beard or feet 2 Sam. 19, 25, the nails Deut. 21, 12; of God planning events Is. 37, 26; E) esp. to offer or sacrifice Ex. 29, 36, Ps. 66, 15, Hos. 2, 10, ellipt. ים ליחוֹת to sacrifice to בשוח ליחוֹת (cf. ίεοὰ δέζειν Odys. 5, 102, also δέζειν θεω Π. 2, 400) Ex. 10, 25; ζ) to appoint or constitute 1 Sam. 12, 6, 1 K. 12, 31, w. > for Jer. 37, 15; ζ) to perform or accomplish, e. g. a purpose Is. 30, 1, vow Judg. 11, 39, w. w to cause that Ecc. 3, 14; n) to keep or observe, e. g. the sabbath Deut. 5, 15, the passover Ex. 12, 48, also of time, to spend Ecc. 6, 12 (cf. ποιείν χρόvov Acts 15, 33). 3) to do or act Gen. 6, 22, Ps. 115, 3, Is. 46, 6; esp. a) to fulfil e. g. the law Lev. 20, 22, God's will Ps. 103, 21, right Gen. 18, 19, Ps. 9, 16, wrong Gen. 34, 7, Is. 53, 9; w. בו בו סל of pers. Gen. 22, 12, Is. 5, 4, Ruth 2, 19, w. double acc. Jer. 33, 9, Is. 42, 16 (cf. άγαθά or χαχά ποιεῖν τινα, see Gram. § 139, 2). — Niph. (דעטה, fem. נעשה, part. נעשה, fut. רַעשה, once מיעטה Ex. 25, 31 for מיעטה, apoc. אקעם) 1) to be made or done Gen. 20, 9, Ex. 12, 16; to be formed 1 K. 10, 20; to be created Ps. 33, 6; to be prepared, e. g. for food Num. 6, 4, for sacrifice Lev. 7, 9; to be kept or celebrated 2 K. 23, 23, Est. 9, 28; to be perpetrated, of a wrong Deut. 17, 4, Mal. 2, 11. 2) to happen, w. 5 of pers. Ex. 2, 4, Is. 3, 11. — Pi. כשה to handle or press, only Ez. 23, 3. 8, comp. Kal in v. 21. -Pu. to be made or created, only I was made Ps. 139, 15.

II (obs.) prob. akin to Arab.

קשׁוֹד Gen. 50, 20 and שְׁשׁיּן Gen. 31, 28 for יְשׁיִּד inf. of יְשָׁיָּד; Gram. § 75, Rem. 2.

cf. Gram. § 23, 4, Note) 2 Sam. 2, 18, written as אין דער in 1 Ch. 2, 16; 2 others 2 Ch. 17, 8, Ezr. 10, 15.

ענווֹן Jer. 22, 4 for מוֹדָיּ inf. abs. of השָּיִי.

אַדָּרָת pr. n. m. (hairy, r. הַּשֶּי II)
Sept. Eraū, Esau, the son of Isaac
and twin-brother of Jacob Gen. 25,
25, called also אֵרִים Gen. 25, 30, but
this name mostly stands for his
posterity the Idumeans Num. 20, 20.

— ישָּי mount of Esau, the
Idumean mountains Obad. 8. 9. 19.

קְּמֵוֹלֶ (r. בְּשֵׂשֶׁ) m. oppressor, only Jer. 22, 3, cf. בְּשֵׁשׁ in 21, 12.

(only pl.) m. oppressions or violences Ecc. 4, 1, Job 35, 9;

but this is also part. pl. pass. the oppressed in הַּמְעָה הַנְּעָה Ecc. 4, 1, cf. Ps. 146, 7; r. בְּשָׁהַ,

קלטורת (r. קשׁטָּי, adj. m. wrought or prepared, only Ez. 27, 19 בַּרְזֶל הַיְּיֶל prepared iron i. e. steel.

רְּעָשְׁלָּע pr. n. m. (perh. steel, r. מְּשֶׁלָּע) 1 Ch. 7, 33.

סייאל pr. n. m. (made of God)
1 Ch. 4, 35.

קירה pr. n. m. (made of הָּדָ) 2 K. 22, 12, also 3 others equally unknown.

לשרים (pl. שליירים) adj. m. rich 2 Sam. 12, 4; but as subst. a rich man Prov. 10, 15, Ruth 3, 10, Jer. 9, 22, a) in a good sense, influential, noble Ecc. 10, 20; β) in a bad sense, proud or violent Mic. 6, 12, prob. also in Is. 53, 9 where שליים is in parallelism w. שליים in preceding clause of the verse, cf. πλούσιος Mat. 19, 23.

תְשִׁרְיּ (from בְּשִׂרְיּ ordinal adj. m. tenth Gen. 8, 5, f. בְּשִׂרְיָּה Is. 6, 13 or בְּשִׂרְרָיִה Ex. 16, 36, tenth part Lev. 5, 11.

רְשִׁיִּבְּ Chald. Dan. 6, 4, see רְשִׁבְּיַבּ (fut. יְשְׁשֵׁן) prob. akin to שֵׁשִׁיּגְ I, to smoke Ex. 19, 18, fig. of God's anger Deut. 29, 19, Ps. 74, 1. Hence

עָּשֶׁדְ (c. שְׁשֵׁבְ Josh. 8, 20 or שֶׁשֶׁן

Ex. 19, 18) m. 1) smoke Gen. 15, 17, fig. Ps. 18, 9, Is. 14, 31; vapour, breath Job 41, 12. 2) pr. n. (smoke) of a place Josh. 15, 42.

לְנֵילֵי (pl. בְּשִׁיִּם) adj. m. smoking Ex. 20, 18, pl. Is. 7, 4; r. דְּיֵבָי.

Ex. 19, 18, see אָנֶיָּדֶ; cf. Gram. § 93, 4, Rem.

(fut. PET) prob. akin to PIT, prop. to grasp or press, hence 1) to oppress e. g. persons Mic. 2, 2, Prov. 14, 31, Job 10, 3, a people 1 Sam. 12, 3, Is. 52, 4; fig. Prov. 28, 17. 2) to cheat or defraud, w. acc. of pers. Deut. 24, 14 and of thing Mal. 3, 5. 3) fig. to overflow, of a river forcing its bounds Job 40, 23.

— Pu. to be forced, only part. The control of a violated virgin Is. 23, 12.

Puy pr.n.m. (oppression) 1Ch.8,39. Puy m. 1) oppression Ecc. 5, 7, Is. 59, 13. 2) an extortion or unjust gain Lev. 5, 23, Ecc. 7, 7. 3) trouble or distress Is. 54, 14; r. puy.

וֹרָשׁלֵי (r. בְּשׁבִי) f. distress, only Is. 38, 14 יב הווים ליי distress to me, to be read öshqalli' (cf. Gram. § 9, 12, 1, b).

רָבָיר

of thing Dan. 11, 2. — Hith. to feign oneself rich Prov. 13, 7. Hence עשרים and

רְשֵׁלֵי (w. suf. יוֹשֶׁלֶּי) m. riches or wealth (Sept. πλοῦτος) Gen. 31, 16, Ps. 52, 9.

יבשר (fut. רְצְשׁרְ") only denom. from אָשֶׁל ten, hence to take the tenth of, to tithe 1 Sam. 8, 15. 17. — Pi. to give the tenth of or to tithe Gen. 28, 22, Deut. 14, 22, Neh. 10, 38. — Hiph. דְּבְשֵׁרְר to pay tithes, only inf. w. prep. אָרְבָשֶׁר בָּבְשָׁר for בַּבְשֵׁר בָּבִישְׁר בָּבִישְׁר בָּבִישְׁר בָּרַשְׁיַר בָּרַשְׁיִר בָּרַשְׁיַר בָּרַשְׁיַר בָּרַשְׁיַר בָּרַשְׁיַר בָּרַשְׁיַר בָּרַשְׁיִר בְּרַשְׁיִר בְּרָשְׁיִר בְּרַשְׁיך בְּרַשְׁיִר בְּרַשְׁיִר בְּרָשְׁיִר בְּרַשְׁיִר בְּרָשְׁיִים בּרִישְׁיִים בּרָשִׁיך בּרָשְׁיִב בּיִים בּרִים בּרַשְׁיִבְּיִים בּרָשִׁיך בּרָשְׁיִים בּרָשִׁיך בּרָשְׁיך אוּים בּרַשְׁיִים בּרָשְׁיִים בּרָשְׁיִים בּרָשְׁיִים בּרָשְׁיִים בּרָשְׁיִים בּרִים בּרִשְׁיִים בּרָשְׁיִים בּרָשְׁיִים בּרָשְׁיִים בּרָשְׁיִים בּרָשְׁיִים בּיִים בּיים בּיים בּייִים בּיים בּייבּים בּיים בּיים בּיים בּיים בּיים בּיים בּיים בּיים בּיים בּייבּיים בּיים בּי

עשור see עשר.

לשר card. num. adj. m., לשר f. ten, used (like E. teen) only in numbers compounded w. ten i. e. from 11 to 19, as in m. אַחר לְשִׁר אָבּיר, הַּבּיר אָבּיר אָביר אָבּיר אָבּיר אָביר אָבי

לְּשִׁלְיִר card. num. adj. f., הְשִׁיְדֶּעְ (c. בְּיִנְיִי קְּיִנְ Gen. 31, 7) m., ten Gen. 5, 14; 18, 32; always w. a fem. noun plur. except in בְּשִּירוּ לֵּשְׁרוֹ 1 Sam. 17, 17 where הַּיבוּ loaves is prob. understood. Plur. בְּשִׁרוֹת tens or decads, as divisions of the people, only in בְּשִׁרוֹת rulers of tens Ex. 18, 21, Deut. 1, 15. — The pl. בְּשִׁרוֹת twenty, see under בְּשִׁר בּיִי שׁבְּי to bind, hence the noun might mean a combination, viz. of the ten fingers; or perh. akin to to the ten fingers, as if ten were a

full or rich number. — Hence the denom. verb שָׁבֶּי to tithe.

עשר Chald. f., מְשִׁרָּה m. ten Dan. 7, 7. 24; דער די לשני לעני לעני לעני לעני twenty Dan. 6, 2.

לטרה, see עטרה, געיר

לְטִירָדוֹ Chald. ten, see צָּשֵׂרָדוֹ דְשֵׁרָדוֹ ten, see צָּשֵׁרָדוֹ.

לְשְׁרוֹלְן (pl. בְּשְׁרוֹלְיִרם Lev. 14, 10) m. tenth part, a tenth, a dry measure, esp. for grain and meal Lev. 14, 21, prob. 10th part of an ephah (hence about 3½ quarts), equal to the בינה

לשורים twenty, see קשורים Chald. twenty, see צשורין.

עטרת Gen. 31, 7, see צָּטֶיר.

לְעַׁלְרֹת tens, see יצָשָׁרֹרת tens, see

(obs.) prob. akin to one III, Arab. عَدَّة, to gnaw or devour; hence win moth.

(3 pl. perf. in pause שניים Ps. 31, 11) prob. akin to שֹׁשִׁיק, (which see), to become sapless or dry, to wither or waste away, fig. to grow old Ps. 6, 8; 31, 10.

ាប៉ីប៉ី Lev. 25, 21 for កាកុយុទ្ធ from r. កាយុទ្ធ, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 1.

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to השָׁשָּׁ I, to form, hence to think (cf. Chald. השָׁשֵּׁ). — Hith. to bethink oneself, to consider, only Jonah 1, 6. Hence השָּׁשֵׁר.

prob. akin to האו, הין, to shine, to be bright or fair, only Jer. 5, 28 שְׁמֵלֵּהְ בְּשִׁחוּ they are fat, they shine; hence prob. היישה Venus.

רשות f. a device, artificial work, only Cant. 5, 14; r. השים.

think or plan, only Dan. 6, 4.

הידים (ר. הייים) f. thought or opinion, only Job 12, 5 where some texts read הידים devices or plans, as if plur. constr. of הייים.

They an old word for one, only in אַרָּיִר בָּיִירָּיִי and אַרְיִירָּיִי בַּעִּירִי בַּגִּירָ Ex. 26, 7, Num. 7, 72 eleven, also eleventh Deut. 1, 3, expressed also by אַרְיִי אַרְיִי (Gen. 32, 22), which clearly mean one-ten (like צֿי-פֿגּגמ, L. un-decim, W. un-deg, Ir. yn-deg, Breton un-nek, Cornish id-nak); so that it is almost certain that אַרְיִי שִׁי וֹ sonly an extreme corruption of אַרְיִּאָרָ (see Gram. § 97, 2, Note); comp. the no less notable corruption of E. eleven from one-ten and twelve from two-ten, F. onze from un-dix, G. elf from ein-zehn.

עְשְׁרְּוֹטֶה (only pl. w. suf. יַּיְשְׁרְּוֹטֶה (יְּיִישְׁה , thoughts or plans, only Ps. 146, 4.

(pl. אַשְׁתְּרָת, c. הַשְׁמָּרָת, c. אַנְשְׁתְּרָת pr. n. f. (Sept. Actaotn, Vulg. Astarte) Ashtoreth, a Phenician goddess 2 K. 23, 13, whose worship passed over to the Israelites 1 K. 11, 5. 33, and the Philistines 1 Sam. 31, 10; named along w. בַּלֵל Judg. 2, 13, 18am. 7,4 and prob. called also אַשֶּׁרָה 1 K. 15, 13. She was worshipped or honoured by deeds of licentiousness and prostitution 2 K. 23, 7, cf. Deut. 23, 18, hence answering to Αφροδίτη and Venus. — The plur. בשׁחַרוֹת denotes 1) statues of Ashtoreth Judg. 10, 6, like בְּעֵלִים and אַשָּׁרִים 2) prob. ewes or dams, only in בשהרות צאן ewes of the flock (Veneres pecoris) Deut. 7, 13. 3) pr. n. (Astarte images) the city of king Og in Bashan Deut. 1, 4, fully לעתרות קרנים (horned Astartes), prob. meaning horned statues of Venus Gen. 14, 5, now Tell Ashterch, ruins north-west of Edrei; gentil.

n. אַבְּאַרְרָּהְיּ 1 Ch. 11, 44. — Perh.
akin to אַבְּאָרָאָ (which see), referring
to the star or planet Venus; but
prob. from r. אַבָּאַ (to shine) w. old
format. ending - (see on -, p. 576)
and fem. ending - hence the fair
one, the beauty.

ת (w. Maq. דרד, w. suf. ינחד; pl. עתים or עתים, w. suf. עתים, יעתים) com. time (Sept. mostly xaipos, often ώρα, seldom γρόνος), prop. what is bounded or fixed (r. צָרַד = צָתַח), or passing on (for צֶרָה, r. עָרָה I, cf. מעח :5 Gen. 8, 11, Ps. 10, 5 (לדת = לת אל־עח from time to time 1 Ch. 9, 25, w. פר Ez. 4, 10; in, at, about the time ערת Jer. 50, 16 (w. art. בעת Gen. 21, 22), לעח Gen. 24, 11, קעה Dan. 9, 21 (w. art. בַּבֶּק about or at the (this) time Ex. 9, 18, cf. Josh. 11, 6, now Judg. 21, 22), also simply TV as adv. acc. for מַחַה now Ez. 27, 34 (Sept. עסט, Vulg. nunc); דְּיָה חָיָה Gen. 18, 10. 14 about the time (as to) life i.e. at the return of this time next year (cf. Gen. 17, 21), or rather according to the time of gestation, namely in about 9 months, between the conception and birth of a child (cf. 2 K. 4, 16. 17). Esp. season α) of the year, ώρα, Cant. 2,12, Ezr. 10,13, הַנֶּיֶר בָּיֶהוֹ rain in its season Deut. 11, 14, of fruit Ps. 1, 3, לא־עָדו no-time i. e. untimely Job 22, 16, cf. Ty timely or long Hos. 13, 13;  $\beta$ ) of life e. g. youth Ez. 16, 8; γ) of doom or end Is. 13, 22, Ecc. 9, 11. 12, also of prosperity Ps. 81, 16. In Ecc. 3, 11 perh. time as opp. to eternity, but see under עולם B. Plur. עחים times, for vicissitudes Is. 33, 6, Dan. 9, 26, Est. 1, 13, Job 24, 1, lots or destinies Ps. 31, 16; רבות עקים Neh. 9, 28 many times. --- Perh. akin to ἔτος.

pr. n. (perh. time of a judge) of a town in Zebulon, only w. ה loc. 'p השני Josh. 19, 13.

Ez. 23, 43 now (for בְּקָּהוֹ), only in Q'ri, but אין in K'thibh as in Ez. 27, 34.

עמו (Qal obs.) akin to Syr. אָבָּה, to be set or prepared; hence אָבָּה. — Pi. אָבָּה to make ready Prov. 24, 27. — Hith. אַבָּה to be prepared or destined, w. אָ Job 15, 28. — Prob. akin to דָּבָּה, דְּבָּה.

(obs.) prob. akin to אָלָה, to succour; hence אָנָה.

parag., Gram. § 90, 2) adv., prop. at the time, hence 1) now (vũv, L. nunc) Gen. 32, 5, opp. to past time (to). Josh. 14, 11 and to future Is. 9, 6; it it is now this time or here 1 K. 17, 24. — Perh. also like our now (vũv), to express emphasis or incitement with little or no reference to the time, mostly w. imper. e. g. DIP IT NOW! arise Gen. 31, 13, INT IT IN 1 K. 1, 18, also in questions Is. 36, 5. 10. Fig. presently, soon 1 K. 12, 26, Job 7, 21.

קתר (ר. לְתַתְּל) m. same as יְבְתְּר ready or prepared, in K'thibh of Est. 8,13; pl. in Q'ri of Is. 10, 13 לְתוֹד their prepared things i. e. treasures.

ינר (only pl. פתחורים) m. he-goat Gen. 31, 10. 12, leading the flock Jer. 51, 40; hence fig. leaders Is. 14, 9, Zech. 10, 3. — Prob. from obs. r. פּיִר בּייִר to penetrate or prick, hence denoting the male of the goats, cf. בּיִר בּיר בּיִר בּיר בּייִר בּיר בּייִר בּייי בּייִר בּייר בּייִר בּייִר בּייִר בּייִר בּייִר בּייִר בּייִר בּייִר בּייר בּייִר בּייִר בּייר בּייִר בּייִר בּייר בּיייר בּיייר בּיייר בּיייר בּיייר בּייר בּיייר בּיייר בּייר בּיייר בּיי

עת see עתים, אחות.

קרי pr. n. m. (prob. timely, from רְשֵׁי 1 Ch. 2, 35; 12, 11; 2 Ch. 11, 20.

(from יבה w. adj. ending '—)

adj. m. timely or opportune, only Lev. 16, 21.

לְתְּלִידְים (pl. מְּחִרִּים) adj. m., ready
Est. 3, 14, Job 15, 24; prepared or
skilful Job 3, 8; also as subst. in pl.
fem. מְחִר treasures in Q'ri of Is.
10, 13, but הוא in Deut. 32, 35 future
things, as prepared of God; r. בַּחַר.

7777 Chald. ready Dan. 3, 15.

קרָר, pr. n. m. (הָיָ succours, r. וּצָתְרָר) Neh. 11, 4.

בית see גילים.

קריק (r. בְּחַבּי) adj. m. splendid or stately, only Is. 23, 18.

P'MY (pl. מְּתִּיקִים, c. יְדָּ—; r. יְהָידָי, adj. m. 1) removed (from the breast), weaned Is. 28, 9. 2) old 1 Ch. 4, 22.

Prog Chald. adj. m. ancient, of age or years Dan. 7, 9. 13. 22.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. فَقَفَ, to turn in, to lodge; hence

pr. n. (lodging or inn) of a city in Judah 1 Sam. 30, 30.

(obs.) perh. akin to הַּדְּלָ, to hide or secrete; hence

בְּחַלֵּי pr. n. m. (perh. secretive) Ezr. 10, 28.

קרייד pr. n. (prob. יְה hides, r. לְחַלְיְדוֹ עַרְיִרוֹ of sundry persons, 1) f. a queen of Judah 2 K. 11, 1, also עַרִּלְיִדוּ 2 K. 8, 26. 2) m. 1 Ch. 8, 26; Ezr. 8, 7.

אַתלְיָרָה, see בְּעַרְלָרָדוּרָ,

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to Chald. הַהַאָּ (הַאַהּאָ), Arab. בּבּ, to burn, only — Niph. הַהָּיִבָּ to be burnt or parched up, only Is. 9, 18.

رمان (obs.) prob. akin to Arab. بينيا, Aram. بينيا, to be strong;

pr. n. m. (powerful) 1 Ch.

pr. n. m. (God's mighty one, r. אָלָהָן) a judge in Israel Josh. 15, 17; Γοθονιήλ in Judith 6, 15.

🏳 🔀 (fut. קינהים) prob. akin to פתח, בתח, 1) to move, to be removed (cf. DTT) Job 14, 18; 18, 4. 2) to be advanced (in years), to become old (cf. בַּחִרק 2) Job 21, 7, Ps 6, 8. 3) to let go or make free, cf. pry. 4) to be venerable or stately, hence noble or splendid, cf. צָחָיק, שָחָיל . — Hiph. 1) to displace or remove Job 9, 5, esp. one's tent or nomadic camp Gen. 12, 8; 26, 22. 2) to transfer or copy, hence to collect (writings) Prov. 25, 1, Sept. ἐξεγράψαντο, Vulg. transtulerunt. 3) to take away, Job 32, 15 העתיקו מחם מלים they take away words from them, i. e. their words are taken away (see Gram. § 137, 3, Note), or perh. words move away from them i. e. abandon them. Hence

phy adj. m. bold or arrogant (of neck) Ps. 75, 6; also as subst. loose or wicked talk 1 Sam. 2,3; contumacy, arrogance, בבר עחק to speak wantonness Ps. 31, 19; 94, 4. Cf. Arab. freedom or frankness.

DDJ adj. m. stately or splendid, only Prov. 8, 18 הון עחל lordly wealth, Vulg. opes superbæ.

I (fut. קטַר) akin to קטַר I, Syr. , 1) to burn incense or per-

fume in worship; hence לַתַר 1. 2) to pray or supplicate (cf. בתר 2), w. אל of pers. Ex. 8, 26, Job 33, 26 or 5 Gen. 25, 21, prayer being accompanied by incense (cf. Luke 1, 10), or brought to mind by it (cf. μνημόσυνον τῆς προςευγῆς Tob. 12, 12, Acts 10, 4). — Niph. נֶעָהַר (fut. דֶעָהַר, inf. abs. נְצָחוֹר 1 Ch. 5, 20) prop. to be censed, hence to let oneself be entreated, i. e. to hear and answer (prayer), w. 3 of pers. Gen. 25, 21 מול לו יחוח and מיצחר לו יחוח heard him, 2 Sam. 21, 14, Is. 19, 22. — Hiph. הַאָּחָרר (fut. יַצְחָרר) to pray or make supplication, w. אל or b to Ex. 8, 4; 10, 17, Job 22, 27; w. 5 or קקד for Ex. 8, 5. 24.

🛴 📈 II (Qal obs.) akin to אָשֵׁר, to be rich, to abound; hence שחרת. -- Niph. נצחר to be plentiful or lavished, only part. pl. f. קנקרות in Prov. 27, 6 lavished are an enemy's kisses i. e. for hiding his treachery (cf. Mat. 26, 49, Luke 22, 48). -Hiph. הַּבְּחָּיר to cause to abound, to multiply, only Ez. 35, 13 הַּבְּחַרְהָם עלר הבררכם ye have lavished your words against me.

תר (c. מֶחֵר) m. 1) fragrance or perfume Ez. 8, 11. 2) a suppliant or worshipper Zeph. 3, 10; r. קתר I.

pr. n. (abundance, r. דַתַר II) a city in Simeon Josh. 15, 42.

עחרת (r. עחרת II) f. abundance or riches, only Jer. 33, 6.

💆 (obs.) perh. akin to גַרַד, to set or determine; perh. hence rg.

Pē, the 17th Heb. letter, as a numeral denoting 80. Its name  $\mathbf{N} = \mathbf{n} \mathbf{p}$  means prob. mouth, though its primitive form does not well suggest that organ (see Table of Ancient Alphabets). Its sound may either be hard, like  $\mathbf{Gr}$ .  $\pi = p$ , and then it is written as  $\mathbf{D}$  (w. Daghesh), or soft, like  $\mathbf{Gr}$ .  $\varphi = ph = f$ , and then it has not the Dagh. (see Gram. § 6, 3). — On final  $\mathbf{n}$ , see Gram. § 5, 3.

D is a formative adj. ending (like a, see p. 74) in בְּטֵבֵּ and הַבְּיבּה; cf. Arab. בֹיל (aurata res), akin to ביין brightness.

₩ i. q. mp, here, only Job 38, 11.

(Qal obs.) mimet. akin to רְּשָׁהְ (Which see), רְּשָׁהְ, to breathe or blow, to puff. — Hiph. to blow off, fig. to scatter as with a breath or puff Deut. 32, 26. Hence

ראָם, c. ראָם, dual מַאָּחָם, c. ראָם, pl. ראָם, from obs. m. ראָם, pl. ring) f. prop. mouth (as breathing organ), then face; hence (as in Syr. 124 and Lat. os, ora) fig. 1) a side e. g. of the face Lev. 13, 41, of a country or the sky i. e. a region or district Neh. 9, 22; שַּׁאָב both sides of Moab, i. e. the whole Num.

الْمِيمَ (obs.) i. q. Arab. نِيمَ to be fat; hence المِيمة.

to fill the mouth w. food, to eat in mouthfuls; hence perh. Chald. 540.

קבור (Qal obs.) prob. akin to תְּבָּקּוּ, to glow (cf. בְּתִּיהָשְׁ,), hence to shine, to be beautiful. — Pi. תַּבָּהָ to adorn, beautify Is. 60, 7; fig. to enrich Ps. 149, 4. — Hith. 1) to glorify oneself Is. 44, 23; fig. to vaunt, boast oneself, w. בַּ against Judg. 7, 2. 2) to be adorned or beautified Is. 60, 21.

I (Qal obs.) prob. denom. from קרי (Syr. افرة) fruit. — Pi. to pick off fruit i. e. to glean from a fruit-tree, only Deut. 24, 20.

אביר (which see), Arab. פֿער, אוֹן פֿער II פּער ווּ פֿרר, אַנֿן to dig or bore, esp. in the earth, whence פּרַר

שְּרֵכֶּם (w. suf. מְאַרְכָּם, pl. מְאַרְרָּ, c. מַאַרְרָּ, w. suf. מַאַרְרָּם Ez. 24, 23) m. a head-ornament or dress, tire or turban, worn by females Is. 3, 20, priests Ex. 39, 28, bridegrooms or others Is. 61, 10, Ez. 24, 17; r. אפאר.

קאַר, see פָּאָרֵכֶם, see קאַר.

ארות (for אָאָרָה; only pl. אַארֹרָה. suf. איי, אוּ Ez. 31, 8) f. green branches, perh. as the adornment of a tree (r. אָשָּה), or as its product (akin to דָּבָּה). Ez. 31, 5.

הראבי (for אָּרָה) f. a bough, covered w. leaves, only Is. 10, 35.

קל־פָּרִים קְּצִיּי שָּׁ, like אָרִיּר m. a glow or flush, קּל־פָּרִים קְּצִיּי בָּאָרוּר all faces acquire a flush, i. e. w. anxiety Joel 2, 6, cf. Nah. 2, 11; r. אָרָיי. — Perh. akin to πῦρ, G. feuer, E. fire.

קאר n. (cavernous, r. אָשָׁ II) of a desert between Palestine, Idumea and Mount Sinai 1 K. 11, 18; fully 'שְׁ חִיה Gen. 21, 21; 'שְׁ חַה Mount Paran, a ridge of mountains on the south of the wilderness of Paran Hab. 3, 3, Deut. 33, 2; 'שְׁ שִׁ the oak of Paran, prob. a noted tree, a kind of landmark Gen. 14, 6.

ΔΦ (only pl. Φήτο) m. unripe figs, only Cant. 2, 13 (Sept. δλυνθοι). —— Prob. akin to σῦχον, Span. higo, L. ficus, W. figys, G. feige, E. fig.

hard or stiff, hence (of fruit) to be unripe; hence 19.

קבר (r. פְּבֵל (m. 1) filth, abomination, פְּבֵּל בְּשֵׁר unclean flesh Ez. 4, 14.
2) an abominable thing Lev. 7, 18; pl. מְבַּל pp. broth of unclean meats
Is. 65, 4 in Q'ri, but pi in K'thibh.

(obs.) prob. akin to לְּבֶּבֶּ,

to be loathsome or fetid; hence base.

סְנִרָּלִים Is. 65, 4, see אָנָלִים.

אס (fut. רֶּמְגַּל,) perh. mimet. akin to אבש, שנש, דבש, prop. to strike or push against, hence 1) to fall upon or attack Josh. 2, 16; to smite or slay Judg. 8, 21; w. 2 of means Ex. 5, 3. 2) to assail (w. petitions), to intreat, w. > of person Jer. 7, 16, w. for somebody Gen. 23, 8. 3) to hit or chance upon, to meet with, w. acc. Ex. 23, 4, w. 2 Num. 35, 19. 4) to reach to, border on, w. I or bx Josh. 16, 7; 19, 11. 5) fig. to agree or come to terms with, hence to accept, w. acc. Is. 47, 3, to make peace, w. אַ 64, 4. - Hiph. מַנְרָּבָ 1) to cause to fall on or to lay upon, w. A Is. 53, 6. 2) to cause to supplicate Jer. 15, 10. 3) to assail, part. מתורע an assailant Job 36, 32; to assail (w. petitions), to intreat, w. 2 Jer. 36, 25, w. > for somebody Is. 53, 12; part. מַמַנִּרְעֵ intercessor Is. 59, 16. Hence

719 m. hap or chance, event 1 K. 5, 18, Ecc. 9, 11.

pr. n. m. (God's intervention, r. פֿגַליאָל) Num. 1, 13.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to קַּנְג מִּדְּג , מוּגְּג to be stiff or rigid (cf. קַּנָג , מוּג – Pi. שַּגְּר to grow stiff or languid, פּגָרי בַּתְּבֵּר צֶּח־נַחַל they were too exhausted to cross the brook 1 Sam. 30, 10. 21. Prob. hence

strike or touch upon, hence 1) to fall upon or attack Ex. 4, 24. 2) to fall in with, to meet, w. acc. Gen. 32, 18, w. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Prov. 17, 12. — Niph. to come in contact, to meet together Ps. 85, 11. — Pi. to hit or light upon, to meet Job 5, 14.

קרי (fut. יְּבְּיִבְּי ) prob. akin to אָבָּ I, Arab. וֹשָּׁ , to cut asunder, to sever, hence 1) to ransom or redeem Ex. 13, 13; w. בְּ of price Ex. 34, 20, w. יְבְי of state from which Deut. 7, 8; fig. to let go or dismiss Num. 18, 15. 2) to preserve Ps. 34, 23. — Niph. to be redeemed Lev. 19, 20; to be set free or released Is. 1, 27. — Hiph. וּשְּבָּיִ to let (somebody) redeem, to set free Ex. 21, 8. — Hoph. (inf. ווֹשָּבִין) to be redeemed Lev. 19, 20.

pr. n. m. (God redeems, r. יְםְּיָה) Num. 34, 28.

pr. n. m. (the Rock i. e. God redeems, r. קוֹנוֹים) Num. 1, 10.

תוריים (like קסרי, only pl. מרניים.)
m. 1) price of redemption, ransommoneys Num. 3, 46. 2) part. pass.
m. delivered or redeemed ones Is. 35, 10; r. הקרה.

קרות pr. n. m. (redemption, r. מרות) Ezr. 2, 44.

רוּדְם or רְדָּים f. 1) division or separation Ex. 8, 19. 2) redemption, deliverance Ps. 111, 9; r. בְּרָה.

קר, היק, pr. n. m. (הי, delivers) 2 K. 23, 36; 1 Ch. 27, 20.

בְּרְוֹם m. ransom (Sept. λύτρον), only Num. 3, 49; r. מַּדְרוֹם.

סרון or חוד m. ransom Ex. 21, 30, Ps. 49, 9; r. חוף.

(which see), to lie open, to stretch

or spread out; hence του. — Prob. akin to Sans. pat (stretch out), πετάω, πεδίον, L. pateo, pando, E. pad in paddock (small field), where —ock is an old dimin. ending, as in hillock.

קרים pr. n. (a plain) of the open country between the Tigris and the Euphrates Gen. 48, 7; fully פולן אָרָט (plain of Aram) Padan - Aram or Mesopotamia Gen. 25, 20; w. היים Gen. 28, 2.

פֿרָן Gen. 28, 2, see פֿרָן.

prob. akin to אַנָּה, to sever, hence to deliver or rescue, only Job 33, 24 אַנְקְיָה deliver thou him.

ر (obs.) prob. akin to Arab. (י = '), to fatten; hence (هباداً (w. suf. مباد) m. fat or grease

Lev. 1, 8. 12. אַרָּא Ex. 8, 19 for הַּיּדְם

(obs.) prob. mimet. akin to

פָרר, פֶרף, פָר w. suf. פָּר, קַרף, פָּר , poet, פּידֵים, פִּיכֵם, פֵידַוּ, poet 1 Sam. 13, 21 פרמו Ps. 17, 10; pl. פרמו or סיות Prov. 5, 4 edges; see Gram. § 96) m. 1) the mouth (prop. the breather) of man Ex. 4, 11, of beasts Num. 22, 28; the beak of birds Gen. 8, 11; בְּבֵר מֵּח heavy of mouth, i. e. slow of speech Ex. 4, 10; פַּח הַלָּק a smooth mouth, i. e. flattering or false speech Prov. 26, 28; fig. speech or talk Ps. 49, 14; sound of an instrument Am. 6, 5; command, על-פר according to the command of Gen. 45, 21, so also בִּפִּר, אֱל־פִּר Josh. 15, 13, 1 Ch. 12, 23; hence שָׁבֶּר פָּל to keep the commandment of Ecc. 8, 2; sentence Deut. 21, 5, counsel Josh. 9, 14, evidence Deut. 17, 6. 2) an

opening or entrance e. g. of a well or sack Gen. 39, 2, 42, 27; the neck of a garment Ex. 39, 23; ingress to a city Prov. 8, 3. 3) edge of a sword, prob. so called from its cutting or devouring Gen. 34, 26; pl. only for edges, there being פיות, פים no Heb. pl. for the literal or natural mouth. 4) a portion or part (prop. a mouthful) פר שנים portion of two i. e. a double portion Deut. 21, 17, 2 K. 2, 9, but two-thirds in Zech. 13, 8. 5) i. q. אָשָׁ side Ezr. 9, 11, esp. bank of a river Is. 19, 7. -With prepositions, במי according to Num. 6, 21, כפר אַשֶּׁר according as Mal. 2, 9; למר according to Gen. 47, 12, Hos. 10, 12; על־פר according to Gen. 43, 7, אַטָּיר according as Lev. 27, 8.

TD (perh. for 12 = 172 in this place, cf. αὐτοῦ here) adv. 1) here Gen. 19, 12; που from here, hence, Ez. 40, 10 που — που on this side — on that side. 2) hither 1 Sam. 16, 11.

D same as השׁם, here, ישׁם השׁם hence and hence, i. e. on this side and on that side Ez. 40, 10; cf. ישׁם – ישׁם v. 26.

mouth) 1 Ch. 7, 1; but nin in Gen. 46, 13, Num. 26, 23.

(fut. אַבָּה, apoc. בְּבָּה, a) akin to אַבָּ, 1) to be rigid or chilled, to turn cold, of the heart, under a shock of surprise Gen. 45, 26; to get benumbed or torpid Ps. 77, 3; fig. to be inert, said of an unenforced law Hab. 1, 4. — Niph. to become chilled or inert, fig. to be depressed, low spirited Ps. 38, 9. Hence

רְּבְּדְּבְּׁר rest or intermission, only Lam. 2, 18 give no בּיבְּי rest to thyself, cf. Gram. § 118, 1.

(obs.) prob. akin to Syr.

יף to slip or fail, וְיָם (fault), to fall or fail; hence דים.

ገን፬ Gen. 46, 13, see דּאָשׁם.

(fut. מְּשִׁבְּי, mimet. akin to בּשֹׁבְּי, (which see), Syr. בּשֹּׁב, הַבּיָּ, Arab. בָּשֹׁ, לַשָּׁ, to puff, to blow or breathe, בְּיִבְּי שִׁבְּי שִׁבְּי until the day breathes i. e. until the evening-breeze blows Cant. 2, 17. — Hiph. מַבְּיבָּי (fut. מַבְּיבִי 1) to blow upon Cant. 4, 16; to puff or blow, fig. to hasten Hab. 2, 3; to blow up a fire, w. בְּ Ez. 21, 26; to puff at, w. בְ or בְּיבָּי Ps. 10, 5; 12, 6. 2) fig. to whisper (lies) Prov. 6, 19. — Prob. akin to βύχτης, L. bucca, It. bocca, G. backe, F. bouche, W. bôch (cheek).

Syr. مكني, to trample down, hence to despise or reject; perh. hence

DIB pr. n. (perh. trampling down) of a warlike people of Africa, descended from Ham Gen. 10, 6, Nah. 3, 9; prob. the Libyans, so Sept., Vulg. and Josephus.

אָרֶי יוֹם pr. n. m. (perh. God's despising, r. יים Ex. 6, 25.

שׁרְטִיבּשׁ pr. n. m. (prob. Coptic akin to מּוֹטִר מֵרָנּט i. e. belonging to the sun) of the chief officer of Pharach's body-guard Gen. 37, 36.

TIE pr. n. m. of a priest of Heliopolis, father-in-law of Joseph Gen. 41, 45; Sept. Πετεφρη i. q. Copt. ΠΕΤΕΦΡΗ i. e. he who belongs to the sun.

ন্টাৰ্চ (prop. part. of সত্ত্ব) m. a breaking out, of water Prov. 17, 14; r. সত্ত্ব.

(obs.) prob. akin to Chald.

Πὴ, Sans. pig, L. pingo, ποικ-ίλος, to paint or colour, esp. the eyelids; hence

TD m. a cosmetic or pigment, said to be made from antimony and much used by the Heb, women for giving a dark colour to the rims of their eyelashes (Sept. στίμμι, Vulg. stibium), בשוה בינים בשוה 2 K. 9, 30 to set the eyes in the pigment i. e. to colour them; 'קַרַע בָּפּ' עֵ' Jer. 4, 30 to rend the eyes w. the eye-paint i. e. to make them appear larger and finer by drawing a black line on the edges of the eyelashes; Is. 54, 11 I am laying thy stones in the stibium, i. e. using it as mortar w. beautifying effect; fig. adorning in general, אַבֶּנֶר סדק ornamental stones 1 Ch. 29, 2.

ו (obs.) perh. akin to אָשָׁנָּ to split or divide; hence אים bean.

to be wonderful, hence strong or mighty; hence prob. كا 2 meaning an elephant or mighty creature, akin to Arab. فيل , Sans. pâla (lord), L. polleo, perh. bellua, W. mîl in môr-vîl (sea-monster or whale).

أَوْلُ m. i. q. Arab. فُولٌ, a bean 2 Sam. 17, 28, Ez. 4, 9; r. أَعَادُ I.

Chald. (obs.) prob. akin to

DIE or DE Chald. (w. suf. Angle for Angle Dan. 7, 5) m. same as Heb. The, a mouth Dan. 4, 28; fig. opening or entrance Dan. 6, 18.

קָּבָּה (fut. אָפֿרָּא) prob. akin to קֿרָה I, to turn away, hence 1) to set, of the sun, hence to be dark; see אָבֹּרָב. 2) to turn about, to writhe in agony, only Ps. 88, 16.

קרה (prop. part. of קיף I) m. a corner, שְׁלְבֶּה the corner-gate 2 (Ch. 25, 23; called also שַׁצֵר הַשִּּבָּר בַּשִּׁבָּר (K. 14, 13.

קרים prob. patron. n. (perh. for בְּּרֹכִי בְּּרֹכִית from בְּּרִכֹּיִר, cf. בְּּרֹכִית from בְּּרֹכִית as Towell suggests), only יַשׁנִינְי the Punite Num. 26, 23.

γίου pr. n. (perh. darksome, r. ) 1) of a place in Edom where the Israelites camped Num. 33, 42; it lay between Petra and Zoar, and was named by the Sept. Φινών, by the Greek Fathers Φαινών, Φέννη.

(obs.) akin to ΣΡ, to shine.

— Akin to Sans. bhâ, φάω, φῶς.

Hence

הקה pr. n. f. (splendour, r. פּרָעָה) Ex. 1, 15.

ארס (fut. יָפוּץ) prob. mimet. akin to אָפַץ, to break or batter, hence 1) to scatter or disperse Ez. 46, 18; part. pass. pl. פוצרם scattered, dispersed Zeph. 3, 10. 2) intrans. to spread abroad, of a people Gen. 11, 4, of a flock Ez. 34, 5. 3) of fountains, to overflow Prov. 5, 16; fig. to abound Zech. 1, 17. -Niph. נמוץ to spread abroad, of a people or army Ez. 11, 17, 2 K. 25, 5; to be scattered, of a flock 1 K. 22. 17. — Pil. פוצץ to batter in pieces Jer. 23, 29. — Pilp. פּצָפֶץ to dash to pieces Job 16, 12. - Hiph. יוֹמָרץ to scatter or disperse Is. 28, 25, Ps. 18. 15; part. מֶּמִרץ a scatterer or destroyer Nah. 2, 2; to drive away Job 18, 11; to burst forth (in anger) Job 40, 11;

intrans. to spread out Job 38, 24, Ex. 5, 12.— Hithpol אַנְיְבְיּם to be battered in pieces Hab. 3, 6.— As to the form ביותרם in Jer. 25, 34 I will scatter you, see אַנְיִבְּיבָם

I to move to and fro, to stagger or be unsteady, Is. 28, 7 אָרָהָ they stumble in judgment. — Hiph. מְלִּילָהָ to move about Jer. 10, 4. — Perh. akin to Sans. vag (move), L. vago, vacillo, G. wackeln, E. wag, waggle.

to go out. — Hiph. pp. to send forth, to supply (food) Is. 58, 10; to furnish or supply Ps. 144, 13; to draw forth or obtain Prov. 3, 13; to carry out or make successful Ps. 140, 9.

הרקש (r. אים I) f. an obstacle or stumbling-block, only 1 Sam. 25, 31; i. q. בְּבְשׁוֹל מִ

I akin to קַּבֶּר I, to break in pieces, prob. inf. absol. אוֹם in Is. 24, 19. — Hiph. הַּבְּר to break up, fig. to frustrate Ps. 33, 10.

II (obs.) akin to פַּרַר, פָּאַר, פָּאַר, לָּאַד, to excavate or dig; hence פּרָרוּד.

חוברים m. a lot (prop. a piece or part, r. אום I) Est. 3, 7; pl. שוררם lots Est. 9, 24; hence יביר חוברים, the feast of Purim i. e. lots Est. 9, 29, 31. 32. — Prob. akin to Pers. 3,44 behre, L. pars; cf. צאקסים lot from אאמי to break.

דרה a wine press is. 63, 3; a vat, prob. a wine measure Hag. 2,16; r. אום II.

ארְהָיְאָשׁ pr. n. m. (prob. Persian for בּוֹרְהָיָא given by lot) Est. 9, 8.

I (2 pl. perf. Dans Mal. 3, 20; fut. will) akin to yis, to scatter

or spread abroad; fig. to caper about or move proudly, as a horseman on a prancing steed Hab. 1, 8; to scamper, as sportive calves Jer. 50, 11. — Niph. to be scattered Nah. 3, 18.

11 (obs.) perh. akin to wil, to flow; hence γ wil. --- Cf. Sans. payas (flow), πήγη, G. bach, E. beck, brook.

Arab. : to be open or parted; hence no.

קר. n. m. (perh. i. q. מְּחָה simplicity, r. מָּחָה) 1 Ch. 2, 53.

Tp, m. 1) adj. purified, by removal of dross Cant. 5, 11. 2) subst. gold as refined Ps. 21, 4; distinguished from common gold Ps. 119, 127; r. 119 I.

I (Qal obs.) akin to אָבָּ, Arab. בְּׁילַ, to separate, fig. to refine metals by separating the dross; hence אָבָיל from בְּילַל from בְּילַל hoph. part. אַבָּיל refined, an epithet of מַּילַב מְילוֹר gold 1 K. 10, 18; cf. אַנָּיל בּילוֹר 2 Ch. 9, 17.

וו akin to Arab. 3, to be supple or active, יְּבֶּוֹלְ זְרְצֵי יְדֶרוּן Gen. 49,24 and the arms of his hands were active. — Pi. אַשָּׁלְ to leap or jump about 2 Sam. 6, 16.

akin to אַרָּר, nip a sheep driven away or astray Jer. 50, 17. — Niph. to be dispersed Ps. 141, 7. — Pi. אַדָּר to scatter or throw about Ps. 147, 16, Ps. 53, 6; to disperse Joel 4, 2; to scatter one's ways, i. e. to rove about Jer. 3, 13; to spend freely or distribute Ps. 112, 9. — Pu. to be scattered Est. 3, 8.

ר בּחִרם w. Dagh. impl.,

c. יוְחַשְּׁ, r וּחַשְּׁ, m. 1) a trap or snare, trap-net (cf. אמץ-(c) Job 18, 9, Am. 3, 5; וּשִׁרְּ יִי to hide a trap Ps. 140, 6, cf. וּשִׁרְ יִי to lay a trap Ps. 119, 110; fig. disaster or calamity Josh. 23, 13 and perh. Ps. 11, 6, but see ביים. 2) a plate of metal Num. 17, 3; מַּרִי gold-plates Ex. 39, 3. — Hence denom. Hiph. inf. absol. יִּבְּיִר to ensnare Is. 22, 22.

וו perh. w. suf. אָם their governor Neh. 5, 14, but see אָם נוֹם.

א akin to אוויף) akin to shake or tremble, then to be afraid Deut. 28, 66, w. אָס of Ps. 27, 1; w. אָג, to turn trembling to Jer. 36, 16, Hos. 3, 5; to palpitate, of the heart in violent joy Is. 60, 5. — Pi. אוויף to be afraid Is. 51, 13; to be cautious Prov. 28, 14. — Hiph. to cause to tremble, of the bones Job 4, 14. Hence

שורים, pl. פּרוּדים, w. suf. פּרוּדים Job 40, 17) m. 1) fear, terror Ex. 15, 15; fig. object of fear Prov. 1, 26; hence for God Gen. 31, 42. 2) prob. side or loin, only pl. Job 40, 17 יידי פוּדיי the sinews of his loins; perh. this sense may depend on the aptness of the loins or sides to shake; but many prefer to understand thighs or testicles.

הַחָרָ f. fear or dread Jer. 2, 19; r. חַחָבּ.

אָרָהָּי, (prob. for רְּהָשָׁרָ, c. רְּחַיּשָּׁ, w. suf. יְּבְּיהַשָּׁ, once בּיְרָשָּׁ Neh. 5, 14 for בּיִרְיּהָ, unless הַיְרָשָּׁ Should be read; pl. c. רְּיִרְיִהָּ 1 K. 10, 15, w. suf. יְרִיהִיהָּ 1 g. Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. יוֹחָשׁ Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. יוֹחַשְּׁ Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. יוֹחַשְּׁ Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. יוֹחַשְּׁ Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. יוֹחַשְּׁ Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. יוֹחַשְּׁ Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. יוֹחַשְׁ Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. יוֹחַשְׁ Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. יוֹחַשְׁ Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. יוֹחַשְׁ Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. single Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. single Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. single Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. single Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. single Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. single Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. single Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. single Neh. 2, 7, as if from a sing. single Neh. 2, 7, as if from a single Neh. 2, 1, as if from a single Neh. 2, 1, as if from a single Neh. 2, as if from a single Neh. 2, as if from a single N

akin to المبت to smite or beat, or i.q. Syr. عُمَّة an equal or friend.

תוֹם Chald. (c.תוֹם, pl. def. אַתְיוֹתְם) m. a pasha or prefect Dan. 3, 2.

תחום (only pl. c. מְחָנוֹת m. prefects or pashas Neh. 2, 7; but see הּחָהַם.

akin to חַחַּשׁ, to shake, hence to be unstable, only part. יחַיִּבּם vain or frivolous Judg. 9, 4, false or fickle Zeph. 3, 4; hence

in m. prop. instability, hence fig. levity or wantonness (of lust), only Gen. 49, 4.

ness, only Jer. 23, 32; r. 179.

(Qal obs.) perh. mimet. akin to "" (Which see), to strike or hammer, hence perh. to expand or spread out; hence "" — Hiph. (perh. denom. of " a snare) " " to ensnare, only inf. absol. "" in Is. 42, 22.

שְׁרִים (w. Dagh. f. impl. for יְּחָשָּׁה like אָנְיִים m. prob. i. q. מְּחָם, Arab. נְּבִּיִּם hive coal; fig. lightning Ps. 11, 6, but see מַּ snare; ר. בּחַהַ.

to glow, to be hot; fig. i. q. Chald.

coals Prov. 26, 21; live coals Is. 44, 12.

בּקָּהָ Neh. 5, 14, see הַּהָּם.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Syr. i.e., to form or fashion, as a potter;

الله Chald. m. a potter Dan. 2, 41; Syr. إِنْكُارٌ , Arab. وَنُكُارٌ

(obs.) i. q. Syr. A. to dig or excavate; hence

תורם (pl. פותרם) m. but fem. in 2 Sam. 17, 9, a pit 2 Sam. 18, 17; fig. destruction Lam. 3, 47.

THE Ez. 22, 20, inf. Qal of HE to breathe.

コペプローアロラ pr. n. m. (prob. pasha of Moab) Ezr. 2, 6.

The f. a hollow or sunken spot, in a garment affected by a kind of leprosy Lev. 13, 55; r. 779.

(obs.) perh. akin to אָדא, to shine or sparkle; hence

f. the topaz, a kind of precious stone Ex. 28, 17. - Hence prob. τοπάζιον, cf. Ewald's Lehrb. der Heb. Sprache, § 186, a.

ים (ד. פַּטַר, m. perh. cleavage, hence the bursting open of a flower, 1 K. 6, 18 פטהרר צארם openings of flowers i. e. opening flowers, or perh. festoons or garlands of flowers, hanging free or loose (cf. שַטַר 2).

אלוד adj. m. free or exempt, only 1 Ch. 9, 33 Q'ri; r. פַּטָר.

adj. m. free or exempt, only 1 Ch. 9, 33 K'thibh.

መጥ ஹ m. i. q. Arab. פּֿׁמַבֿיים a hammer Is. 41, 7; fig. applied to Babylon Jer. 50, 23; r. ឃុំបុគ្គ.

שׁרִישׁר Chald. (pl. w. suf. מָשִׁרשׁרָּשׁן m. i. q. Syr. Lala, a tunic Dan. 3, 21 in K'thibh, but מָטְשֵׁידהוֹן in Q'ri; r. שנים.

ן (fut. יִקְשֵׁר) i. q. Arab. פּֿڟֿתُ, 1) to cleave, break open, then to let fut (water) Prov. 17, 14. 2) to set oree, part. pl. סנוררם free, exempt 1 Ch. 9, 33; intrans. to go free 1 Sam. 19, 10. - Hiph. to make an opening

or gaping, חַפְּטִיר בַּטֶּקָת Ps. 22, 8 to gape w. the lips i. e. make a mouth in mockery. Hence

TOD m. prop. an outburst, hence a firstling or first-born, as bursting open the womb Ex. 13, 12; fully פַּטַר חם Num. 3, 12.

7700 f. firstling Num. 8, 16.

فَطَسَ .obs.) i. q. Arab) طَطَّسَ to hammer out; hence שישם. --- Prob. mimet, akin to Sans. badh (strike), πατάσσω, L. batuo, E. beat, batter, W. baedhu.

Chald. (obs.) to spread out or expand; hence Chald. Thus and

WDD Chald. tunic, only in Q'ri of Dan. 3, 21, see Chald. שינים.

"D mouth of, or my mouth, see 173. מר בוות pr. n. of a city of Lower Egypt Ez. 30, 17, Βούβαστις, Bubastis. --- The name prob. means 'dedicated to Diana', Bast being the Copt. name of that divinity, and the Copt. article.

TE (r. 770) m. failure or misfortune (cf. Syr. ) Prov. 24, 22, Job 30, 24; לַפִּיד בּרּוּ Job 12, 5 for misfortune there is contempt i. e. the unfortunate are despised.

ן (obs.) i. q. אָם, to breathe, to speak; hence

f. i. q. m mouth, only fig. edge of a sword; only pl. פָּשׁנֵר מַרוֹח Judg. 3, 16 two edges.

(only pl. מייה) mouths, fig. edges of a sword, only Prov. 5, 4, i. q. פּרִפְּיוֹת; r. פַּרָפּ,

pr. n. (prob. Copt. the place of sedges) of a place in Egypt near the northern end of the Red Sea Ex. 14, 2,

m. ashes or dust, as being easily blown away Ex. 9, 8; r. 1780.

pr. n. m. (perh. careful or attentive, r. בּבָּל Gen. 21, 22.

פּלֶנֶש e, see פּרלֶנֶשׁ.

פרם edges 1 Sam. 13, 21, see אָם. אָפּרָ f. fat or fatness, only Job 15, 27; r. מאס

פריבה, סיים pr. n. m. (prob. serpent's mouth, for בין Phinchas, Sept. Φινεές a son of Eleazar Ex. 6, 25; also a son of Eli 1 Sam. 1, 3.

pr. n. (perh. darksome, i. q. מדנן of an Idumean city Gen. 36, 41.

only fig. for the edges (of a two-edged sword) Ps. 149, 6, and for the teeth or points (of a threshing-dray) Is. 41, 15. — Formed by reduplication of Fig. mouth.

PP m. a trembling or tottering (of the knees), only Nah. 2, 11; r. PP I.

stream, r. win II) Pishon, a stream issuing from the garden of Eden Gen. 2, 11; perh. the Phasis or the Indus.

פרתם, see החב.

pr. n. m. (prob. simple or guileless, r. ראון 1 Ch. 8, 35.

파 m. a flask or bottle 1 Sam. 10, 1; r. 국구화 or

to drop or distil. — Pi. to flow out in drops, to drip Ez. 47, 2.

אָפֿרָ (obs.) perh. akin to אָפֿרָ, whence אָפֿרָ, to hollow out; hence prob. יַּבָּרָ

(obs.) perh. akin to Arab.

לאל VII, to be careful or attentive; perh. hence אָרָבּל.

(obs.) prob. akin to בָּבָּ, to be young; hence

pr. n. m. (prob. young offspring of the roes) Ezr. 2, 57.

אַלִּיפָל see אָבָּיפָל.

(Qal obs.) akin to פָּלָה, י מַלֵּב, מְּלֵב, (which see), to separate, to distinguish, fig. to make wonderful or marvellous (cf. G. sonderbar). -Niph. נפלא to be distinguished, great or extraordinary 2 Sam. 1, 26; to be hard or difficult Gen. 18, 14; to be surprising or marvellous Ps. 118, 23; part. f. pl. מַלָּאוֹת marvellous deeds, miracles (of God) Ex. 3, 20, Ps. 72, 18; as adv. מַלְאוֹת wonderfully Job 37, 5. - Pi. Rop to set apart, fig. to consecrate; פלא נדר Lev. 22, 21 to dedicate a votive offering i. e. to fulfil a vow. - Hiph. ל"ה (also הִּפְלֵּיא, like a verb הִפְּלֵיא Deut. 28, 59, Is. 28, 29, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, a) to set apart, i. e. to dedicate something Num. 6, 2; to make distinguished, e. g. favour, by bestowing largely Ps. 31, 22; inf. as adv. מפלא eminently 2 Ch. 2, 8; to do marvellously, deal wonderfully Is. 29, 14; הְּמָלִיא לַצְשׁוֹח Judg. 13, 19 to act marvellously in doing i.e. to act wonderfully. — Hith. to distinguish oneself Job 10, 16. Hence

אָלְּהְיּה (in pause אַלְּהָּה w. suf. בְּּלְּהְּיּה pl. מַלְּאָה also מִּלְּאִה m. 1) a wonder, a marvel or miracle Ex. 15, 11; pl. מְּלָאִה wonders Dan. 12, 6; pl. מַלְּאִה as adv. wonderfully Lam. 1, 9. 2) as concrete, marvellous or wonderful one, of the Messiah, only Is. 9, 5. —— Cf. πέλωρ.

אָלָּאָ adj. m., פּלְאָיָה f., wonderful Judg. 13, 18, Ps. 139, 6, both in K'thibh.

קלאָרָה pr. n. m. (הַּ makes to differ) Neh. 8, 7.

pr. n. m. (prob. mighty controller) of an Assyrian king 2 K. 15, 29. באל (ר. אום II) prob. means a mighty one, and אַטָּר is a restrainer.

I (Qal obs.) akin to τος, Arab. 21, to cleave or divide; hence 25 2. — Niph. to be divided Gen. 10, 25. — Pi. to cut out or dig Job 38, 25; fig. to divide or set at variance, τος τος τος differ in their counsel Ps. 55, 10. — Prob. mimet. akin to πέλεχυς, G. pfügen, E. plough.

II (obs.) perh. akin to nha I, 1) to flow; hence ha 1. 2) to pour forth, said of seminal emission in sexual intercourse (cf. nh); hence when.— Prob. akin to πέλαγος, φλύζω, L. fluctus, fluxus, E. flow, flood.

Chald. to divide, part. pass. divided Dan. 2, 41.

תַּלְבֵּר (pl. מְּלְבֵּר , c. מַלְבֵּר , w. suf. מַלְבֵּר ) m. 1) r. אָלְבָּר II i. q. Arab. מַלֹב prook, מַלְב אָלְרִיה Ps. 65, 10 river of God, fig. of the rain and dew w. which God waters the fields; fully water-brooks Ps. 1, 3; stream in general, as מַלְבֵּר מַבְּים streams of oil, i. e. issuing from the oil-press Job 29, 6; poet. also of tears Ps. 119, 136. 2) pr. n. m. (division r. אַבָּע I) Gen. 10, 25.

다 Chald. m. a half, only Dan. 7, 25; r. 가야.

קַלְבָּה; (only pl. מְלַבְּה; t. פְּלָּה f. streams or brooks Judg. 5, 15, Job 20, 17.

רוֹבְּלְבָּוֹה f. a division or class of the priests, only pl. רוֹבְּלְבָּוֹה 2 Ch. 35, 5 (cf. רְבָּלְבִּוֹה ); ר. בְּלַבְּּלֹב I.

בְּלֶבְּה Chald. (pl. w. suf. בְּלִּיְחִהוּן) f. division or class Ezr. 6, 18; r. בּלָּג.

שׁבְּיִבִּים, oftener שֵׁבְיִבִּים (w. suf. ישׁבְּיִבִּים, pl. בּישִּיבִּים and בּישִּיבּים, c. ישִּבְּיבִים (com. gend. 1) concubine (אַ מִּלְנִשִּי מִיבְּיבָים (com. gend. 1) concubine (אַ מּלְנִשִּי מִיבְּיבָּים (com. gend. 1), 1; opp. to first or chief wife Cant. 6, 8. 2) a paramour (ὁ πάλλαξ) Ez. 23, 20. — Prob. from בַּיבָּים (see on letter שׁ); hence prob. πάλλαξ, παλλαχή, παλλαχίς, L. pellex.

(obs.) prob. i. q. Arab.

לְּדָרוֹ (only pl. חַיִּרְבֶּה f. iron or steel i. q. Syr. בְּבֶּה , Arab. שׁנָּלּה , only in בְּאָבׁי פְּלָרוֹת תָרְבֶּב Nah. 2, 4 w. the fire of steels are the chariots i. e. the war-chariots have flashing steel-blades or scythes (cf. W. pladur).

שׁלְרֶשׁׁ pr. n. m. (perh. steely, r. בּלְהָשׁׁה w. old format. or adj. ending שֹׁבָּי Gen. 22, 22.

(Qal obs.) akin to x, to separate or distinguish. — Niph. to be separated, fig. to be distinguished or favoured Ps. 139, 14. — Hiph. to set apart or select Ps. 4, 4; to make great Ps. 17, 7; to distinguish or make notable Ex. 8, 18; to make a difference, w. The Ex. 9, 4.

אלה pr. n. m. (distinguished, г. פלאי) Gen. 46, 9; patron. מְּלָאִי Palluite Num. 26, 5.

קלון pr. n. (perh. distinguished,

r. תְּלֵּהְ) of an unknown place or person; perh. hence gentil. n. קלוני 1 Ch. 11, 27. 36.

akin to the I (which see), to cleave, esp. to plough (cf. Arab.

to cleave, esp. to plough (cf. Arab.

to cleave (as an arrow) Prov. 7, 23; to cut up or slice (vegetables) 2 K.

4, 39. 2) to let break forth (from the womb), to bring forth young Job 39, 3.

to till or labour, hence to serve, esp. to serve God, to worship, w. 3 Dan. 3, 12; 7, 14.

ה (of fruit) Cant. 4, 3. 2) i. q. Arab. (of fruit) Cant. 4, 3. 2) i. q. Arab. (a mill-stone (prob. from the idea of cleaving or cutting), אַבָּ עַּבְּיבָּ upper (lit. rider) mill-stone (cf. μυλος δνικός Mat. 18, 6) Judg. 9, 53; אַבְּאָרָתְּהַ אַבְּּ lower mill-stone Job 41, 16; r. אַבָּאַ

אָרָהָא pr. n. m. (perh. ploughman, r. קּבָּה) Neh. 10, 25.

רָהָשָׁ Chald. (c. רְהַלָּהָ) m. service of God, worship Ezr. 7, 19; r. רְּבָּהָ

prob. skin to the I, to slip out, fig. to escape Ez. 7, 16. — Pi. 1) to get off, to escape Job 23, 7. 2) to let slip or drop (from the womb), to bring forth Job 21, 10; to set free or deliver Ps. 18, 3. — Hiph. to rescue Mic. 6, 14; to place in safety Is. 5, 29. Hence

מֹלֵטְים (only pl. מַלְטִים) m. an escaper or fugitive Jer. 44, 14; r. מַלָטַם.

יל (escape, r. פֿלָט pr. n. m. (escape, r. פֿלָט ) 1 Ch. 2, 47.

විදුම් m. deliverance Ps. 32, 7; r. පදිතු. פָּלֵטָה Ex. 10, 5, see

קרְטִר פּרְטִר (פּרְטִר הַ. m. (prob. הַּיָּ delivers, for פָּלְטִי, Num. 13, 9; Neh. 12, 17.

קלְטְדְאֵל pr. n. m. (God's deliverance) 2 Sam. 3, 15, but מַּלְטִי in 1 Sam. 25, 44.

יה, פּלַטְיָה, pr. n. m. (הּקָּטְיָה delivers) i Ch. 3, 21; Ez. 11, 1.

קלְּבְּׁלְּחֵלְ (in pause פְלִּים) adj. m. wonderful, only in Q'ri of Judg. 13, 18 for פּּרָאִי which see.

adj. f. wonderful, only in Q'ri for פֿלאָדָה in K'thibh of Ps. מַלָּאָדָה 139, 6; r. פָּלָּאָדָה.

קר, הי, pr. n. m. (הי, distinguishes, r. קּלָה) וֹ Ch. 3, 24.

ש הפלפים m. escaped one, a fugitive, i. q. פּלָם 2 K. 9, 15; coupled w. יוּשָּלִים Josh. 8, 22; ייִּשְּלִים the escaper Gen. 14, 13; בורב הורב קלים ביייים הורב Jer. 44, 28 escapers of (or from) the sword; r. ביייים הורב אונים הורב ביייים הורב בייים הורב ביייים הורב בייים הו

שׁלֵיבים (only pl. מַלִּיבים) m. i. q. מַלִּיבים, escaper or fugitive Num. 21, 29, Is. 66, 19; r. מַלָּב.

בליטה also בּליטה Ex. 10, 5 (r. נפּלִם) f. escape or deliverance Joel 3, 5; concrete and collect. escaped ones or fugitives Gen. 32, 9.

פלילים (only pl. פּלִילִים) m. a judge Ex. 21, 22; פְּלִילִים Job 31, 11 the crime of the judges (in some texts, others reading נְּבִין i. e. crime for them to punish; r. בַּלָּבָּי

קלילֶה f. judgment or right, only Is. 16, 3.

קלילֶד adj. m., שְלִּילִדְּה f., judicial Job 31, 28; fem. as subst. judgment Is. 28, 7; r. בַּלֵּר

رُفَكَ (obs.) i. q. Arab. فَلَكَ to be round; hence

ווי (פּלְכוֹ (w. suf. פֿלָבוֹי) יח. 1) a circle,

esp. environs of a city Neh. 3, 9. 2) i. q. Arab. μ, a spindle, as being of a rounded form Prov. 31, 19. 3) a rounded stick, a staff 2 Sam. 3, 29. — Cf. φάλαγξ.

Qal obs.) prob. akin to אָפֶלָה, חַלָּש, Arab. פֿלָה, to separate, fig. to discriminate, to use discernment; perh. also to intervene or intercede, but only in Hith. which is perh. better referred to an obs. r. פַלַל = למל = אַפַל to fall down, comp. דתונפל in Deut. 9, 25 to prostrate oneself (in prayer), cf. הְשָׁהַהֵּעָה. — Pi. to think Gen. 48, 11; to judge 1 Sam. 2, 25; fig. to punish (cf. xataxplvw) Ps. 106, 30; w. 5 to adjudge to Ez. 16, 52. - Hith. perh. to act as umpire or mediator (but see above), then to intercede for, w. בָּעָד Gen. 20, 7; w. كا Job 42, 8, w. أ Sam. 2, 25; w. by to make intercession or entreaty to Num. 11, 2, Is. 45, 14; generally to pray 1 Sam. 2, 1; w. يرد Gen. 20, 17, 5 Dan. 9, 4, 55 1 Sam. 1, 10, לְּמַנֵּר Neh. 1, 4 to pray to; also w. by for something Is. 37, 21, or towards 1 K. 8, 30.

לְלֶּבֶּׁ pr. n. m. (judge, r. לְּבָּיָם) Neh. 3, 25.

קליָדָה pr. n. m. (הָדָ judges) Neh. 11. 12.

(obs.) prob. akin to be a separate, then to be distinct or single, as an individual or person; hence

אַלְמֹנִי (cf. אֵלְמֹנִי from r. אֵלְמֹנִי adj. m. a distinct or definite one, such a one (cf. δ δεῖνα), only Dan. 8, 13; prob. akin to פִּלֹנִי.

رُلَان adj. m. i. q. Arab. وُلَان

Syr. אור אור איני אינין אינין, found only in the phrase מְלֹנִי אַלְטִיִּר particular one unnamed (cf. ὁ δεῖνα, our Mr. So and So), of person Ruth 4, 1, or place 1 Sam. 21, 3; שׁלִּין being prob. from שִּלִּין to separate, to single out. 2) gent. n. from מְלֹין (which see) 1 Ch. 11, 27. 36.

(Qal obs.) i. q. שַּבְּשָׁ, to be even or level. — Pi. 1) to smooth or make level, to prepare (a path) Ps. 78, 50; בַּעֲבֶּל צַבְּדִּרְק Is. 26, 7 the track of a just man dost thou make level. 2) to weigh out (prop. to make even the balance), hence fig. to deal out Ps. 58, 3; to consider or ponder Prov. 5, 21. Hence

(prop. a level) Prov. 16, 11, Is. 40, 12, in each passage w. מֹצְוֹנְתֵּם, hence prob. the yard or beam from which the scales hang down.

ערבי (Qal obs.) prob. skin to prop., to break. — Hith. to be broken or shattered, fig. to quake or tremble (cf. הַחָהַ), only Job 9, 6. Hence

horror Job 21, 6, Is. 21, 4.

or move round. — Hith. to roll oneself, to wallow Jer. 25, 34, in ashes or dust Ez. 27, 30, Mic. 1, 10.

Τὸς, Eth. ΑΛΠ falasa to emigrate (cf. ΑΛΠ falâsi a rover), to rove or wander; hence τις μος. — Perh. akin to Sans. pal (to go), πόλος, πολέω, L. palor.

i. q. פֿלָם which see; hence

of a maritime region on the southwest of Palestine, *Philistia* Ex. 15, 14, Is. 14, 29. — Hence Παλαιστίνη (Joseph. Antiq. 1, 6, 2), *Palestine*, this name being applied also to the whole land of Israel (Joseph. Antiq. 8, 4).

קרם (pl. מים —, מים — Am. 9,7) gentil. n. from מלשים, Philistine 1 Sam. 17, 4. 8; בים מלשים בי Ex. 23, 31 the Philistine sea i. e. the Mediterranean sea. This people emigrated from Egypt Gen. 10, 13. 14.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. نَنَتُ to flee or escape; hence

pr. n. m. (fleetness) Num. 16, 1.

תולים (r. רוֹשָׁם) adj. m. swift or fleet, as subst. runner or courier (cf. Arab. فَلَسَّلُ a swift horse, runner), collect. runners, couriers, always named w. בְּרֵיתִר 2 Sam. 8, 18; 15, 18; hence prob. part of the band of runners and executioners, which may have formed the king's body guard.

DD Chald. m. mouth Dan. 4, 28 i. q. Heb. ¬₽.

קְּשָׁ (w. suf. תְּיָשׁ) m. i. q. תְּיָשׁ, a corner (of a street) Prov. 7, 8; pl. בְּיִבּע Zech. 14, 10; r. תְּיָשָּ

קבּ (always w. Maqqeph, prob. for שְּׁ prop. subst. a turning away or averting (r. בְּיִם, but used only as conj. lest, that not, serving to show the motive, object or result, in a prohibition or encouragement e.g. אַרְּבָּיִה בַּוֹן בְּיִבְּיִּה בַּיִּה בַּיִה בַּיִּה בּיִּה בּיִבּי בַּיִּה בּיִּה בּיִּבְיּיה בּיִּה בּיִּבְיּיה בּיִּבְיּיה בּיִבְּיה בּיִּבּיה בּיִּבְיּיה בּייה בּיִּבְיּיה בּיִּבְיה בּיִּבְיה בּיִּבְיּיה בּיִּבְּיה בּיִיה בּיִּבְּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּייה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּייה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּייה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּייה בּיּיה בּייה בּיּיה בּיּיה בּייה בּיּיה בּייה בּייה בּיּיה בּייה ב

we be scattered; esp. after verbs of fearing, cautioning, swearing Gen. 31, 31, Deut. 4, 23, Judg. 15, 12; the verb following " being mostly in the future form (as in the above examples), but the verb may be in the perf. when the past is referred to, e. g. NYO 10 2 Sam. 20, 6 lest he have found, cf. 2 K. 2, 16. Often w. ellipsis of the verb of fear or caution which must be taken from the sense or context e. g. Gen. 3, 22; 44, 34, Is. 36, 18, 2 K. 2, 16.

be tender or delicate, fig. to be pleasant or savoury; hence

m. perh. sweetmeat or pleasant confection, only Ez. 27, 17.

קַבָּן, מָפֶן, apoc. רְפְנֶּה, (fut. אֶפֶּן, בָּפֶּר, ונפן, חפן (נפן, חפן, to turn, trans. only in נה ערה to turn the neck Josh. 7, 12, Jer. 2, 27; else always intrans. or neuter, e. g. Ex. 7, 23, w. direction whither in acc. 1 Sam. 13, 18, or w. ל, Gen. 24, 49, אל 1 Sam. 13, 17, בל Is. 53, 6; to turn away Deut. 30, 17; to pass away or decline, of the day Jer. 6, 4; to be on the turn, said of morning or evening Ex. 14, 27, Gen. 24, 63. 2) to turn in order to look Ecc. 2, 12; fig. to regard or have respect to Deut. 9, 27; hence of mere things having a certain aspect or Ez. 8, 3 השער השנה צפינה Ez. 8, 3 the gate looking northward; so of a boundary Josh. 15, 2. - Pi. np to turn away, to remove Zeph. 3, 15; to turn about, to set right or prepare Gen. 24, 31, Is. 40, 3; to make room or clearance Ps. 80, 10. - Hiph. (fut. apoc. (FT) trans. to turn Judg. 15, 4, 1 Sam. 10, 9; intrans. to turn back, whether to flee Jer. 46, 21, or to look while fleeing Jer. 46, 5; w. אָל to

betake oneself to Jer. 47, 3. — Hoph. to be turned back Jer. 49, 8; to be turned or directed, of the position of a gate Ez. 9, 2.

כור (only pl. פֵּנִים, c. פָּנִים, cf. Gram. § 108, 2, a; sing. only ३३ and in a pr. named) m. but f. in Ez. 21, 21, 1) the face or countenance (prob. as turning and looking, r. פנה) Gen. 38, 15; said of animals Job 41, 6. The form פַּנִים is also used as a real pl. faces Ez. 1, 6. It mostly takes a pl. verb or adj.; but has (cf. פנר Gram. § 146, 2) a sing. verb. in פנר ביטם Lam. 4, 16 the face of the Lord will no more regard them. 2) presence or person (πρύσω-תסע) פַּנֵר רַלְכוּ Ex. 33, 14 my presence (or person) shall go, cf. 2 Sam. 17, 11, Prov. 7, 15; לְצֵח פַּוּרָה at the time of thy presence Ps. 21, 10, cf. Ps. 31, 21; לַחֵם הַפָּנִים Ex. 35, 13 bread of the presence, the shew-bread; שׁלְחַן Num. 4, 7 the presence-table, the table of shew-bread. 3) looks or appearance, בו פָּנִרם Deut. 28, 50 hard of face i. e. of shameless looks; Gen. 4, 6 looks have fallen i. e. are cast down or sullen. 4) surface Gen. 1, 29; then aspect, view or condition of any thing Job 26, 9, Prov. 27, 23. 5) forepart or front Jer. 1, 13, Joel 2, 20; as adv. פנים in front, before Ez. 2, 10, 2 Ch. 13, 14. — With prepositions: — לְּמֵנִים forwards Jer. 7, 24, aforetime, of old Deut. 2, 10, Josh. 11, 10; מַלְּמָנִים from of old or ancient times Is. 41, 26; מפנים in front, before 2 Sam. 10, 9; אל־פנר to the front or before Lev. 9, 5, in presence of Ex. 23, 17, on the face of Lev. 14, 53; אַת־פָּנֶר with or in presence of Est. 1, 10, in front of or before Gen. 33, 18, מאת־פני from the presence of, from before Gen. 27,

30, 2 K. 16, 14; "DED in front of, before Ez. 42, 12; in presence of. before Gen. 6, 11, Num. 8, 22 (hence as adj. לְּמֵנֶר anterior, in front, only 1 K. 6, 17); before (of time) Am, 1, 1, Gen. 13, 10 לפנר שחת רחוה את-סום before the Lord destroyed Sodom, prob. Job 4, 19 sooner than a moth; after the manner of, as or like 1 Sam. 1, 16, perh. Job 4, 19 as the moth (is crushed); מלפנד from before (of place) Lev. 9, 24, 1 Ch. 16, 33; before (of time), אַשׁר הַרָּה מּלְמַנִינוּ Ecc. 1, 10 which was before us i. e. before our days; מפני from before, before Ex. 14, 19, from the presence of Judg. 9, 21, Is. 17, 9, because of Is. 10, 27; on the front of, before Gen. 32, 22, towards Gen. 18, 16, on the face of (see on בל, p. 469) Gen. 1, 20. 29, against Ps. 21, 13, besides, in addition to Ex. 20, 3, Job 16, 14; מיבל פונד from upon the face of 1 Sam. 20, 15.

מנות (pl. מנות (pl. מנות (pl. מנות (pl. מנות (pl. aturn, hence a corner, turn, exterior Job 1, 19 or interior Prov. 21, 9; אַבוּן מַוּטְּ (pl. מַבְּיִן (pl. aturn, hence a corner prov. 21, 9; אַבּוּן מַנּוּם (pl. aturn, hence a corner prov. 21, 9; אַבּוּן מַנְּיִם (pl. aturn, hence a corner stone, also simply מְבָּיִן לַבְּיִּם (pl. 51, 26; מַבְּיִּם (pl. 51, 26; מַבְּיִּם (pl. 21, 26; מַבְּיִּם (pl. 22, 20, 2) corner-tower or pinnacle 2 Ch. 26, 15. 3) fig. a prince, prob. as a corner-stone of the state Judg. 20, 2, collect sing. in Is. 19, 13.

וְיְבְּוּאֵל (face of God, see פְּנָהְּאָ of a place beyond Jordan near the Jabbok Gen. 32, 32. 2) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 4, 4.

(בָּהֵן=שְּׁנָה (obs. r. מְּנֵן=שְּׁנָה (הַלְּהַוֹּשְׁנָה (הַנְּהַן) m. coral, only pl. שְׁנָה in K'thibh of Prov. 3, 15 for שְּׁנִירִים in Q'ri.

קניאל pr. n. (= פְּניאֵל) Gen. 32, 31. סְנִים m. face, see פְּנִיאָם. סְרָבּ (r. בַּנְבָּ) m. prop. what is cut off or separated, hence the interior of a house (cf. our withdrawing-room, whence drawing-room), hence prob. בַּלְבִּיִּבְי from within i. e. on the inside (Sept. ἐσώτατος), only 1 K. 6, 29.

לבְרַכְּדִי (prob. from פּלִּרִם אוֹ אוֹ מְבִּיבְּים loc.) as adv. within, in the interior 1 K. 6, 18, hence בָּלִרבְּרָה בַּחרבִּים Ps. 45, 14 all glorious is the king's daughter in the inner apartment (Sept. צַּמשׁשׁבּי, Vulg. ab intus); יפַּלִיבְיה בִּיוֹרְה בִּיוֹרְה בִּייִם עוֹ within 1 K. 6, 30, בְּיִנְיהָה לַּיִּרְה בִייִּר וֹ יוֹיִים עוֹ עוֹנִים מּיִּים מּיִּים מִיּיִם מִיִּים מִיּיִם מִיּים מִיּים מּיִּבְּיה on the inside, within 1 K. 6, 19.

מְּנִיכְיִר adj. m. פּּנִיכִיר f., pl. פְּנִיכִיר m., קּנִיכִירוּה f., inner, interior 1 K. 6, 27; 2 Ch. 4, 22; r. פָּנָם.

קְּיִנִים (only pl. פָּיִנִים; r. פָּיָנִים) m. corals Job 28, 18, where many prefer pearls; red corals Lam. 4, 7.

(obs.) prob. akin to פָּלַם, to sever or separate; hence פּלָם.

(obs.) prob. akin to obs. r. φ(see פְּיִר), Sans. bhâ (to shine), bhan (glitter), φάω, φαίνω, φανός, φαεννός, L. bonus, G. fein, E. fine; prob. hence פְּיִרן and

ר בולים pr. n. f. (prob. coral, r. פָּנַן)
1 Sam. 1, 2.

(Qal obs.) akin to μος, Arab. to be pleasant or tender. — Pi. to treat tenderly, to indulge, only Prov. 29, 21. — Hence perh. φοίνιξ palmtree and Φοινίκη, Phænicia, i. e. land of palms.

De (only pl. בְּשַּׁפָּה; r. בַּשָּׁה) m. end or extremity (cf. בַּשָּׁה), esp. hand or foot as the end of the limb, hence בְּיִבֶּהְ Gen. 37, 3, 2 Sam. 13, 18

the tunic of extremities, i. e. a long under garment reaching to the hands and feet, worn by the better classes.

DĐ Chald. (def. אַשְּׁהַ Dan. 5, 24) m. extremity; אָדְי Dan. 5, 5 palm of the hand i. e. the hand; r. סְּטָּה.

קבים ספּ pr. n. (perh. end of desolation, r. לְּכֵים) of a place in Judah (i. q. מָבֶּים דַּבִּים 1 Ch. 11, 13.

মিত্র (Qal obs.) akin to নৃত্রু, দাত্রু, chald. ২০০, চৃত্রু, to cut or divide; hence দাহ্তু. — Pi. to discriminate or to consider accurately, to scan Ps. 48, 14.

קר. pr. n. (division or boundary, r. יְּבְּטָּהְ of a mountain range on southern border of Sihon's kingdom Num. 21, 20.

নিত্ৰ (obs.) i. q. নত্ত্ to spread abroad, to be abundant; hence

חפף f. diffusion, abundance, only in רְהַר פְּפָרו־בָּר בְּצִּרֶץ Ps. 72, 16 let there be abundance of corn in the land.

I to leap, perh. to limp, hence fig. to halt or vacillate in opinion 1 K. 18, 21, but see אַסָּ אָּ װּ, to pass over (prop. to leap over), w. אַבָּ צֹג 12, 23, hence אַסָּ hence to spare Is. 31, 5. — Pi. אַסָּ to leap about, to dance 1 K. 18, 26. — Niph. (fut. אַבְּבֶּי) to be made or become lame 2 Sam. 4, 4.

דון perh. akin to אַסָּקּ (which see), Chald. אַסָּהְ, to divide, only in 1 K. 18, 21 מַבּר־מָבִיר אַמָּם פּסְדִּים עַל־שְׁתִּי K. 18, 21 הַסְּבָּפִּרם how long are ye dividing (i. e. hesitating) about the two parties? namely בַּעָל and בַּעָבָּי, but see on מַבָּעָל I.

្តីក្នុង pr. n. m. (limper, r. កក្នុង) 1 Ch. 4, 12.

תַּסָּחִרם (in pause הַּפֶּסָה, pl. פָּסָה; r. noe I) m. prop. an over-leaping, then a sparing, so named from the angel of death's passing over or sparing the Israelites, when he slew the first-born of Egypt, a passover (Sept. πάσγα) Lev. 23, 5, mostly w. art. הַּפֶּהַ the paschal-lamb Ex. 12, 21, also the passover-feast Josh. 5, 10, but more fully הם המסח Ex. 34, 25 the feast of the passover; הפסח לעיה to keep the passover Num. 9, 5; w. ਹਜੂਲੂ or ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ 2Ch. 30, 15, Deut. 16, 2 to slay the paschal lamb: הפסח אבל to eat the passover sacrifice 2 Ch. 30, 18; pl. מַסְחִים paschal lambs 2 Ch. 30, 17.

רְּסָבְּי (pl. מְּחָרָים) adj. m. prop. leaping, then limping or lame Lev. 21, 18, Is. 33, 23; r. רְּסָבָּי.

m. carved images, esp. idols Deut. 7, 25. 2) pr. n. (sculptures or images) of a place near Gilgal Judg. 3, 19.

(which see), to split or divide; hence

700 pr. n. m. (prob. divider) 1 Ch. 7, 33.

רְּשָׁכְּלְ (fut. יְּשְׁכִּלְ ) prob. akin to בְּעָבָּ, to cut, to carve, an image Hab. 2, 18, stones Ex. 34, 1; hence

(in p. לְּפֶלֶּר, w. suf. יְלְּהָרָּל, in. 1) carved work or sculpture, esp. a carved idol Ex. 20, 4; sometimes made of wood Is. 44, 15. 2) idol in general, even when molten, but prob. chased or finished w. the chisel Is. 44, 10.

קבריר, also בסוברין Dan. 3, 5 Chald. m. (= ψαλτήριον, ι = λ) a psaltery, lyre Dan. 3, 7. The Greek ending -ιον often passes into די הוא Aramean, as in συνέδριον = בבבב κοινόβιον = בבבב

akin to אָפָּט, to cut off, hence fig. to end or cease, only in post Ps. 12, 2 the faithful cease from the sons of men; hence bg.

רְּפְּטְהָ pr. n. m. (perh. for בְּּטְּהָה expansion, r. הְּסָהָּ) 1 Ch. 7, 38.

וות (fut. יְּמְבֶּה) mimet. akin to אָשָׁה, זַבְּאָ, to pant or gasp, hence to labour, in childbirth, only Is. 42, 14; to bleat (Syr. בַּבָּא, E. baa), hence

אָבּי pr. n. (bleating i. q. Syr.) of a place in Idumea Gen. 36, 39, but אָפָּי in 1 Ch. 1, 50.

קבר pr. n. (prob. point or prick, r. קבּקר) of a mountain in Moab Num. 23, 28; also of an idol of the Moabites Josh. 22, 17, fully בְּבֵל בְּּבוֹר (prob. master of the generative organ i. q. Πρίαπος, Priapus) Num. 25, 3, in whose worship females prostituted themselves.

סְלֵב pr. n. 1 Ch. 1, 50, see אָדָּב.

(fut. לְּבֶּדֶּר, once - יְּבְּדֶּר, once - יְבְּדֶּר, once - יִבְּדֶּר, once - יִבְּדֶּר, once - יִבְּדָר, once - יִבְּדָּר, once - יִבְּדָּר, once - יִבְּדָּר, once - יִבְּדָּרְר, once - יִבְּדָּר, once - יִבְּדָר, once - יִבְּדָּר, once - יִבְּדָר, once - יִבְּדָּר, once - יִבְּרָּר, once - יִבְּרָּר, once - יִבְּרָר, once - יִבְּרָּרָר, once - יִבְּרָּרָּרָּרְרָּרָרְיְבְּרָּרְרָּרָּרְרָּרָּבְּרָּרָרְיְבְּרָּבְּרָרְרָּרָּרָּרְּרָּרָרְרָּבְּרָּרָּרְרָּרָּרְר

(w. suf. פְּלֵּלְהְ, פְּדֶּלֶּהְ (חְלֵּלֵהְ (חְלֵּלִהְ (חְלֵּלִה Is. 1, 31; pl. מְּלֵּהְ (חִנְּלִּה Is. 1, 31; pl. מְלָּהְ (חִנְּלִּה Is. 1, 31; pl. מְלָּהְ (חִנְּלִּה Is. 1, 31; pl. מְלֵּה (חִנְּלִּה Is. 1, 31; pl. מְלֵּה (חִנְּלִּה Is. 1) a deed or act Ps. 44, 2. 2) work or business Ps. 104, 23. 3) product or achievement Is. 45, 9. 4) gain or wages, as work's earning Prov. 21, 6, Job 7, 2.

ਜਿਤ੍ਰੇਸ਼ (c. ਸਤੇਸ਼ਰ; r. ਮਤਰ) f. 1) a

doing or performing of anything Prov. 10, 16; pl. איניא deeds or works, of men Ps. 17, 4, of God Ps. 28, 5. 2) i. q. אַנָּא 4, wages or reward of work Lev. 19, 13, Is. 62, 11.

קבלו Is. 1, 31 for פָּבֶלוֹם, from פְּבֵלוֹם; see Gram. § 93, Rem. 3.

קַּעְבָּׁחָדְּ pr. n. m. (prob. for פְּעָבַּׂחְדָּה deed of הָי,) 1 Ch. 26, 5.

mimet. akin to מַצְטָּ, to strike or beat e. g. a bell (מְשְׁבָטֵּן), anvil (מַבָּטֵּן), or the ground with a footstep (מַבָּטֵּן), fig. to urge on, impel Judg. 13, 25. — Niph. to be excited or moved Gen. 41, 8, Dan. 2, 3. — Hith. to be agitated, only in בַּשְׁבְּטֵּן. Dan. 2, 1. Hence

בעברה (pl. פעבים and היפשב) com. gend. prop. a stroke or beat (see below), then 1) an anvil (cf. L. incus והלם פכם (Is. 41, 7 to strike the anvil. 2) a tread or footfall Ps. 119, 133; fig. rumble or rattle of chariot-wheels Judg. 5, 28; then a foot as treading the ground Cant. 7, 2; pl. f. artificial feet Ex. 25, 12. 3) a tread or beat, fig. a time, פַּבַּם שתה Josh. 6, 3 one time, once; פעמים twice Gen. 27, 36; מַלְיִי פְּעָבִים thrice Ex. 23, 17; פמה פעמים 1 K. 22, 16 how many times? פעמים רבות Ecc. 7, 22 many times, often; פַבָם וּשַׁחָרַם Neh. 13, 20 once and again; הַפַּעַם this time, now Gen. 2, 23, Ex. 9, 27, cf. v. 14 צָהָה הָפַּעָם; בַּפַּעָם הָזֹאֹת Gen. 29, 34 now this time, now indeed; אבקבם השבם Num. 24, 1 one time as another, now as before; פַּעַם -- פַּעַם now - now Prov. 7, 12.

m. a bell, as being struck when sounded Ex. 28, 33; r. בּצָבּם.

בּבֹנע - פֿבנת see בֿבנת. בּבֿנת.

prob. akin to אָפָּוו, אוּ פוּאָר II, אוּ פוּאָר

אָבּק (which see), prob. to bore or pierce (cf. אָבּק), hence i. q. Arab. אָבּק, to open, only w. אַבּק to open wide the mouth Job 29, 23 or w. אַבָּק (Gram. § 138, 1, Rem. 3, Note ²) to gape w. the mouth Job 16, 10; fig. of the open or yawning grave (אַבּאָר, Sept. קמֹאַר, Is. 5, 14; hence

קבר pr.n.m.(perh.devoted to מְּעַרֶּרְּ 2 Sam. 23, 35, but נַצֵּרַי in 1 Ch. 11, 37.

לב, (fut. הַּבֶּף) mimet. akin to בַּבָּף, הַבְּיָף, Arab. בָּיּף, Syr. בְּבָּף, to split or divide, hence 1) to open wide the mouth Is. 10, 14; to gape upon in flerceness, w. בַּיף Ps. 22, 14; fig. of the earth in receiving blood shed on it Gen. 4, 11. 2) to snatch away or rescue Ps. 144, 7.

(fut. רְפַאַה) akin to אָּבָּה (which see), to break, hence fig. to burst forth, into joyous singing (רְּבָּאָה) Is. 14, 7. — Pi. to break in pieces Mic. 3, 3.

f. prob. notchiness, hence dulness or bluntness of edge, only in בשבירה פרט ו Sam. 13, 21 which some take for the file or rasp of the blacksmith (cf. Arab. عُطَارُ a notched sword); r. אָצָה

(Qal obs.) akin to کیتے بیچر, میر (Qal obs.) akin to کیتے بیچ, to cut or to mince. — Pi.to strip or tear off (bark), to peel Gen. 30, 37. Hence

קביה (only pl. אַצְלָּיִה) f. peeled spots or streaks on a green rod, only Gen. 30, 37.

prob. mimet. akin to bre, Arab. to strike to pieces, hence to split or rend, only Ps. 60, 4.

akin to yyā, to cut or cleave,

esp. to wound Deut. 23, 2, Cant. 5, 7; hence

קבים (in p. מַצְבָּ, w. suf. מַצְבָּ, pl. מַצְבָּם Job 9, 17) m. a wound Ex. 21, 25; coll. wounds Is. 1, 6; אַרְיִּם לְּמַצְבָּים Gen. 4, 23 a man have I slain for my wound i. e. inflicted on me or by me.

עבקי, (obs.) akin to אָפּק, to disperse; hence

γ ΣΕ pr. n. m. (dispersion) 1 Ch. 24, 15.

לשל, (fut. לְשֹׁרָ) i. q. Arab. לּשׂל, to hack or notch, fig. to urge, press on w. בְּ, either by entreaty Gen. 19, 3, Judg. 19, 7, or by assault Gen. 19, 9.

Hiph. to manifest persistency, hence inf. בְּצִר as subst. stubbornness 1 Sam. 15, 23. Hence בּּבָּרָהָּ

ורַםקר (fut. רָםָּקר) prob. akin to שׁבְּשׁ 1) to seek Ez. 23, 21; to visit 1 Sam. 17, 18; to inspect or muster Num. 1, 44, hence part. pass. פקירים mustered, numbered Ex. 30, 14; to look after or care for Jer. 23, 2; to look for (without finding), hence to miss 1 Sam. 20, 6, Is. 34, 16. 2) to search out, to visit judicially or make inquisition, hence to punish Is. 26, 14, w. בל Is. 27, 3, אל Jer. 46, 25, ב Jer. 9, 8, w. acc. Ps. 59, 6; the offence is put in acc. Ex. 20, 5. 3) like Hiph., to cause to inspect; hence to set over or appoint, w. בל of jurisdiction Num. 4, 27; part. pass. פקודים officers, overseers Num. 31, 48; to impose or enjoin, w. אָס of pers. Job 36, 23; to deposit or lay up 2 K. 5, 24. — Niph. to be mustered Ez. 38, 8; to be looked for, fig. to be missed 1 Sam. 20, 18; to be punished Num. 16, 29; to be set over, appointed Neh. 7, 1. — Pi. to muster Is. 13, 4. — Pu. to be mustered or numbered Ex. 38,

21; to be looked for, fig. to be missed Is. 38, 10. — Hiph, to cause to inspect, hence to appoint (to office or rule) 2 K. 25, 23, w. לָּ , לֻ or בֻּ of office Gen. 39, 5, 1 K. 11, 28, Jer. 40, 5; to consign Jer. 37, 21; to charge or enjoin w. דל דד 2 Ch. 12, 10, בל דד Ps. 31, 6, TM Jer. 40, 7; to deposit or lay up Is. 10, 28. — Hoph. קבקר to be chastised or punished Jer. 6, 6; to be appointed, part. משקדים 2 Ch. 34, 12; to be deposited with, w. The Lev. 5, 23. — Hith. (fut. רתפקד for יהפקד ) to be mustered or numbered Judg. 20, 15 (see Ewald's Lehrb. § 132, d). — Hoth. הַתְּפַּקַר, (for הַתְּפַּקַר, Gram. § 54, 3) to be mustered Num. 1, 47. Hence

ור f. 1) a mustering or numbering 1 Ch. 23, 11. 2) punishment
Is. 10, 3. 3) care or oversight Job
10, 12; also watch 2 K. 11, 18, רבים
Jer. 52, 11 the guard-house.
4) stores, as laid up and cared for Is.
15, 7. 5) office or charge Num. 4,
16, concr. and collect. officers 2 Ch.
24, 11, Is. 60, 17.

אָפָרְדְּרָּהָ m. a deposit or store Gen. 41, 36; r. קּבָּרָ

Jer. 37, 13; r. 755.

charge, concr. ruler or office Ez. 23, 23. 2) visitation or punishment, an allegorical name for Babylon, only Jer. 50, 21.

הקרים (only pl. מקרים; r. יבּפָּן: m. mandates or precepts Ps. 19, 9; 119, 4.

(fut. הַּמְבָּי) i. q. Arab. , akin to הַמְּבָּי (p = n), to open, esp. 1) w. פּנְינִים to open the eyes 2 K. 4, 35, also to have the eyes open i. e. to be wide awake or watchful Prov. 20, 13; to give sight or cause to see,

said of God Gen. 21, 19. 2) w. צְּיַבֶּים to open the ears Is. 42, 20. — Niph. to be opened, of the eyes, hence to receive sight Is. 35, 5; also fig. to be

☐ p. pr. n. m. (opener) of a king of Samaria, 759 — 739 B. C. 2 K. 15, 25.

enlightened Gen. 3, 7. Hence

קרה pr. n. m. (הי opens, viz. eyes or ears) of a king of Samaria, B. C. 761 — 759, 2 K. 15, 22.

דרף m. prop. one set over or put in charge or command, then overseer or ruler Neh. 11, 9; קרד נְבָּרָד chief officer Jer. 20, 1; a magistrate Gen. 41, 34 or a general 2 K. 25, 19; r. דַּבָּיַם.

(obs.) akin to 523, Syr.

ייים (only pl. יייים) m. wild cucumbers (said to burst on slightest touch when ripe), then architectural ornaments resembling the fruit 1 K. 6, 18.

קקבים (only pl.) f. wild cucumbers, so called from their readily bursting open when ripe, only in פַּקָּנִים שָׁנִים feld-cucumbers 2 K. 4, 39; r. בַּקָּבָּם.

 שַּרִרים עִּם־אַבּירִים Is. 34, 7 bullocks w. bulls i. e. young and old bulls. 2) fig. a sacrifice or victim, Hos. 14, 3 we will render שַּבְּרִים שִּשְּבְּרִים sacrifices (even) our lips i. e. our praises, cf. Heb. 13, 15; also a prince, בַּלֹּ-מְרַיִּרָּ Jer. 50, 27 destroy all her bullocks i. e. slay all her princes. — Cf. πόρτις, G. farr, färse.

וֹ (Qal obs.) i. q. אַדָּ to bear (fruit). — Hiph. to be fruitful, to bear fruit, only Hos. 13, 15.

וו (obs.) prob. akin to מְרֵת ווֹ, הַרְתוּ H, הַרְתוּ HI, Chald. אָּרָה, Arab. גָּיָל, to run swiftly or flee; hence

קראים, also קראים Jer. 2, 24 (pl. פּרָאִים) com. gend. i. q. Arab. וֹלְּיָּ, a wild ass (δναγρος, L. onager) Ps. 104, 11; פֿרָא אָדָם Gen. 16, 12 the wild ass of a man i. e. an ungovernable person.

בּקְיבֶּי pr. n. m. (perh. wild-asslike i. e. indomitable) of a king of Canaan Josh. 10, 3.

Ez. 31, 8 its boughs; see

akin to קּרָשׁ, פָּרָשׁ, אָרָשׁ, 1) to strow or scatter, whence הַּרְשָּׁ. 2) to expand or spread out (the wings) Ez. 1, 11. 3) to set asunder or sever; perh. akin to Sans. parth (spread), L. pars, portio, Gr. πόρω (πέπρωται), W. parth, parthu, E. part, broad, G. breit. — Niph. 1)

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to be scattered Neh. 4, 13, Gen. 10, 32. 2) to be divided or parted 2 Sam. 1, 23; part. קפָרָד separated, i. e. a recluse or misanthropist Prov. 18, 1.

- Pi. פּרֵל, to turn aside Hos. 4, 14. — Pu. פֿרָל, to turn aside Hos. 4, 14. — Pu. פֿרָל, only part. פּרַלל, scattered or isolated Est. 3, 8. — Hiph. to separate Gen. 30, 40, w. בּרָל to make a division between Ruth 1, 17; to disperse Deut. 32, 8. — Hith. to separate oneself Job 41, 9; to become dispersed Ps. 92, 10.

1779 f. a she-mule 1 K. 1, 33.

or corn-seeds Joel 1, 17; prop. separate parts (cf. Syr. בּבָּינִב kernel, Chald. פְּרָנוֹת grain of pomegranate); r. בַּרָנִ

קרבים (pl. ברבים Ecc. 2, 5) m. prop. an enclosure (r. ברבים), hence a park (Syr. ביבים, παράδεισος = paradise) pleasure-garden Cant. 4, 13. -- Prob. from r. ביבים (to separate) w. old format. ending b— (like b— in ביבים and w— in ביבים), but perh. from the Zend. pairidaêta (enclosure).

ון I 1) to bear (fruit) Is. 11, 1; part. f. א פורים a fruit-tree Is. 17, 6; פרים for היים fruitful tree Gen. 49, 22. 2) to bear (young), to bring forth Gen. 26, 22. — Hiph. (fut. apoc. יבר מון הא הא פרים הא פרים ווון 
וֹתְדָּאָ II (obs.) i. q. מָּרָא I, to be swift; hence מָּרָא i. q. מָרָא i. q. מָרָא

ווו (obs.) akin to אַבְּי, to bear or carry; hence perh. אַבּריוֹן I, akin to Sans. bhri, φέρω, L. fero, Gael. bairin, G. bären, E. bear, bring, bairn, breed, brood, brat; see

קרות (for יְּםָּר, fem. of יְםָּר, pl. w. — firm) f. 1) heifer, young cow Gen. 41, 2; fig. קבּרוֹר הַבְּשֶׁר מִּבְּרוֹן בְּשֶׁר Am. 4, 1 the heifers of Bashan that are in the mountain of Samaria i. e. the voluptuous women. 2) pr. n. (w. art. הַבְּרָר) of a town in Benjamin Josh. 18, 23.

קרה (only pl. קרה) f. perh. for קרה (r. קרה) it to dig or bore) i. q. Arab. לְּקָפּׁר (r. קוֹנָה it to rat-holes (cf. Gram. § 108, 3, c), but others better הַקְּפָּרְהוֹת to the rats; see הַקְּפָּרְהַה.

. The f. i. q. No, a wild ass Jer. 2, 24.

קר, pr. n. m. (perh. for אָּבָּ a bough, r. אָבָּ I) Judg. 7, 10.

אָרָדָא pr. n. m. (prob. a recluse, r. פֿרדָא Ezr. 2, 55; see

קרוְיִּר (r. יַבְּיָּדְ; only pl. קּרוּוְיָּר K'thibh) m. villagers Est. 9, 19; see יִּדְיָּר.

קרות pr. n. m. (blooming, r. בּוֹנָ) 1 K. 4, 17.

pr. n. (perh. akin to פֿרָרָיָּה of a gold-region 2 Ch. 3, 6; perh. according to Wilford in Asiatic Res. VIII, p. 276, it means eastern parts, from the Sans. pûrva eastern.

שַּׁרְבָּר see פַּרְּנָר.

רר (r. פֿרַר II) m. pot or kettle Num. 11, 8, Judg. 6, 19.

(pl. w. suf. פְּרָזֶיר for פְּרָזֶיר m. a leader of troops, only Hab. 3, 14.

רור (w. suf. פרונה) m. dominion Judg. 5, 11; concr. rulers Judg. 5, 7; r. יקר 2.

קָרֵי הַפְּרָיִר הַפְּרָיִי m. a countryman, כֶּרֵי הַפְּרָיִי Deut. 3, 5 country-towns; בֶּבֶּר הַפְּרָיִי 1 Sam. 6, 18 country-village; r. בָּרָיִ

rustic, r. 179) of a Canaanitish tribe living in the mountains of Ephraim Josh. 11, 3.

תְּבֶּרְיָלֻל Chald. (def. פּרְיִלָּא m. i. q. Heb. בֵּרְיֻל (which see), iron Dan. 2, 33.

ו (fut. רְּפְרֵּה) prob. akin to אָרָה, prob. to break or burst forth, hence 1) to sprout or blossom as a tree Hab. 3, 17, said of the desert Is. 35, 2; fig. to thrive or prosper Ps. 92, 8. 2) to break out, as an ulcer Lev. 13, 12. 3) to break forth from the womb or egg, whence perh. אַרָּה אָרָה hence perh. בּרִּה hence fly, only in part. f. pl. הורים flying ones in Ez. 13, 20 הורים flying ones in Ez. 13, 20 הורים for (i. e. as) birds, but see הורים II. — Hiph. ווֹבְּרַרְה וֹנִילְרָה li. 1) to cause to blossom Is. 17, 11. 2) to put forth buds, to blossom Job 14, 9; fig. to thrive or prosper Prov. 14, 11.

וו prob. akin to אַבָּדָּת,

Aram. חַרָּם, בּיְבּ, *to fly*, only part. f. pl. מְּרְחוֹית birds Ez, 13, 20, but see בּרָבּוֹי I; hence perh. בָּאָבּרֹיִם.

תְּבְּחָהְ (w. suf. הַּחְהָה, pl. w. suf. הַּרְהַיה, m. 1) a flower, blossom Is. 5, 24; artificial flower Ex. 25, 33. 2) bloom, verdure Nah. 1, 4; r. בְּבָּחָה I.

f. progeny or brood, fig. the mob or rabble, only Job 30, 12; r. רות I.

prob. akin to פָּרָס, סְרָשָּׁר to set asunder, hence to part or open, esp. to open wide the mouth in singing, then to bawl or shout, only in הַפּרְטִים עַל־פּרְ חַבָּבֶל Am. 6, 5 who shout to the sound of the lyre; hence

scattered or stray fruits (of a vineyard), only Lev. 19, 10.

לְּבִירִי (in pause קַּבְירִי, שָּרִי (in pause פְּרִירָּם, פֶּרִירְּם, שָׁרִירָּם, שָּרִירָּם, שָּרִירָּם, שָּרִירָּם, (שִּרִירָּם); r. קּבְּירִרְּם, m. collect. fruit Gen. 4, 3; fig. result or consequences Is. 3, 10; פְּרִיר כַפִּים Prov. 31, 16 fruit of the hands i. e. the result or gains of industry; בַּיּרְרָּ בַּיּרָבְּיִלְ בְּיִירָּ (דְּיִנִּילִי of the womb, offspring Deut. 7, 13. — Cf. L. far, W. bara, G. beere, E. berry, pear.

אָרָדְאָ pr. n. m. Neh. 7, 57, i. q. אָריּדָא.

קריצים (c. קריצים Is. 35, 9, but pl. קריצים, c. קריצים, w. — firm) adj. m. violent or aggressive, as subst. tyrant, oppressor Ps. 17, 4; r. קריצים.

קָּרֵק (obs.) akin to קֿרַק I, פָּרֵק, 1) to break or crush, hence פָּרֶק, 2) to separate, hence מְּרֶבֶּת

m. crushing, fig. oppression or rigour Ex. 1, 13, Lev. 25, 43.

רֶּכֶּלְ f. a divider, esp. a curtain or vail Ex. 36, 31; r. קּרָבָּ.

וֹתְּלֶּהְ (fut. רְּמָּרְם) prob. akin to פֿרָב I i. q. Syr. בּיִּב to tear or rend (garments) Lev. 10, 6.

NATION pr. n. m. (Persian, prob. chief or foremost) Est. 9, 9.

קבון pr. n. m. (perh. dowered, obs. r. בְּבָּי = Chald. קבון to endow, w. old format. ending קבי, see p. 284) Num. 34, 25.

בקרים (fut. מרים) akin to שרים, to sever or break, then to deal out, distribute Is. 58, 7. — Hiph. to cleave, divide the hoof Lev. 11, 4; part. the cleaver i. e. cloven footed, epithet of the ox Ps. 69, 32.

Chald. to divide, part. act. pl. קרְסִין dividers Dan. 5, 25; part. pass. 5, 26 divided Dan. 5, 28.

מָרָס pr. n. (perh. division, r. פָּרָס, Persia, fig. the Persians 2 Ch. 36, 20; gentil. n. פַּרְסִי a Persian Neh. 12, 22.

DTD Chald. pr. n. Persia, the Persians Dan. 5, 28; מְּלֶטְהְּא the Persians Dan. 6, 29 in Q'ri.

D m. 1) name of a bird, the ossifrage (Arab. ונאשת the breaker) Lev. 11, 13. 2) i. q. קורָסָה, a cloven foot Zech. 11, 16; r. פַּרָה.

Fig. 10, 26; then hoof in general, as of a horse Is. 5, 28; r. 539.

רָכְּיָם *a Persian*, Neh. 12, 22; see

קרה (fut. יְּחָרֶע) akin to יְחַהָּ, prob. to break or cut (cf. בַּרָּע, prob. to dismiss, to absolve Ez. 24, 14; to leave unchecked, part. pass. בַּרָּגָּע unruly Ex. 32, 25; to reject Prov. 4, 15; to avoid Prov. 1, 25.

shorn hair, فرع I m. i. q. Arab. گرغ, shorn hair, then hair or locks Num. 6, 5.

עריי II Copt. (only in pr. n. פֿרָע which see) m. the sun Gen. 41, 45.

הַרְצוֹח (only pl. הַּרְצוֹח, c. בּרְצוֹח Deut. 32, 42) f. leadership, then i. q. Arab. נְיֹשׁ, a prince or leader Judg. 5, 2.

שרעה m. Sept. Φαραώ, the common title of Egyptian kings, as פַּרְעָּה 2 K. 23, 33 Pharaoh Necho, פַּרְעָה Jer. 44, 30 Pharaoh Hophra; Jer. 44, 30 Pharaoh Hophra; Sometimes as pr. n. Gen. 12, 15. — Prob. akin to Heb. פּרָעָה, but perh. Copt. ΠΟΥΡΟ the king, or rather φ-ph the sun, w. Heb. ending הַּיִּר, as in שִׁילוּן = שִׁילוּן.

(obs.) perh. akin to Ethiop. פרעץ conjug. IX, to leap, spring; perh. hence

Syr. (Δ) 1 Sam. 24, 15. 2) pr. n. m. Ezr. 2, 3. — Perh. from r. ΣΣ to swallow or suck (¬ = ¬), or from r. ΣΣ to pierce or string, w. old format. ending w— (see under letter w); hence meaning sucker or stinger. Cf. ψύλλα (akin to βδέλλα from r. βδάλλω, to suck) = L. pulex = F.

puce; cf. also W. chwanen (flea) from chwant (greed).

קרְלְחוֹן pr. n. (prob. taking the lead, r. פַּרָע of a city in Ephraim Judg. 12, 15; gentil. n. קרערונידיר Pirathonite Judg. 12, 13.

אַרָּבּ pr. n. (swift, r. פֿרָדּ III, cf. Arab. (خُرْضُ) of a small brook in the neighbourhood of Damascus 2 K. 5, 12.

[יְמְרֹץ (fut. יְמְרֹץ) akin to פֻרַש, to break, make a breach Gen. 38, 29; to break down or demolish Is. 5, 5, ערר פרוצה Prov. 25, 28 a city broken down, i. e. w. demolished walls: to break up, scatter 2 Sam. 5, 20; to break in upon Mic. 2, 13; to open up Job 28, 4; fig. to urge, w. 2 1 Sam. 28, 23; intrans. to spread abroad or increase Is. 54, 3; to spread, of a rumour 2 Ch. 31, 5; to overflow Prov. 3, 10. - Niph. to be spread abroad, part. יִּפְרֵץ: diffused or common 1 Sam. 3, 1. - Pu. Yan to be broken down, demolished, only part. f. מפרצח in Neh. 1, 3. - Hith. to tear oneself away, to run away, only part. pl. בּרְצִּים 1 Sam. 25, 10. Hence

קּרָצוֹת (only pl. פְּרָצוֹת) f. i. q. פֶּרָצוֹת a breach, only Ez. 13, 5.

pr. n. (mount of breaches or gaps) of a mountain in the valley of Rephaim Is. 28, 21.

pr. n. (prob. place of breaches) of a city 2 Sam. 5, 20.

קרת (fut. דְּבֶּר) prob. akin to דְּבָּר (fut. דְּבָּר ) prob. akin to דְּבָּר (fut. דְּבָּר ) prob. akin to דְּבָּר (fut. דְּבָּר ) prob. akin to preces (cf. דְבָּר ) prob. 7, 3; to break off Gen. 27, 40; fig. to deliver, set free Ps. 136, 24. — Pi. דְבָּר to break off Ex. 32, 2; to break to pieces 1 K. 19, 11. — Hith. דְבָּר וּבָּר to be broken in pieces Ez. 19, 12; to break off or remove from oneself Ex. 32, 3, cf. Gram. § 54, 3, c.

Chald. to break off, hence to deliver or redeem Dan. 4, 24.

(c. יְבְיֶּבְ (m. i. q. Arab. مَفْرِوْقْة syn. w. יְבְיֶּב broth or soup, only Is. 65, 4 K'thibh; r. יְבָיָב

Nah. 3, 1. 2) a place where two ways meet, a fork or cross-road Obad. 14; r. Prp.

I (inf. פֿר = פֿור perh. in Is. 24, 19) akin to פּרָע I, אָפַר, אָפֶר, דַּבֶּר, to break in pieces, to pound, perh. Is. 24, 19, but see 749 I. - Po. to cleave or cut in sunder, e. g. the Red Sea Ps. 74, 13. — Pilp. i. q. Arab. وُرْفَر , to shatter or shake violently Job 16, 12. - Hiph. יהַפֶּר (in pause הָפֵר, inf. הֶפֶּר, w. suf. הַּמְרַכֵּם Lev. 26, 15) to break or violate, a covenant Is. 33, 8, a law Ps. 119, 126. 2) to frustrate, bring to nought a counsel or plan 2 Sam. 15, 34. 3) to annul or set aside, e. g. religion Job 15, 4, a right Job 40, 8, anger Ps. 85, 5, 4) intrans. to fail, come to nought Ecc. 12, 5. — Hoph. הְשַר to be brought to

nought or nullified Is. 8, 10. — Hithpo. קיבי to be broken in pieces Is. 24, 19.

II (obs.) prob. akin to דְּבָּדְ, to bore or pierce; hence פַּגָר, perh. פַּגַר, פָּרוּר

ווו (obs.) i. q. Arab. אָּם, akin to אָיָם, II, to run swiftly; hence פּרְפַּר.

רַפִּרשׁ (fut. יִפִּרשׁ) mimet. akin to פַּרָם, פַּרָם, prop. to separate (cf. Chald. ביבה, Syr. ביבה, Φαρισαΐος), hence 1) to distinguish, to specify or decide Lev. 24, 12. 2) to spread out, esp. the legs on horseback, to straddle, to ride; hence wing. - Niph. to be dispersed or scattered Ez. 24, 12. — Pu. und to be made distinct or clean Num. 15, 34; part. מברט distinctly uttered, as adv. distinctly, clearly Neh. 8, 8, where others perh. better render it interpreted or translated i. e. in Chaldee, cf. פְּרָשֵׁה. — Hiph. to cleave or puncture, to sting Prov. 23, 32.

to divide or cut in pieces Mic. 3, 3; then to distribute Lam. 4, 4; to spread out, expand Num. 4, 6; fig. to lay open, make manifest Prov. 13, 16. — Niph. to be dispersed or scattered Ez. 17, 21. — Pi. שרש (inf. w. suf. שרשום Is. 1, 15) to spread out the hands Is. 25, 11, Ps. 143, 6; שרשום Lam. 1, 17 she spreads out with the hands, i. e. stretches them out; to disperse or scatter Ps. 68, 15.

Chald. i. q. Heb. מֶּרֶשׁ, only in Pa. to distinguish or make clear, part. pass. מְּלֶבֶשׁ made distinct, as adv. distinctly, only Ezr. 4, 18.

ער (r. עריים: w. suf. יביים: m.

1) i. q. Arab. (קנים: Syr. יביב: prop. what is separated or voided, excrement or dung Ex. 29, 14, Mal. 2, 3.

2) pr. n. m. (prob. distinction) 1 Ch. 7, 16.

Syr. Lippe a transcript or copy Ezr. 4, 11. — Said to be of Persian or Sans. origin, but perh. akin to win.

(both from yow. old format. ending yow. old format. ending yow. old format. ending yow. see under letters you and to spread or separate; hence

וריין (only w. ה loc. האָדין: from שְּׁשֵׁשׁ with format. ending אוֹם m. perh. dung or dirt (cf. מַשֶּׁשׁ), only in Judg. 3, 22 מוני and the dirt came out, where others take it prob. better for the fork or crotch (between the legs), hence translating and it (בּישׁבׁ the blade) came out at the crotch.

רְּשֶׁרְשָׁף (c. רְשֶׁרְשָּׁף, cf. שֶׁרְשֶׁף f. distinctness or clear exposition, only Est. 4, 7; 10, 2; r. שַׁרְשָּׁר.

akin to פּרְשֵׁד (which see), to expand or spread out, only Job 26, 9.

pr. n. m. (prob. Chald.

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expounder of the law, from r. שַׁלָשׁ and הת) Est. 9, 7.

🔁 (obs.) prob. akin to פָּרַץ, to break forth, said of water; prob. hence

np pr. n. (prob. stream or torrent, cf. פרץ 2) of a river, Sept. Εὐφράτης, the Euphrates Gen. 2, 14; w. ה loc. מְּרָתָה to the Euphrates Jer. 13, 4.

n (poet.) f. a fruit-tree Gen. 49, 22; r. קרה I.

קר, Jer. 13, 4, see קר,

m. nobles (פַּרָהִמָּים (only pl. פַּרָהִמָּים or princes Est. 1, 3. --- Prob. akin to old Persian pardom (meaning foremost or first), πρῶτος, πρύτανις, L. primus, W. and Irish priv, G. fürst.

שם m. prob. for ששים, a transgression, only Job 35, 15; but perh. a rupture or fretting, from r. www.

מוש akin to יְפְשֵׁה I, Arab. فشا, to spread, said of the leprosy Lev. 13, 7.

(Qal obs.) akin to סָלָג, num, to split or sever. — Pi. to tear in pieces, only Lam. 3, 11.

pr. n. m. (prob. splitter, r. ששׁם w. old format. ending אבר. see under letter 7) Jer. 20, 1.

יִפְשָׁיֵם once רָפְשׁׁים, once יַּבְשָׁיִי 1 Sam. 19, 24) akin to Syr. \_\_\_\_\_, 1) to spread abroad, of troops 1 Ch. 14, 9, of locusts Nah. 3, 16; w. גַל אל, ב or acc. against Judg. 9, 33, 1 Sam. 27, 8, 2 Ch. 25, 13, 1 Sam. 30, 14. 2) to lay aside a garment, to strip Is. 32, 11 where פֿעטָכה is strip! (imper. w. \(\pi\) cohort.); w. acc. of garment Lev. 6, 4. — Pi. to strip or spoil (the slain) 1 Sam. 31, 8. -Hiph. to strip any one Hos. 2, 5; to strip off (clothes) Job 22, 6; to strip of, w. 2 acc. Gen. 37, 23; to strip off (the skin), to flay Lev. 1, 6. - Hith. to strip oneself 1 Sam. 18, 4.

אָע akin to pwɔ̞, Aram. pup, ams, prop. to break off, hence to be refractory, w. הַחַהָּהַ 2 K. 8, 20; to rebel Am. 4, 4, w. 2 against Is. 1, 2; to transgress, to sin Prov. 28, 21, w. אָל against Hos. 8, 1; part. ששעים a transgressor Is. 48, 8, pl. ששעים Is. 53, 12. --- Niph. to break oneself off, i. e. to take offence, part. אַח נִפְעָיב Prov. 18, 19 a fractious brother.

prob. akin to שָּׁשָׁה and to Chald. פַּסָב, to stride or march, hence to rush upon (w. 🔁), only in 1 pers. fut. w. ה cohort. אפשעה Is. 27, 4. ----Perh. mimet. akin to Sans. pad (to go), πάτος, L. passus, E. pad, path.

(in pause פַשַּׁעַ; w. suf. פּּשָׁעַר, pl. פּשׁערם, c. פּשׁער; r. שַשָּׁערם) m. 1) rebellion Prov. 28, 2. 2) trespass or fault Gen. 31, 36; esp. transgression מסים על - חשאתו ; against God Ps. 51, 3 שׁשֵׁע Job 34, 37 he adds transgression to his sin; where ਤਾਪੁੰਡ seems to be a stronger word than השאת. 3) fig. punishment for transgression Dan. 9, 24; trespass-offering Mic. 6, 7.

שנים m. a step or stride, only 1 Sam. 20, 3; r. שַשַׁבּ.

akin to שֵׁשָׁם, זֹשָׁם, to open wide e. g. the lips Prov. 13, 3. -Pi. to open or spread the feet (רֵנְלֵים), for whoredom Ez. 16, 25.

🔁 (obs.) akin to פָּתַר, to split, fig. lay open, to explain; hence משר

Chald. to open up, to ex-

plain Dan. 5, 16. — Pa. to interpret Dan. 5, 12. Hence

תשררן, pl. פּשִירין, pl. פּשִירין, pl. מִּשִּירין, m. explanation, interpretation, of dreams Dan. 2, 4.

m. explanation, only Ecc. 8, 1; r. שְׁשָׁה.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. وَقَعَى to dissolve or separate, esp. to card or hackle e. g. flax (cf. Syr. مُحَمَّدُ a carding); hence

plant or unwrought) Ex. 9, 31. 2) a wick made of flax Is. 42, 3.

שורים Mal. 3, 20 for מחדים, r. שום. החדים (w. suf. החם, pl. מחדים) m. a bit or morsel, as of bread Ruth 2, 14, fully מחדים Gen. 18, 5 a piece of bread, i. e. a little food; pl. מחלים bits or pieces Lev. 2, 6; וחים בישלים פולים Ps. 147, 17 casting forth his hail like morsels; r. החם.

אָרָהָ, pl. הְּיִהְם, pl. הִיהם, f. i. q. Syr. בְּיָבָה, Arab. בְּיָּה, a socket or aperture, esp. the female member Is. 3, 17; pl. hinge-sockets, i. e. the holes or sockets to receive the pin of the door-hinge 1 K. 7, 50, r. הַיּבּה.

שֹׁתִיר see פִּתְאִים.

שַּׁתַע (for בּיִדְים, from בַּיָדָע w.

ending D—; see Gram. § 84, 15) prop. subst. suddenness Prov. 3, 25, 2 Ch. 29, 36; but else used only as adv. suddenly, in a moment Josh. 10, 9, DNPP FRPP Num. 6, 9 in a twinkling suddenly i. e. very suddenly, so also DNPP FRPP Is. 29, 5; also transp. FRPP DNPP Is. 30, 13 suddenly in a twinkling.

תּבְּיָה (c. בַּבְּי, w. suf. בְּיָהְהַ m. delicate food, dainties Dan. 1, 5. —
The word is said to be from Sans. paiti lord and Pers. בּיַ food, hence lordly food; but prob. from רְּם bit and בַּן food, hence like our titbit (i. e. teeth bit) or dainty.

(obs.) prob. akin to רָּכָּיָ II, Chald. בְּיָבָּי (obs.) prop. to decide, hence to pronounce an opinion or sentence; hence בּיִבְּיהָ

לתה (obs.) prob. akin to מְתָב, to stretch around, to envelope; hence

decree of a king Est. 1, 20; sentence of a judge Ecc. 8, 11; i. q. Syr.

בּיִרְהָּשְׁרֵב דְּנָרְ (cf. m. 1) an answer or response (cf. מֹתְּטֹבְרָב, hence a word, אַטְּבְּיבְרְ בִּיבְרְ (cf. Heb. בְּיבָר, 5, 11 to return word or answer; אַטְבְּיִם שְּלֵּה שִׁלֵּה שִׁלֵּה שִׁלֵּה שִׁלֵּה שִׁלָּה בַּיבְר. 5, 11 to return word or answer. אַטְבְּיב שְּלֵּה שִׁלֵּה שִׁלֵּה שִׁלֵּה בַּיבְר. 6, 11, of God Dan. 4, 14. — Prob. from r. בְּיבָּי w. old format. ending בּיי (cf. Gram. § 84, 15), but said to be from old Pers. patigama, Armen. patkam word or edict.

akin to הַּהָּשׁ, הַּחָשׁ, apoc. הְּשָּׁהְ, akin to הַרָּשָּ, הַחָשָּׁ, 1) trans. to open or expand, said of the lips Prov. 20, 19. 2) intrans. to be open, said

of the heart in receiving impression or persuasion, hence to be enticed Deut. 11, 16, Job 31, 27; to be openhearted, susceptible, whence part. m. החם simple, easily misled Job 5, 2, fem. חָים Hos. 7, 11. - Niph. (1 perf. fut. apoc. nex) to be persuaded Jer. 20, 7; to be enticed or seduced, said of the heart, w. צל Job 31, 9. — Pi. The to persuade (cf. πείθω) Hos. 2, 16: to entice or seduce Ex. 22, 15; then to persuade with false appearances, to deceive (cf. ἀπατάω) Ps. 78. 36. — Pu. to be persuaded Prov. 25, 15; to be deceived Jer. 20, 10. -Hiph. (fut. apoc. יָּפַהָּן) to lay open, to make wide or enlarge, יפח אלחים ליפח Gen. 9, 27 may God make wide room for Japheth, where note the marked paronomasia or play on the words and מות and Prob. akin to Sans. pat (to expand), πεδίον, πετάω, L. pateo, G. weit, E. wide.

pr. n. m. (prob. God's opening, unless for מְּחִרּאֵל man of God) Joel 1, 1.

תורות (w. suf. הווחם, pl. מתורות m. sculpture, carved work 2 Ch. 2, 13; בתורות המווח בינות Ex. 28, 11 carvings or engravings on a signet; r. הוום in Pi. 4.

קרות pr. n. (perh. view or expansion, r. הַּשְּׁח of a place on the Euphrates where Balaam dwelt Num. 22, 5.

תורק (only pl. c. תורקי) m. i. q. מת a bit or piece, only Ez. 13, 19; r. תוף.

(which see), רְּפָּהָ, 1) to open Is. 26, 2, Jer. 13, 19, w. ל to Cant. 5, 2. 2) to lay open or uncover Am. 8, 5, שַּהָה uncovered, open Num. 19, 15; then to draw a sword Ps. 37, 14; to release prisoners Is. 14, 17. 3) to open up

Ps. 105, 41; hence fig. to begin Ps. 49, 5. 4) intrans. to open or yawn. of the ground Ps. 106, 17. - Niph. 1) to be opened Gen. 7, 11; fig. to be begun Jer. 1, 14. 2) to be loosed, as a girdle Is. 5, 27, a captive Job 12, 14. — Pi. חסם 1) to open Job 41, 6. 2) to loosen bonds Is. 58, 6; part. מַחְשָּׁהְ 1 K. 20, 11 one who loosens or unfastens, sc. his armour; to ungirdle or paralyse Is. 45, 1. 3) to furrow the ground, i. e. to plough Is. 28, 24. 4) to engrave wood 1 K. 7, 36, gems Ex. 28, 9; also to carve sculptured stones Zech. 3, 9. 5) intrans. to open. as a flower Cant. 7, 13; to lie open, as gates Is. 60, 11; fig. of the ear, to listen Is. 48, 8. - Pu. to be engraved Ex. 39, 6. — Hith. to loosen oneself Is. 52, 2.

Chald. i. q. Heb. הַּחָה, to open, part: pass. f. pl. קְּיִרוּה opened, of windows Dan. 6, 11; used as perf. pass. ישני were opened Dan. 7, 10.

אורה (ר. החיף; in pause החיף, w. suf. אורים, w. הוורים Gen. 19, 6, pl. הייורים m. 1) an opening or entrance Gen. 18, 2, 1 K. 14, 27; hence gate Is. 3, 26; fig. אייורים Mic. 7, 5 the openings of thy mouth, i. e. thy opening lips; as adv. at the entrance, אורים האורים Gen. 18, 1 at the entrance of the tent; אורים האורים האורים שונה שונה אורים האורים ה

את m. an opening up, fig. (i. q. Syr. בُבُّكُ insight or explanation, only Ps. 119, 130; r. הַהָּשָּ

קחרון) m. an opening of the mouth for speaking, only Ez. 16, 63; 29, 21.

pr. n. m. (元 opens up)
1 Ch. 24, 16.

קּתִּים (in pause פַּתִים, pl. פְּתִים Prov. 22, פָּתִאים Prov. 1, 22, פַּתִאים Prov. 8, 5; r. תְּבְּחָדוֹ m. prop. openness, then
1) simplicity, foolishness Ps. 19, 8.
2) concr. a simpleton, a credulous
person Prov. 7, 7, Prov. 14, 15; עַרָּי פְּרִים בְּאַרְכֵּר פְּרִים
Prov. 1, 22 how
long, simpletons, will ye love simpleness?

רְּבְּׁה Chald. (w. suf. הְּבָּה) m. i. q. Syr. בְּאַב width or breadth Dan. 3, 1; see Heb. r. הַבָּה

m. garment, esp. festive robe, only Is. 3, 24. — From r. שָּהַר. w. old format. ending — as in בָּרְמִיל, see on letter b, p. 312.

f. prop. openness, then simplicity, foolishness, hence as adj. simple, foolish, only of a woman Prov. 9, 13; r. הַּבָּה.

וֹקְרִידְיּף (only pl. קּחָרִיחוֹת) f. drawn swords, only Pl. 55, 22; r. הַהָּם.

קרילים, pl. מְּחִילִּים m. prop. twist, then i. q. Arab. נُتُعِيلُ, a line or cord Num. 19, 15, used for suspending a signet Gen. 38, 18, for measuring Ez. 40, 3; r. מַּחָלֵים.

(Qal obs.) to twist or twine, so in Aram. and Arabic; hence to wrestle Gen. 30, 8; then to be twisted or tortuous, fig. to be crafty or deceitful, part. hence captious Job 5, 13, Prov. 8, 8. — Hith. to twist oneself, fig. to show oneself crafty or perverse Ps. 18, 27. — Perh. akin to πλέχω, L. plecto, plico, W. plethu, G. flechten, E. plait, pledge.

לחלתם (like יְבְּחָרָהוֹי, see Gram. § 84, 23) adj. m. twisted, crooked, fig. perverse Deut. 32, 5; r. מול ב

pr. n. (Copt. the narrow place or pass) of a city in Goshen in lower Egypt Ex. 1, 11, Πάτουμος in Herod. II, 158, Copt. Π1-ΘΟΜ.

(obs.) akin to רְּבָּשָׁ, to stretch out or lie along, hence בְּבָּשְׁהָּ

קרים (pl. פְּרָנִים m. prop. length or extension (cf. רְשִּנִּים), then an asp or adder Is. 11, 8; Syr. בְּבֹנִים, Arab. בֹּבּנִים

(which see), to open, esp. the eyes; hence

m. prop. opening of the eyes, a wink or twinkling, then 1) suddenness, Free in suddenness, i. e. without premeditation Num. 35, 22. 2) as adv. on a sudden Prov. 6, 15; see DATE.

רְשְׁתֵּי (fut. יְשְּׁהֵי) akin to שְּׁשָׁ, Chald. שְּׁשָׁ, to break or lay open, fig. to interpret a dream Gen. 40, 8; hence

pretation of a dream Gen. 40, 12, 18; pl. Gen. 40, 8.

לורוֹם pr. n. (Copt. Π-ΕΤ-PHC the region of the south) of upper Egypt, Pathros (Sept. Ilαθούρης) Is. 11, 11; gentil. n. pl. מַרְרָבָּים Pathrusites, the people of Pathros Gen. 10,14.

בּענוֹתְהַ m. transcript or copy of a mandate or royal decree Est. 3, 14.
—— Prob. the same as מֵרְשֵׁנָן (which see), און and ה being interchanged, cf. κηρύκειον = L. caduceus.

akin to جورة I i. q. Arab. فت, to break, to cut off Lev. 2, 6.

Sādhć, the 18th Heb. letter, as a numeral denoting 90. Its name a numeral denoting 90. Its name المجتابة (prob. from المجتابة (prob. from المجتابة (prob. from المجتابة (prob. indicate a fish-hook. Its peculiar sibilant sound (see Gram. § 6, 2, 3), always given in the Sept. as σ, is more like our ss in hiss, but articulated at the back of the palate and not at the teeth. — On final γ, see Gram. § 5, 3.

imper. Qal of r. אָצָא.

אצ, see איצ.

First (w. — firm, c. nax) f. excrement or dung Deut. 23, 14, used as fuel Ez. 4, 12; r. xx; or xxx.

אַנאָד, see אַנאָד.

in K'thibh of Ps. 144, 13 for xx.

Cant. 3, 11 imper. fem. pl. Qal of r. אַנְיָּבּי

to overshadow, to cover; hence

(only pl.) m. lotus-trees, only Job 40, 21, 22.

(obs.) akin to μχ II, prob. to μχ, μχ, ρυχ, to collect, to enclose; hence κχ, μχ, to collect, to enclose; hence κχ, μχ, μχ. Ps. 144, 13 (K'thibh) f. collect. (m. if rams or he-goats be referred to, as in Gen. 30,39) flock or flocks, small cattle (μηλα), sheep and goats, so called as being in flocks and folded Gen. 29, 10; often opp. to μχ large cattle Gen. 12, 16. Its noun of unity is τιμ Εχ. 21, 37; but in Εχ. 12, 21 μχ means a lamb (prob. for μχ μχ Ps. 114, 4), cf. μχ μα a calf Gen. 18, 7.

ገዚያ pr. n. (prob. rich in flocks, r. ነኳኔ) of a city in Judah, only Mic. 1, 11; perh. same as ነኒኔ Josh. 15, 37.

what comes forth, hence shoots Job 41, 8; offspring Is. 61, 9; productions Is. 34, 1.

ראא infin. Qal of אאר.

בני (pl. צַבְּרֵים, m. 1) a litter or sedan, as being gently borne Is. 66, 20. 2) a species of lizard, prob. so called from its slow motion, only Lev. 11, 29.

Arab. (fut. NAME) akin to MAN, Arab. (fut. NAME) akin to MAN, to go forth, hence to rally or gather together for military service or war, to gather together against, with by Is. 29, 7, 8; for temple service, to serve Num. 4, 23. — Hiph. to muster or levy Jer. 52, 25. Hence

אָבָאיר (c. אָבָאיר pl. אָבָאיר, כ. אָבָאיר, אָבָאיר אָבָאיר אָבָאיר אָבָאיר אָגַאיר אָבָאיר אָגַאיר אָגָאיר אָג

m. (twice f. Is. 40, 2, Dan. 8, 12) 1) assembly for warfare, a troop, a host Ex. 6, 26; אַנשר דעבא the men of the host, soldiers Num. 31, 53; שֵׁר תַּצָּבא captain of the host, commander-inchief Gen. 21, 22. 2) military service, warfare Num. 31, 6. 3) temple-service Num. 4, 23; fig. of affliction and חליפית יצבא calamity Job 7, 1. changes and a host, successive hosts, i. e. host succeeding host Job 10, 17; אָבָא הַשְּׁמֵרִם the host of heaven, the angels Ps. 148, 2, 1 K. 22, 19, the stars or heavenly bodies Jer. 33, 22. Hence God is called אַלֹדֶר צְבָאוֹת Jer. 38, 17, אַרנר צָבָאוֹת Is. 2, 12 (once אַרנר צָבָאוֹת Is. 10, 16), an epithet first used in 1 Sam. 1, 11, very often in the proor יָהוֹה אֱלוֹדֶר צְבָאוֹת phets, prob. for אַרֹנָר אַ' צ', see Gram. § 114,3, Rem. 2.

Chald. (fut. NEX.) perh. to spring of issue forth, only fig. to will or wish, to desire Dan. 4, 14, same as Syr. Lo.

בארת Cant. 2, 7, see אָבֶר.

יְבְּרָּאָר 1 Ch. 12, 8, see גְּבֶר; cf. Gram. § 93, Rem. 6.

Hos. 11, 8, מוֹלְצִי Gen. 14, 2, מוֹלִי Gen. 10, 19, pr. n. (prob. gazelles, akin to מוֹלָי of a city in the valley of Siddim, destroyed with Sodom and Gomorrah. To be distinguished from 'the valley of Zeboim' 1 Sam. 13, 18, see

1) to move gently, to go slowly; hence by. 2) to glide away; hence perh.

דבביב pr. n. f. (with art. תַּבְבַבּּח the slow-moving, r. בְּבַב 1 Ch. 4, 8.

i. q. kɔu, 1) to go forth to war, to make war Is. 29, 7. 2) to go forth, to appear or shine, as a star;

אבָּק adj. m., אבָק f. swelling or swollen Num. 5, 21.

עביק 2 Sam. 23, 36, see אבר 23.

নিমু Chald. (r. ৯২%) f. will or pleasure; then affair, matter or thing, only Dan. 6, 18.

קרב" (r. דַבְּיגָ II) m. prop. a beast of prey, a hyena (Sept. סמועם), only Jer. 12, 9.

יביב (fut. נְצְבֹיב) perh. akin to רְצָבֹי, to grasp w. the hand, hence to reach out, only Ruth 2, 14.

קבי (in pause בַּבֵּי r. הַבְּצָּי ? r. הַבְּצָּי ) m.

1) splendour, glory or beauty Is. 4, 2;

בּבִּי the land of beauty i. e. Palestine Dan. 11, 16, so also בַּבִּי the beauty Dan. 8, 9. 2) gazelle 1 K. 5,

3, prob. so called from its beauty.

Pl. בְּבִי 2 Sam. 2, 18, בַּבִי Neh. 7,

59, בַּבְיִר 1 Ch. 12, 8, בַּבְּיִר Cant.

2, 7; see Gram. § 93, Rem. 6.

אָרֶיִי pr. n. f. (gazelle, fem. of יְיִרִיּ)
1 Ch. 8, 9.

דְרָדְּיִץ pr. n. f. (gazelle, fem. of אָבִי, i. q. Aram. אָבִיה, וְבָּבּילָּא, Τα-βιθά i. e. Δορκάς Acts 9, 36) the mother of king Joash 2 K. 12, 2.

אָבְרֶּיְ (fem. of בְּבִיּ f. a roe, a she-gazelle Cant. 4, 5.

ירם אבירם, see אבירם.

לבעל I (obs.) i. q. אַבָּק, Syr. אָבָר dip or immerse, hence to dye or colour; hence אַבָּג, perh. אָבָר.

אַבְבָּע II (obs.) prob. akin to אָבָּבָ, to seize, to raven; hence אָאָבָע and אַבִּאָבַ

Chald. (Pe. obs.) to dip or

immerse. — Pa. to soak Dan. 4, 22. — Ithpa. to be drenched Dan. 4, 30, where ἐβάφη in Greek.

אַבְעָּייִם (plur. בְּבַעּ; r. בְּבָעָיּן I) m. something dyed, pl. dyed garments Judg. 5, 30.

pr. n. m. (perh. coloured, r. בַּצָּע i) of a son of Seir Gen. 36, 2.

דביליי pr. n. (prob. hyenas, r. אביליין pr. n. (prob. hyenas, r. אביל II) of a valley and town in Benjamin 1 Sam. 13, 18, Neh. 11, 34; perh. the modern ed-Dubba.

לבר (fut. בְּצְבֹּר) akin to קבר, to heap up Hab. 1, 10; to store up Gen. 41, 35, Job 27, 16; hence

2 K. 10, 8.

לבת (obs.) akin to יבָד, רַּבָּד, to bind or hold together; hence

רבתים (only pl. צָּבֶּחִים) m. bundles or sheaves, only Ruth 2, 16.

לבי (ר. דייִג'ן : w.דו loc. דייִג'ן : Sam. 20, 20, w. suf. דייג', pl. דייג') m. 1) side Gen. 6, 16, 2 Sam. 2, 16; דעני at or by the side, of a person Ruth 2, 14, of a place Josh. 12, 9, of a thing Deut. 31, 26; דעני upon the side, where we say, 'in the arms' Is. 60, 4. 2) adversary or foe (obs. r. דעני בי מעני), only in Judg. 2, 3 and they shall be to you בייני for enemies.

אבר Chald. m. side, אבר on the side of, in respect to Dan. 6, 5; מְצֵר against Dan. 7, 25.

רְאָלְי Chald. m. design, intention, אָרְיי is it with design? i. e. purposely Dan. 3, 14.

ון (obs.) perh. akin to אָצֵל and אָצֵל ( $\tau = \lambda$ , e. g. קיב  $\tau = \lambda$ ), to lean or recline; hence perh.  $\tau = 1$ .

II (obs.) prob. akin to דְּבָּאָ, to catch or hunt; hence אַבּאָ

n. (prob. catching or hunting) a town on the northern border-line of Palestine Num. 34, 8; still called Sudud.

hunt after, to lie in wait for Ex. 21, 13, with the to lie in wait for life 1 Sam. 24, 12. — Niph. to be hunted, to be laid waste Zeph. 3, 6.

אינה see אינה.

pily pr. n. m. (just, r. pry) 1) a priest in David's time 2 Sam. 8, 17. 2) father-in-law of Uzziah 2 K. 15, 33. 3) grandson of Azariah 1 Ch. 5, 38; also sundry other unknown persons.

בְּדְרָּדְּלְּ or purpose, only in בְּצִרָיָם on purpose, purposely Num. 35, 20. 22.

pr. n. (w. art. בְּעֵּבְּרִים the sides or slopes, pl. of צָבְי a town in Naphtali Josh. 19, 35. The Jerusalem Targum identifies it with Kefr Chittai, prob. the modern Hattin.

p אוש adj. m. 1) just, righteous, of a king 2 Sam. 23, 3, esp. of God as righteous in punishing 2 Ch. 12, 6, in rewarding Ps. 145, 17, or in fulfilling promises Neh. 9, 8. Hence He is called און בארים בעלים וואס ביים בעלים וואס ביים בעלים וואס ביים בעלים בעלים וואס ביים בעלים בעלי

ידרון 1 K. 11, 33, see צדנין. צדנית 1 K. 11, 1, see צדנית.

(fut. יְצְרַּכִּן) prop. to be right or straight, cf. אָבֶּדְּ directness or evenness in Ps. 23, 3; hence, 1) to

be right or just, of God Ps. 51, 6, of laws Ps. 19, 10. 2) to be in the right, in a forensic sense Gen. 38, 26, of disputants Job 33, 12; hence to gain one's cause Job 11, 2, 3) to be righteous, upright, good as an individual Job עם אַל , Pa. 143, 2 לְפַנֶר יְהוֹה 15, 14, w. Job 9, 2, אולה Job 4, 17. — Niph. to be declared just, to be vindicated Dan. 8, 14. - Pi. (inf. w. suf. צרקתה Ez. 16, 52) to make righteous, to justify Ez. 16, 51; to pronounce righteous or innocent Job 33, 32. — Hiph. to make righteous or upright Dan. 12, 3; to pronounce right or innocent in a forensic sense Ex. 23, 7, in a disputation Job 27, 5. - Hith. דצטהק (see Gram. § 54, 2, a) to justify or clear oneself Gen. 44, 16. Hence

physical sense straightness Ps. 23, 3. 2) in a moral sense, rectitude, right Ps. 15, 2. Hence דְבָּיִר צִּיִייִּם tipht sacrifices, i.e. such as are proper or due Deut. 33, 19; דְבִּיר צִיִייִּם the God of my right i. e. knowing my rectitude and vindicating it Ps. 4, 2. 3) justice, of a judge Lev. 19, 15, of a king Is. 32, 1, of God Ps. 9, 9. 4) blamelessness or probity Is. 1, 21. 5) deliverance, prosperity or happiness as the result of rectitude Is. 45, 8.

רְּבְּיִלְיִי, (c. הַרְיִבְּ, w. suf. הַרְיִבְּי, pl. הַיְרְיִבְּי, c. הַרְיִבְּי, r. בְּיִבְי, f. 1) justness, rightness, וּבְיבְיה לַצְיִים the early rain according to right i. e. in just time and measure Joel 2, 23. 2) justice, of the promised king Is. 9, 6, of God Is. 59, 16, in punishing Is. 5, 16, in delivering the righteous Ps. 24, 5. 3) integrity, piety in private life Is. 5, 7. 4) deliverance or prosperity Is. 45, 8.

TPTE Chald. liberality or beneficence, prob. in Dan. 4, 24: so too in

Aram., Arab., Talmud and Babbins; compare δικαιοσύνην for ἐλεημοσύνην in Matt. 6, 1.

יתיקיל, אדיקיילי pr. n. m. (righteousness of אדין Zedekiah, 1) a king of Judah, 600—588 B. C., called formerly איניין 2 K. 24, 17. 2) a false prophet 2 Ch. 18, 10, cf. 1 K. 22, 11; also sundry other persons.

፣[፲፫፫፮ Ez. 16, 52, inf. of Pi. (ኮ፫፲፮) of r. ኮ፲፮, w. suffix.

עוות, רוּדְגָּ (Qal obs.) akin to יְּדָּהָ to glitter or shine; only in — Hoph. part. בְּיִגָּ brightened, glittering like gold Ezr. 8, 27. Hence

Lev. 13, 30.

Τ Τ (obs.) akin to חַיִּי, חִיצָּ II, מְיִנְית (which see), to be bright or sunny, to become dry, parched.

— Akin to Sans. div (to shine), δαίω, ζέω, δῖος, θεός, L. dies, deus, divus, E. day, dawn, G. tag, W. dydh, duw, Gael. dia, la.

אָרֵי (fut. אָרֵי ) akin to אָרָי ) to be bright, to shine. 2) transferred from what is seen to what is heard (as with us), to be clear or shrill in tone, to shout out, i. q. to sing aloud Is. 12, 6; used of a horse, to neigh Jer. 5, 8; and of bulls, to bellow Jer. 50, 11, once of the loud din or noise of towns Is. 10, 30. — Hiph.

עולה (obs.) akin to בְּיָהָה (צְיֵה (which see), בְּיָה to shine, to glisten; hence צֵּחָר and יבִּיְה oil, whence as denom. — Hiph. to make or press out oil, only Job 24, 11.

קבר (r. יְצָהַר) f. properly light or

איי and איי (ר. איי, cf. איי,

(obs.) akin to אַדָּ, to go or come forth (as excrement, cf. Syr. Pa. אָדָּ, to make fitthy); hence prob. אָדָּ

m. filthy (cf. Syr. אוֹלָ ), of garments, only Zech. 3, 3. 4.

or (r. איש) f. excrement or dung Is. 36, 12 Q'ri; hence filth Is. 4, 4, איין איין filthy vomit Is. 28, 8; fig. of the pollution of sin Prov. 30, 12.

אָרָאָר (r. אַרָּאַר (r. אַרָּאַר, ת. אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאָרָר (אַרָּאָרָר (אַרָּאָרָר (אַרָּאָרָר (אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרְאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרְאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרְאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרְאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרְאַר, אַרָּאַר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּיָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּייִר, אָרָר, אַרָּאָר, אַרָּייָר, אַרָּייָר, אַרָּיִייּאָר, אַרָּייָר, אַרָּייָר, אָרָייָר, אָרָייָר, אָרָייָר, אָבָּיָּאָר, אַרְייָר, אָרָייָר, אָרָייָר, אָרָייָר, אָרָייי, אַרָּייָר, אָרָייייי, אַרָּייָר, אָרָיייי, אַרָּייָר, אָרָיייי, אַרְייִיייי, אַרְייִייי, אַרְייִייי, אַרְייִיייי, אַרְייִיייי, אַרְייִיייי, אַרייייייי, אַרְיייייי, אַרייייי, אַרייייייייי, אַריייייי, אַריייייייייייייי, אַריייייייייי, אַרייייי, אַריייייי, אַייייייי, אַיייייייי

but mostly used for the sing. (see Gram. § 108, 2, a, cf. τὰ τράχηλα, L. cervices) Gen. 27, 16, יבָּיארֵר to fall upon the neck of, to embrace Gen. 33, 4. — Prob. from r. אבר III to turn, the neck having great facility of turning and moving about (cf. στροφεύς, L. vertebra); or perh. from r. אבר בייר I to press, hence perh. the narrow part of the body.

TXTY Chald. m. neck Dan. 5, 7.

לְּבְּאַרְתֵיכֶם (only pl. w. suf. נְצְּאַרְתֵיכֶם f. i. q. אָאָדְ neck, only Mic. 2, 3 your necks.

(obs.) akin to גַּצָב, to set, to plant; hence צִּרְבָא and

רבינג', איבונג' 2 Sam. 10, 6, רבינג' 2 Sam. 23, 36, pr. n. (prob. plantation, r. איבונג' Ps. 60, 2, whose king made war with Saul 1 Sam. 14, 47, with David 2 Sam. 8, 3, and with Solomon 2 Ch. 8, 3. — It is frequently named in the cuneiform inscriptions as lying on the way to Palestine from the east.

II (obs.) perh. akin to אָצָד 1, to mount or ascend; hence perh. אָנָהְיּ

(Qal obs.) akin to אָבָר, Syr. joʻ, to set up or place, to put together; hence אַנָּיִת, אָנִית, אַנִייָּג (fut.

apoc. \homega\_\text{?}; imp. \homega\_\text{?}, apoc. \homega\_\text{?}) 1) to constitute or appoint Ex. 18, 23; to set over, w. acc. of pers. and \homega\_\text{?} of thing 1 Sam. 13, 14. 2) to institute, w. acc. of thing Ps. 7, 7. 2) to command, to charge, w. acc. of pers. Gen. 26, 11, w. \homega\_\text{?} Gen. 2, 16, \homega\_\text{?} Gen. 50, 16, \homega\_\text{?} Ex. 1, 22. 3) to give a charge to any one, to commission Jer. 23, 32. — Pu. \homega\_\text{?} to be commanded Lev. 8, 35.

only Is. 42, 11. -- Mimet. r. akin to rix, Syr. 43, -- o, Arab. 5, G. schrecken, E. shrick, W. screch.

רווי (c. רוויין אי, w. suf. אָרְיוּין (outcry, loud cry (cf. Syr. אָבּין), of want Is. 24, 11, of sorrow Jer. 14, 2; r. רויא.

(obs.) perh. akin to אָלָבָּ II, to sink or plunge; perh. hence אָנְצָבְּיִבְּיִם and

τιξήΣ f. depth of the sea, abyss, only Is. 44, 27. — Perh. akin to bèr, bèp II, Sans. sal (to agitate), ζάλη, σάλος, θάλασσα (cf. βυσσός = βυθός), L. salum; hence perh. as denom. bèş II to sink or plunge in the deep; cf. ποντίζω from πόντος.

(fut. אָבֶּי, perh. akin to אָבֶאָ, to fast Judg. 20, 26; תְּצִיּם צִּמְתָּנִי did ye at all fast for me? Zech. 7, 5, see Gram. § 121, 4. Hence

16; pl. ninix Est. 9, 31.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. בַּעָּבֶּים, to form or fashion; hence בַּעָבָים, to אַבֶּגָיים, see אַנְעָרָ

עוֹעָר pr. n. m. (littleness, r. עוֹנְעָדְּ) Num. 1, 8.

run over, with by Lam. 3, 54.

Hiph. הְצֵּרָה (fut. apoc. הְצֵּרָה to cause to overflow Deut. 11, 4, to cause to float 2 K. 6, 6. Hence

So called from the honey flowing from it Prov. 16, 24; pl. DPEN Ps. 19, 11.
2) pr. n. m. (perh. honey-comb) of a Levite, an ancestor of Elkanah 1 Sam.
1, 1, 1 Ch. 6, 20 where Q'ri has TIN.
3) pr. n. (perh. overflow, r. TIN) of a district not far to the north-west from Jerusalem 1 Sam. 9, 5.

ጠይጎሄ pr. n. m. (prob. cruse, r. mps) 1 Ch. 7, 35.

שְׁבְּיֹלֵ pr. n. m. (perh. chirper, r. בְּיַבְּיִנְ IV) one of Job's three friends Job 2, 11.

akin to אָבָּי, יָבָּי, 1) to glitter, cf. Hiph. 2) to bloom, perf. אָבָּי Ez. 7, 10. — Hiph. (fut. אָבִיי) 1) to glitter, to sparkle, prop. to emit splendour Ps. 132, 18; hence to glance forth, prop. to make the eyes sparkle, part. אָבָי Cant. 2, 9. 2) to bloom Ps. 90, 6; fig. Ps. 72, 16.

to pour out Job 28, 2; fig. Is. 26, 16 where paper is 3 pl. perf. Qal w. the older ending, cf. Gram. § 47, 3, Rem. 4.

יבג (Qal obs.) prob. akin to , יבג , prob. hence און יבג , prob. hence און יבג a column.

Pix m. distress or oppression, only Dan. 9, 25; r. Pix I.

াচ্নত্র (r. চার I) f. oppression, distress Is. 8, 22, Prov. 1, 27.

וֹעָצר I (fut. דְּצֵר, apoc. רֻצַּר, cf. Gram. § 72, Rem. 4) akin to אַרֶּר, to straiten, to press upon; hence 1) to bind up together, into a roll or package, perf. בַּרָשָׁ Deut. 14, 25, fut. לרצרי 2 K. 12, 11, apoc. ריצרי 2 K. 5,23. 2) to press in a hostile sense, to assail, w. acc. Ex. 23, 22, כל 2 K. 16, 5, ל באַרים אֹחָם . Ch. 28, 20; part. pl. בְּאַרִים *their* assailants or persecutors Est. 8, 11; to urge on, to excite, w. acc. and by Judg. 9, 81. 3) of a city, to press by siege, to besiege, w. acc. 1 Ch. 20, 1, לכל Deut. 20, 12, אל Deut. 20, 19; also w. אַל of a pers. in a besieged city 2 Sam. 20, 15, w. אַל 1 Sam. 23, 8; fig. to beset, w. acc. Ps. 139, 5; בּלַרָה מְצַּב Is. 29, 3 I will push forward posts (military) against thee.

אור (fut. בְּצִר, apoc. בְצֵיר, akin to בְצֵיר, II, to cut or carve, to form or fashion Ex. 32, 4 בְצֵיר, (cf. Gram. § 72, Rem. 4) and he formed, also in 1 K. 7, 15; בְּצֵירְה בִּצִירְה בַּבְיֵירָם בְצִצִּירְה בַּיִירָם בִּצִירָה בַּיִירָם בִּצִירָה נוֹיִירָ בְּצִירָה בֹּיִירָם בִּצִירָה בֹיִירָם בִּצִירָה בַּיִּרָם בַּיִּרָם בִּצִירָה בַּיִּרָם בַּיִּרְם בַּיִּרָם בַּיִּרָם בַּיִּרְם בַּיִּרָם בַּיִּרְם בַּיִּרְם בַּיִּרְם בַּיִּרְם בַּיִּרְם בַּיִּרְם בַּיִּרְם בַּיִּרְם בַיִּרְם בַּיִּרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִבְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּירִם בְּירִם בְּירָם בְּיִרְם בְּיִרְם בְּירָם בְּיבְּים בְּירָם בְּיּים בְּירָם בְּים בְּירָם בְּירָם בְּירָם בְּירָם בְּירָם בְּירָם בְּירָם בְּיבְּים בְּירָם בְּירָם בְּיבְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְים בְּיבְים בְּיבְים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְּים בְּיבְים בְ

III (obs.) perh. akin to

סיר I, Arab. לוֹ, to turn; hence perh. איל, neck and איז hinge.

עורדה (pl. צוּרֹת; r. צוּרֹת; f. form or shape, of a house or temple, only Ez. 43, 11.

ורוֹת Job 28, 10 rocks, see אורוֹת.

(only pl.) m. neck (see γκ) and comp. τὰ τράχηλα, L. cervices), only Cant. 4, 9; on γi—the dimin. ending, see Gram. § 86, 2, Rem. 4, and on pl. w. sing. sense see Gram. § 108, 2, a.

pr. n. m. (God is the rock) Num. 3, 35.

ישׁרַי pr. n. m. (the Almighty is the rock) Num. 1, 6.

עְּרָער Neh. 3, 5, see אַנְאָר.

(Qal obs.) akin to רָצָה , רָצָה to burn; only — Hiph. בַּצָה to set on fire, to kindle, only Is. 27, 4.

1) dazzling white, bright Cant. 5, 10; 13 on clear heat i. e. bright sunlight Is. 18, 4; 13 13 a dry or hot wind, perh. the Simoom Jer. 4, 11. 2) clear or plain, only fem. pl. ning Is. 32, 4 plain words or things, as adv. plainly.

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እርጀ, እርጀ pr. n. m. (dry, r. ከዚህ) Neh. 7, 46, Ezr. 2, 43.

be bright, to be sunny, then to be dry. Hence

adj. m. dry or thirsty, only Is. 5, 13.

akin to הַּתְּצָ (which see), to be bright, to be of a dazzling white Lam. 4, 7; to be sunny or dry; hence יוֹדְצָ. — To verbs from the biliteral root ווֹצָ the idea of brightness and splendour often belongs (comp. יוֹדְצָ, בְּיִר, וְצָיַל, as also to those from ווֹצַ, יוֹדְ, ווֹבָ, ווֹבָ, see Gram. § 30, 2.

תורה (only c. צְּחִרה) m. dryness or parchedness, of a rock Ez. 24, 7.

הרקרות f. waste or sunburnt land, only Ps. 68, 7; r. הואַג.

עוריים (only pl. אַרייִדים Q'ri, K'thibh) adj. m., parched or sunburnt places, only Neh. 4, 7.

(obs.) akin to Aram. אָרָקי, prob. to דּיִבֶּין, to be filthy, to stink. Hence

Joel 2, 20.

ווֹקְבּוֹלְבְּׁ (only plur.) f. droughts, only Is. 58, 11; r. חוב.

(fut. Prix, before Maqqeph prix, Gen. 21, 6) akin to the later prix (Gram. § 2, 4, Rem.), to make a loud and joyous noise, to laugh. With the exception of Judg. 16, 25 and Ez. 23, 32, found only in Pentateuch, e. g. Gen. 17, 17; w. to laugh at any one Gen. 21, 6. — Pi. to laugh heartily or repeatedly, hence to sport, to be joyful Ex. 32, 6; to toy with, to caress Gen. 26, 8. —

Mimet. akin to Sans. kakh, καχάζω, L. cachinnor, G. kichern, E. giggle, W. goglais (to tickle). Hence

pris m. laughter or sport Gen. 21, 6; fig. object of ridicule Ez. 23, 32.

(obs.) akin to אָדָל (which see), to be bright or white;

m. whiteness of wool, only Ez. 27, 18.

adj. m. white, only in pl. f. rinns of she-asses Judg. 5, 10; asses spotted w. white are still in great repute in the East, but perfectly white ones seem not to be found.

עְרֵוֹע pr. n. m. (brightness, r. בְּחַרְאָ Gen. 23, 8; 46, 10.

יי, m. 1) dryness (for אָרָה from אָרָה II), hence a waste land, a desert; hence אַרָּה 2) a ship (for אָרָה from אָרָה Is. 33, 21; pl. אַרָה ships Num. 24, 24, אַרָּה Dan. 11, 30.

אבייב pr. n. m. (prob. planter, r. 23x) 2 Sam. 9, 2.

T.¥ (c. דיב, w. suf. דיב, r. דיב, r. ז.)
m. 1) hunting, the chase Gen. 10, 9.
2) fig. game, venison Prov. 12, 27;
also prey Job 38, 41. 3) food in
general, esp. provision for a journey
Josh. 9, 5

ייים (only pl. צַּיְדָים) m. catchers or hunters, only Jer. 16, 16; r. אור I.

food, whether prepared Josh. 1, 11 or otherwise Judg. 7, 8, said of manna Ps. 78, 25; venison Gen. 27, 3 K'thibh; provision for a journey Gen. 42, 25.

קרדין pr. n. (fishing or fishery, r. ארדין pr. n. (fishing or fishery, r. white shows a second or fishery, r. w

masc. when the people are meant Gen. 10, 15; hence gentil. n. צידיני Sidonian Judg. 3, 3, pl. צידינים 1 Ch. 22, 4, צידינירת 1 K. 11, 33; fem. צידינירת, pl. צידינירת 1 K. 11, 1.

pr. n. m. (prob. fisher, r. 731 I) Gen. 10, 15.

צירון see אָרוֹנָי.

I (obs.) akin to אָדָּד, to set or fix; hence אַדּרּן.

II (obs.) akin to דּיִד, to be hot or sunny, hence to be parched or arid; hence יין, אָדין and

קריא (ר.הייגן II) f. dryness or drought Job 24, 19; הייגן ציירו land of drought, i. e. a desolate waste Ps. 63, 2, also without אין Ps. 78, 17; pl. אין parched places Ps. 105, 41.

אָרָק (r. בְּיָדְ II) m. dryness, hence arid ground, a desert Is. 25, 5.

ירון pr. n. (sunny, r. צַרוּר II) Zion, Sept. Σιών, Syr. a.σ., the highest and southwesternmost of the hills on which Jerusalem was built. By the poets and prophets very often put for Jerusalem itself Is. 8, 18, also for its inhabitants Is. 1, 27, who are also poetically called עם בּצִיוֹן Is. 30, 19, בָרַ צִּרּוֹן Ps. 149, 2, וֹן Is. 52, 2, יוֹשֶׁבֶת צָיוֹן Is. 12, 6; even in exile they are styled בה ציון Zech. 2, 11; בַּת צַיּוֹן is also used of the city itself Is. 1, 8, where the Ti is perh. in genit. of apposition (Gram. § 116, 5) daughter, Zion, oftener still בְּתוּלֵת בַּת צִיּוֹן 2 K. 19, 21, with the additional idea of inviolateness. But בְּנוֹח צִיוֹן are the females of Jerusalem Is. 3, 16. Once in c. state in ציון קדוש ישראל Zion of the Holy One of Israel i. e. sacred to Him Is. 60, 14.

(pl. צְּלָרִם; r. דְּיָדָן I) m. an

upright stone, a pillar, either as a waymark Jer. 31, 21, or on sepulchres 2 K. 23, 17, Ez. 39, 15.

אָדָא, see אָדָא.

לְּרֵים (from אַרִים) m. 1) dwellers in the desert, a) of men, nomads Ps. 72,9; β) of animals, esp. jackals, etc. Is. 13, 21. 2) ships Dan. 11, 30.

רב" Num. 24, 24, see יצ 2.

7次, see 7x.

רְבְּׁלֵּךְ (r. בְּצִּיּלָ, like מְּיִבוֹר) m. an enclosure, hence a prison, only Jer. 29, 26.

יביד pr. n. (smallness, r. דְּעָדֶּי of a place in the tribe of Judah Josh. 15, 54.

1 Ch. 6, 20 Q'ri, see 1712 2.

לביץ f. (r. איצ) a flower, הציץ בל בל flower of fading for הלבל בדי העדו לבל fading flower Is. 28, 4.

ending ry 3, w. fem. adj. ending ry ... f. wing-like, hence 1) a lock of hair, forelock Ez. 8, 3.

2) tassel or fringe worn by the Israelites on the corners of their garments Num. 15, 38, cf. Mat. 23, 5.

אַרְקָלֵגְּ yr. n. (perh. baggy, r. יְבְיקָלֵגְ w. old format. ending a —, see p. 110) of a city in the extreme south of Judah. It formerly belonged

to Judah Josh. 15, 31, then to Simeon Josh. 19, 5, afterwards taken by the Philistines, and by them given to David 1 Sam. 27, 6; after the exile, re-inhabited by Jews Neh. 11, 28.

(Qal obs.) prob. i. q. ראיז III,

1) to go in a circle, to revolve, to
turn; hence ראיז hinge. 2) to go;
hence ראיז messenger. — Hith. only
fut. יאַטְּרָרּ (Gram. § 54, 2, a) perh.
they betook themselves to the way,
they set off Josh. 9, 4, where some
texts better read יאַטְּרָרּ as in v. 12
(ראיז מוֹ חֹ interchanged, as often in
Byr., see under letter ראָכּי, so Sept.
ἐπεσιτίσαντο. Hence

m. 1) the hinge of a door, that on which it turns Prov. 26, 14.
2) pl. אַרִירָם (cf. בְּיִבֶּלִים) turnings, writhings, throes of a woman in travail 1 Sam. 4, 19; fig. of terror Dan. 10, 16. 3) a messenger Prov. 13, 17. 4) r. אַרַר II, form or shape, then esp. an idol or image Is. 45, 16.

צל (r. צלל : אוו אווו אל (r. צלל : אוו צלל ; see) צל m. shadow, shade Ps. 80, 11. בל נשדי lengthened shadow, i. e. of declining day Ps. 102, 12; רָצְרֵי מָשֵל my members are as the shadow, i. e. wasted away Job 17, 7. Used fig. 1) for any thing fleeting and transient, as days Job 8, 9, life Ps. 109, 23. 2) as affording shade, then shelter, protection, בצל קודתר in the shadow of my roof, i. e. the protection of my house Gen. 19, 8. Used of God Ps. 17, 8, יחַדֵּל שַׁחַר in the shadow of the Almighty Ps. 91, 1, cf. Is. 49, 2; 533 in the shade of הַחָּכְמָח בְצֵל חַפְּמַן wisdom, in the shade of money, i. e. in both there is defence Ecc. 7, 12.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) akin to Heb. >>x, >xx, to bend, to incline; to

רְצְלֹח: (fut. רְצְלָּח: inf. רְצְלֹח: prob. akin to רְצָלָ II, to roast 1 Sam. 2, 15; hence צָלִר:

지한 pr. n. f. (shade) Zillah, a. wife of Lamech Gen. 4, 19.

בְּלֵרל, צְלֵרל (r. צְלֵרל IV) m. something rolling or round, hence a round or cake, only in בְּלֵּרל מָחָם a cake of bread Judg. 7, 13; comp. בּלְרל מָחַם Ex. 29, 23.

1, once 12 Jer. 12, 1 (fut. רְצְלַה) prob. akin to אָלָב, Syr. , to scoop or cleave (cf. מַלְנָחָה), to break through; hence 1) to go through a river, to ford, w. acc. 2 Sam. 19, 18. 2) to fall suddenly upon, to invade, w. acc. Am. 5, 6 (see אַלָּהו II), Judg. 14, 19, אל אל 1 Sam. 16, 13. 3) to pass or go on well, to succeed, of a business Is. 53, 10; to thrive, of a plant Ez. 17, 9; to prosper, of a person in any matter Ps. 45, 5; w. > to pass for, to be good or fit for any thing Jer. 13, 7. - Hiph. הצליתו 1) to cause to prosper, to give success to, spoken of God Gen. 24, 21, of a person 2 Ch. 26, 5. 2) to do successfully, to prosper, w. acc. Ps. 1, 3, esp. w. הַרָה in acc. as in בַּלְרַתוֹ הַרָבּוֹ prospering his way, i. e. successful Ps. 37, 7, Deut. 28, 29. 3) intrans. to be successful, of an undertaking Jud. 18, 5, of a person 1 K. 22, 12.

II (fut. τὸςς) prob. akin to τὸςς, τὸςς, to burn or kindle, only Am. 5, 6, where Sept. ἀναλάμψη, Syr. τοίι, Vulg. comburatur; but see τὸς Ι.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) i. q. Heb.

The I, to push on, hence — Aph.

The interpolation (in Heb. form), 1) trans. to cause one to get on, to promote Dan. 3, 30; to accomplish prosperously Ezra 6, 14. 2) intrans. to be prospered or promoted Dan. 6, 29; to succeed Ezra 5, 8.

w. — firm) f. prop. what is cut or scooped out, hence dishes or platters 2 Ch. 35, 13. Comp. σχάφη, σχαφίς from σχάπτω.

ר היוֹטְבְּ' f. a dish, only 2 K. 2, 20; r. אוֹבָּי I.

지기철도 f. a dish Prov. 19, 24; r. 마늘 I.

רָצְלָּ (c. יְצָלָּד; r. יְצָלָּד) m. roast, roasted flesh Ex. 12, 8, Is. 44, 18.

לֵלְלֵל Judg. 7, 13, see אָלִיל.

I (3 pl. perf. אַלְאָדְ, fut. pl. f. fi אָדְלָּהָּ Jer. 19, 3, cf. Gram. 67, 5, Rem.) prob. mimet. akin to אַלְהָ, אַרְאַ, 1) to tinkle (cf. אַלְאַן), to tingle, of the ears 2 K. 21, 12, Jer. 19, 3; to quiver, of the lips Hab. 3, 16. — Hiph. to tingle, of the ears 1 Sam. 3, 11 אַרְאָל, they shall tingle. Cf. L. tinnire, G. trillern, E. thrill.

וון perh. akin to אָרָג, דּלְּיָג (which see), to sink or plunge in the deep, only Ex. 15, 10.

III akin to hip II, to cover or overshadow, hence to become dark Neh. 13, 19. — Hiph. part. hip shading, giving shade Ez. 31, 3. Hence

IV (obs.) prob. akin to אַבְּלֵיל I, to roll; hence אַבָּלִיל,

אַלָלוּ (i. q. צְבֶלוּ w. suf. צְלַלוּ, pl. מְּלְלוּ לִי, c. צְלָלִים; r. אָלָלִים III) m. shade, shadow Cant. 2, 17; אַלְלֵי תַּרֶב the shades of evening Jer. 6, 4.

י אָלֶלְפּוֹרָ pr. n. m. (perh. shelter of the presence i. e. God's, from בְּלֵל and אָלֶלְפּיָה) with the art. 1 Ch. 4, 3.

ווי, אַלַל (obs.) akin to אָבָּע III, bַבָּשְׁ II, to be dark or shaded; hence

שלבית (w. suf. יחלאַ, pl. מּלְאַרָּה (מּלְאַרָּה m. 1) a shade or shadow; fig. vain show Ps. 39, 7; an illusion Ps. 73, 20. 2) image or likeness (cf. σκίασμα, σκιαγραφέω) Gen. 1, 28; pl. images of things 1 Sam. 6, 5, of men Ez. 16, 17; esp. idols Num. 33, 52.

בֶּלֶם, בּלֶּלֶם, Chald. (def. אֶלֶלֶם) m. an image, an idol Dan. 2, 31.

w. adj. ending אָיֹם) Salmon, 1) a dark, thickly-wooded mountain near Shechem, a kind of "Black Forest" Judg. 9, 48; hence the figure in Ps. 68, 15. 2) one of David's captains 2 Sam. 23, 28, called אָיַלָּי in 1 Ch. 11, 29.

קב'נ'נְדָּבּי pr. n. f. (shady) a station of the Israelites in the desert Num. 33, 41.

(perh. for ראס from r. מבליב from r. ike darkness Job 3, 5, of a prison Ps. 107, 10, esp. of bind Job 10, 21; fig. of calamity Ps. 44, 20, of distress Job 16, 16, Jer. 2, 6. — This word may perh. be compounded of se and may perh. be compounded of se word may perh. be compounded of se word may perh. be compounded of se word from a perh. be compounded of se word from a from the figure from the first from the firs

לְבְּלֶבְעָ pr. n. (prob. for בָּל מְבָּיָר shelter denied) a prince of the Midianites Judg. 8, 5.

לְצָלֵי (part. בְּלֵצֵי) akin to בְּצֵלְי (part. בְּלֵצי) akin to בְּצֵלְי (part. בְּלֵצי) akin to בְצֵלְי (part. to lean or incline, to bend on one side; hence to limp or halt (comp. Chald. בְצֵלְי to halt) Gen. 32, 32; part. f. תַּצְלֵצִין Zeph. 3, 19; hence

בַלֵּע (c. צַלַע Ex. 26, 26, once צֵלָע ב 2 Sam. 16, 13, w. suf. לער Jer. 20, 10, pl. צלעות, c. צלעות Ex. 25, 12, fem. (but m. צלערם in 1 K. 6, 34) 1) a rib, prob. as being bent Gen. 2, 21; pl. f. צלנית ribs i. e. beams or joists of a building 1 K. 6, 15 (cf. our ribs of a ship). 2) the side, of a man e. g. שׁמָרֶר צַלער keepers of my side i. e. my bosom friends and companions Jer. 22, 10; of a mountain 2 Sam. 16, 13, of the tabernacle Ex. 26, 26, of an altar Ex. 27, 7, of the ark Ex. 25, 12; pl. m. sides or leaves of a double door 1 K. 6, 34. 3) a side-chamber of the temple Ez. 41, 6, collect. a side-story or gallery of these chambers (comp. בֵּרת צַלְעוֹת 2) 1 K. 6, 8, בַּרת צַלְעוֹת Ez. 41, 9 is the space for these chambers between the temple walls. 4) pr. n. (prob. slope) a city in Benjamin 2 Sam. 21, 14.

שׁלֵבֶׁ m. a halting, hence a fall or overthrow Ps. 35, 15; r. צָּבָּע.

gash or cut, to split; hence

pr. n. m. (prob. gash or wound) Neh. 3, 30.

דְלָפְּדְעוֹ pr. n. m. (perh. sharp wound, from הַ and הַצְבָּן Num. 26, 33.

pr. n. (perh. heat-shade, from by and my) a place on the border of Benjamin 1 Sam. 10, 2.

בּלְבֵל (in pause בְּלֵבְלֵּהְ Deut. 28, 42, c. בְּלְבְלָּהְ pl. בִּלְבְלָּהְ c. בַּלְבְלָּהְ c. בַּלְבְלָּהְ pl. בּלְבְלָּהְ c. בַּלְבְלָּהְ pl. בּלְבְלָּהְ c. בַּלְבְלָּהְ pl. בּלְבְלָּהְ c. בַּלְבְלָּהְ pl. בּלְבְלָּהְ pl. בּלְבְלָּהְ pl. בּלְבְּלָ pl. m.l) a clanging, rustling or whirring of wings Is. Is, 1, a reference perh. to the dreaded clang of armed hosts, or to some buzzing stinging insect, as in No. 3 (cf. οἶστρος, esp. the tzaltzalya of the Gallas and the tzetze of the Betchuanas). 2) a clanging instrument, a fish-spear, harpoon Job 40, 31; pl. cymbals which make a loud clanging sound 2 Sam. 6, 5. 3) a grasshopper, a cricket, from its stridulous sound Deut. 28, 42.

רביב (obs.) prob. akin to אַלַב I, to cleave; hence

P>≒ pr. n. m. (prob. a cleaver), one of David's captains 2 Sam. 23, 36.

אָבְּילָ pr. n. m. (prob. shady, from רְּבָּיבָ pr. n. m. (prob. shady, from רְּבָּיב אָבָּיב, w. adj. ending יבּיב 1 Ch. 8, 20; 12, 20.

בְּבִים see צַבְּם.

Judg. 4, 19 w. א omitted, see Gram. § 74, Rem. 4, רְיִנְיָּהְיִּגְּ Ruth 2, 9, Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, c) perh. akin to רוב, to thirst Ex. 17, 3; fig. בייני לאַכּוֹיִר to thirst for God Ps. 42, 3; comp. διψῶντες in Mat. 5, 6. Hence

874 m. thirst Ex. 17, 3, Ps. 69, 22.

A adj. m., אָמָאַ f., thirsty 2 Sam. 17, 29; as subst. a thirsty land, a desert Is. 44, 3; fem. Deut. 29, 18 אַרוֹי אָרוֹי אַרְי אָרוֹי דְיּרְיָּר to destroy the full with the thirsty i. e. one and all, or every soul.

নিষ্টানু f. thirst, of sexual desire, only Jer. 2, 25; r. মহুঃ.

ገጽ ፲፰ m. thirsty land, arid desert Is. 35, 7; r. ጽሮች. (cf. ppy akin to ppy), to bind, to fasten, to join; hence ppy. — Niph. to be bound i. e. to the yoke, to be subdued, to serve Num. 25, 3. — Pu. to be fastened, as a sword 2 Sam. 20, 8. — Hiph. to combine or weave, fig. to contrive or devise, with ppy to contrive deceit Ps. 50, 19. Hence

דְּצְרֵדִים (with suf. יְּהָבְּדִּים, pl. יְּבְּיִדְים (מְיִדְים m. 1) a pair, a yoke, of oxen 1 Sam. 11, 7, of asses Judg. 19, 10; collect. pairs Is. 21, 7. 2) a yoke, as a measure of land, i. e. as much land as a yoke of oxen could plough in a day (cf. L. jugerum) 1 Sam. 14, 14, Is. 5, 10.

নিপুত্র (r. চনুত্র) f. a covering, a veil Cant. 4, 1.

רְשְׁבְּיִי (only pl. מְשִׁבְּיִים or בּיִבְּיבָּי; r. בְּיִבְּיִי m. dried grapes pressed into cakes, raisin-cakes 1 Sam. 25, 18; hence Ital. simmuki.

🎵 אַ (part. חַמֵּצֹי, fut. חַמֶּצִי) perh. akin to moin (which see), to sprout, to spring up or flourish, of plants Gen. 2, 5, of hair Lev. 13, 37; fig. of persons Job 8, 19, of a people Is. 44, 4; of events, to turn out Is. 43, 19. — Pi. max to spring forth or grow, of hair Ez. 16, 7, of beard 2 Sam. 10, 5. — Hiph. ראביה (fut. to cause to sprout Gen. 2, 9, Is. 61, 11, w. double acc. Ps. 147, 8; to bring forth Deut. 29, 22; fig. to cause the horn to grow i. e. to increase power Ps. 132, 17; אַנְמִרחַ צַמַח I will give offspring Jer. 33, 15; הְצָמִיהַ to cause righteousness to spring forth, i. e. to become visible or conspicuous Is. 45, 8. Hence

תְּבְּעָה m. a sprout, collect. w. אָבָּעָה Gen. 19, 25, אָבֶיר Is. 61, 11,

קל (pl. מָבְיר (pl. מָבְיר (pl. מָבְיר (pl. מָבְיר (pl. מַבְּיר (pl. a) m. 1) a bracelet Num. 31, 50, w. 19, 15.

יברים (r. בּיִבּיק like בְּיבִיק from r. בְּיבִיץ m. a snare or noose Job 18, 9; בּיִבְּין m. a snare or noose Job 18, 9; בְּיבִין בִּיבִין and the snare gapeth for their substance, i. e. intriguers or plotters seek to rob them Job 5, 5.

הריקא (r. המצי) f. extinction, destruction; hence הקיימים, המיימים, mill extinction, i. e. so long as a thing endures, for ever, only Lev. 25, 23, 30.

prob. Chald. prop. 1) to braid, to bind; hence prop. 2) to veil, to cover; hence rous.

to become dry, of the breasts, only Hos. 9, 14; hence park

לבין (obs.) prob. akin to זְבֵין, to cut off, to shear or prune; prob. hence

m. wool, prob. so called as being clipped Lev. 13, 48; אַבָּר fleece of wool Judg. 6, 37; fig. for woollen garments Ez. 34, 3; same as Aram. בְּבִּירָ אָבָּרְרָּבְּיִרָּאָ.

Canaanitish people, apparently the inhabitants of Simyra (prob. now Sumra), near the river Eleutherus Gen. 10, 18.

pr. n. (perh. two fleeces, cf. יבְּיֵלְיִי a city in Benjamin Josh. 18, 22, prob. preserving in its name a trace of the Canaanitish Zemarites.

לְבְּלֵיהְ (w. suf. הְּיִבְּיִהְ r. בְּבְּלֶיהְ foliage or boughs of trees Ez. 17, 3, 31, 3; prop. fleece or locks of trees, cf. λάχνη, L. coma arborum.

prob. akin to שָּבָּי, to make waste, to destroy Lam. 3, 53. — Niph. (1 perf. בְּבָּיִבְּיִּבְּי ) to be extinct, as torrents Job 6, 17; to be cut off, of a person Job 23, 17. — Pi. to ruin Ps. 119, 139. — Hiph. דְּבְּיִבְּי to destroy Ps. 54, 7. — Pi'lêl (Gram. § 55, 2) הַבְּיִבְּי to extirpate or annihilate, Ps. 88, 17 יבּיִבְּיִר (for יבִּיבִּיר ) they utterly destroy me.

רְאַבְּעְ Ruth 2, 9 for רְאָבֶעְ 2 sing. f. perf. Qal of אִבֶּע; see Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, c.

Ps. 88, 17, see the r. אַבְּלֻרְאָרָּנְי

אָבֶאָ Judg. 4, 19 for אָבֶאָ, r. אַבְאָן; see Gram. § 74, Rem. 4.

רְצָיִל (only pl. בְּיִביּג) m. thorns Prov. 22, 5; בְּיִנְיִּגְיִי even out from the thorns, i. e. the thorn-hedges Job 5, 5; r. אָצָן H.

pr.n.(perh.thorn)a desert south of Palestine, west of Idumea Num. 13, 21. With 7 loc. 722 Josh. 15, 3.

אָבֶן, נְאַאָ (obs.) akin to אָבָן, זְצָלָ I, to enclose or cover; hence

אנאָלָּט or אוֹנְאַנְּע (w. suf. נְצְּלָאָנָּט m. flock, of small cattle, sheep Num. 32, 24, Ps. 8, 8.

אלינות Ps. 8, 8, same as אינו which see. אינות (pl. יוֹנוּיִת f. 1) r. יוֹנְיִג II, thorn, then a hook for fishing Am. 4, 2. 2) r. יוֹנָי I, a shield, covering

the whole body Ps. 35, 2; fig. Ps. 5, 13. 3) r. ኮූኒ III, cold Prov. 25, 13.

קייק or אָנוּק K'thibh of Is. 62, 8,

רת (ר. אָנֶרָרם, אָנֶרָר) m. what contains or holds, hence an acqueduct 2 Sam. 5, 8; a canal or conduit, hence poet. a waterfall or cataract Ps. 42, 8.

let oneself down, to alight Josh. 15, 18, Judg. 1, 14; once of a stake, to sink or penetrate Judg. 4, 21; the word occurs only in these places.

מַרָּיָרִם (only pl. בְּרָיִּרִם m. thorns or prickles Num. 33, 55, Josh. 23, 13; r. בנן II.

round the head, turban of common men Job 29,14, tiara of a high priest Zech. 3, 5, of kings Is. 62, 3 in Q'ri.

קרָבְּיּר (only pl. צְּיִרְפּוּת; r. אָנָיָד (f. head-dresses, of women, only Is. 3, 23.

i. q. Chald. בּאָד, to be hard (cf. Syr. בּאָבׁה ; a stone), only in part. pass. בּאָד withered, dry, of ears of corn Gen. 41, 23.

I (obs.) perh. akin >> III, to cover, to overshadow, prob. hence

וו (obs.) akin to שָׁנָן, to be sharp or pointed; hence אַנִיד, 1, גַנִּיד, 1, בַּנִיד, 1, בַּנִיד, 1, בּנִיד, 1, בּנִיד, 1, בּנִיד, 1, בּנִיד, 1, בּנִיד, בַּנִיד, בּנִיד, בּנִיד, בַּנְיד, בַּנִיד, בַּנִיד, בַּנִיד, בַּנִיד, בַּנִיד, בַּנִיד, בַּנִיד, בַּיבּיד, בּיבְּיד, בַּיבּיד, בּיבְּיד, בּיבְּיד, בַּיבּיד, בּיבְּיד, בַּיבּיד, בּיבְּיד, בַּיבּיד, בּיבְּיד, בַּיבּיד, בּיבְּיד, בּיבְּיד, בַּיבּיר, בִּיבְּיב, בַּיבּיר, בִּיבְּיב, בַּיבּיר, בַּיבְּיבּיב, בַּיבְיבְיב, בַּיבְּיב, בַּיבְיבְיב, בַּיבּ

III (obs.) to be cold, perh. akin to אָבְּ II to be sharp or piercing; hence און אַנוּ זי.

آية Josh. 15, 37, see يَعِيْلِ

prob. akin to אַנָּגָ, אָנַאָּ, to be low, to be humble; part. pass. פּנְצָּגְּי, humble, modest Prov. 11, 2. — Hiph. to submit oneself, w. אַנְּגָּי to walk humbly Mic. 6, 8.

רְצִילָּהְ (fut. קּצִיהְ) prob. akin to קּצָהְ, קּוּקָהְ, קּינְהְ, קּינְהְ, to wind or wrap round, as a turban or tiara Lev. 16, 4; to roll together Is. 22, 18; hence

거짓다 f. a ball, only Is. 22, 18, where others perh. better understand a rolling.

ΤΟΣΤΙ (r. 12% I) f. a vessel, a jar, Sept. στάμνος (cf. Heb. 9, 4), spoken of that in which the manna was covered up for deposit, only Ex. 16, 33.

(obs.) prob. akin to אָבָל (obs.) prob. akin to אָבָל (which see), to compress, to shut in; hence אַביליב

(obs.) prob. to hold or contain (so Dietrich); hence

(obs.) prob. akin to אָצָן (whence רְּצָצְיִגְי), to hold or cover, i. q. Arab. مَنْدُرقُ a holder, a chest or case; hence

לבְּקְרֵהְ (only pl. c. הַּבְּקְרָהְ f. holders, tubes or pipes, through which the oil passes from the vessel (הַבְּיָר) into the lamps, only Zech. 4, 12. — Prob. from r. בְּיַבְּיִגְּיִע w. format. ending —, as in בְּיִבָּי, see letter ¬, p. 576.

(fut. TY) prob. akin to TY II, DYD, Arab. See, to step or stride, to mount or scale, hence 1) to go up, to ascend Gen. 49, 22 where TYPY (see Gram. § 146, 3).
2) to step in a stately manner, to march in solemn procession Jer. 10, 5, hence of God Ps. 68, 8; of the gait of an amorous youth, to trip or saunter, w. acc. Prov. 7, 8; to march through a land, w. acc. Hab. 3, 12.—
Hiph. to cause to step down, to drive down Job 18, 14. Hence

עָּכִיר (w. suf. צְּיֵבִיר, pl. בְּעָּרָר, c. אָנָיִרים, m. a step or pace 2 Sam. 6, 13.

רת (דְּבֶּי, (דִּיבָי, f. 1) a going or marching, of God 2 Sam. 5, 24. 2) pl. אַנְּדְיוֹיִין step-chains, short chains worn by oriental females, attached to the anclet (בַּבֶּי) of each foot, to compel them to take short, mincing steps (בְּבָי), only Is. 3, 20; cf. בּיִבְּייִגָּיִנְ

עור K'thibh of Jer. 14, 3 for צעיר, which see.

নি সূত্র্ (r. নৃত্রু) m. a veil Gen. 24, 65.

שניקר adj. m., אַנירָה f. 1) small Jer. 48, 4 Q'ri, α) in age, younger Gen. 19, 31, w. יְם and יְבִירָה Job 30, 1; β) in number, few Is. 60, 22; γ) in estimation and value, little or least Jer. 14, 3, contemned or despised Ps. 119, 141; worthless, of flocks Jer. 49, 20. 2) pr. n. of a place named only in 2 K. 8, 21; r. יְבֶרָּג.

לְיִרְרָהְ (r. בְּצַיִּ) f. youngness, minority in age, youth Gen. 43, 33; smallness, Dan. 8, 9 מְצְּיִרְהָ from littleness, i. e. prob. from small beginnings.

beasts of burden, to pack up, hence to migrate, as the nomads, only Is. 33, 20.

pr. n. Zoan, the metropolis

of lower Egypt, on the east bank of the Tanitic arm of the Nile Is. 19, 11, Ps. 78, 12, 43; in Sept. Τάνις, Vulg. Tanis, Copt. XANI, XAANE said to mean 'low region'; now called Sân. — Perh. akin to r. 194, hence a packing place or emporium.

pr. n. (prob. packings or wanderings, r. אָבֶיבֶּים) a city of the Kenites in Naphtali Josh. 19, 33; but מַצַיבַ in K'thibh of Judg. 4, 11.

(obs.) perh. akin to קַּטָּיָ, to cover or veil; hence נייַבּיק.

ings, hence sculptured work, only 2 Ch. 3, 10; r. אַנגערוב.

(see Gram. § 2, 4, Rem.), to call or cry out, from pain Gen. 27, 34, for help Ps. 34, 18; to cry out to, w. bx of pers. e. g. God Ex. 8, 8, idols Is. 46, 7, a king Gen. 41, 55; w. \$2 Ch. 13, 14; w. acc. of thing complained of Job 19, 7. — Niph. to be called, to come together Judg. 7, 23. 24. — Pi. Pxx to cry out aloud 2 K. 2, 12. — Hiph. to call together, to convoke 1 Sam. 10, 17. Hence

pain Gen. 27, 34, for help Ps. 34, 18; w. gen. of subject Ps. 9, 13, of object Gen. 18, 21; מַבְּיבֶּי Gen. 19, 13 their cry i.e. the cry of their sins calling for punishment, or the cry against them.

אָרֶר, (fut. יְצְּיֵר) akin to זְיֵר, syr. יְלֵי, to compress, hence to be pressed together or straitened; fig. to be little or small Jer. 30, 19; to be low or poor Zech. 13, 7; to be despised Job 14, 21.

קבער, אַער pr.n. (smallness, comp. Gen. 19, 20) Zoar, Sept. Σηγώρ, a

city near the Dead Sea, where Lot took refuge Gen. 13, 10. Its first name Bela ਤੋ ਨੇ (Gen. 14, 2) was changed as stated in Gen. 19, 22. It belonged afterwards to Moab Is. 15, 5.

akin to TOX, to adhere or cling, only Lam. 4, 8.

קבָּק , apoc. קּבְּשָּׁק, apoc. קּבָּקָּ, part. f. צֹפְיֵה), perh. akin to אָשׁיָה, to look about, to view from a distance, hence nexo; part. neix watchman 1 Sam. 14, 16, scout 2 Sam. 13, 34; fig. of prophets, also called seers Is. 52, 8. Hence esp. to look out for any thing, to await, אַפְרַים צוֹפַה Ephraim expecteth i. e. help Hos. 9, 8; to watch or observe closely, w.acc. Prov. 15, 3, Ps. 66, 7, בּדן Gen. 31, 49; to lie in wait, w. > Ps. 37, 32; to look one out for, i.e.to select (cf.בָּמָר הוּא אלָר חַרֶב (רַאָּה) he is selected for the sword (IDI for \$ see Gram. § 75, Rem. 5) Job 15, 22. - Pi. to look out sharply, to watch closely Hab, 2, 1; part, מצפה a watchman Is. 21, 6, fig. of a prophet Mic. 7, 4; w. אל of obj. for which one looks or expects Lam. 4, 17, w. 2 Mic. 7, 7, absol. Ps. 5. 4. --- Perh. akin to σχοπός L. specto, G. spähen, E. spy, W. ysbio.

or spread, to be broad. — Pi. to spread over, to overlay with wood 1 K. 6, 15, with stones 2 Ch. 3, 6, with gold Ex. 25, 11. — Pu. to be overlaid, part, pl. Dance Ex. 26, 32.

기타고 (r. 기호) f. inundation, only Ez. 32, 6.

לְבֵּעְׁי pr. n. m. (watch-tower, r. מְּבְּעָדְּוֹ Gen. 36, 11, also בְּּעִי 1 Ch. 1, 36.

ካይኒ (r. ከpኒ II) m. an overlaying, a covering or coating, of metal Ex. 38, 17.

רו. אָבּפּוֹן, w. דו loc. אָבּפּוֹן, w. דו loc. בּאַוֹנְהוֹ (fem. Is. 43, 6, Cant. 4, 16) prob. the hidden or dark (cf. ζύφος); hence the north, as opposed to the south (the bright or sunny region, see הַרוֹם) Ex. 26, 20; אָרֶץ צָפוֹן land of the north, i. e. Assyria Jer. 3, 18 or Babylonia Jer. 6, 22, the armies of these nations invading Palestine always from the north; כצפון ל (see Gram. § 116, 1) on the north of Josh 8, 11, without \$ Josh. 11, 2; w. n- loc. ning northward Gen. 13, 14, Jer. 1, 15; also w. prep. ־אַל ו לַצְּפוֹנָת Ez. 8, 14, לַצָּפוֹנָת 1 Ch. 26, 17 northward; משפונה on the north Josh. 15, 10; פְּצַּמְוֹנָהוֹ לָ on the northward of Judg. 21, 19; בְּחָנֵר צָמְוֹנְה from toward the north Jer. 1, 13. Poet. for the north wind Cant. 4, 16, and for the northern heavens, nearly equivalent to the heavens generally as that was the part of the firmament seen in Palestine Job 26, 7. 2) pr. n. (north) of a city in the tribe of Gad Josh. 13, 27, with n loc. Judg. 12, 1.

אָבּדְיֹן Num. 26, 15, see אָבְּיֹן.

(r. ph) m. 1) adj. m. northern, coming from the north, of locusts Joel 2, 20. 2) patron. n. Zephonite Num. 26, 15.

፲፻፱፮ Ez. 4, 15 K'thibh for ምርጃ.

רמרים (pl. מחים) com. gend. (m. Ps. 102, 8; f. Lev. 14, 4, Is. 31, 5) i. q. Syr. (בּבֹּי, 1) a small bird or sparrow, prop. chirper, akin to L. passer (see r. בּבֹי, 1). The word is generic, applied to all the varieties of small passerine birds, of which 144 species are said to be found in Palestine Ps. 11, 1; יוֹבּבֹי, 11, 12 בּבֹיל בּבִיל בּבֹיל בּבִיל בּביל בּבִיל בּבִיל בּבִיל בּבִיל בּבִיל בּבִיל בּבִיל בּבִיל בּביל בּבִיל בּביל ביביל בּביל בּביל בּביל בּביל ביביל ב

little bird i. e. at early dawn, at the first sound Ecc. 12, 4; collect. Gen. 15, 10. 2) pr. n. (chirper) the father of Balak king of Moab Num. 22, 2.

to spread out, to be broad; hence

קבוע pr. n. m., see השוצ.

ከቢමች f. a cruse, a jug, for water 1 Sam. 26, 11, for oil 1 K. 17, 12; r. ከ፱፯.

בָּעָל, see יַּבְּעָּ,

וֹתְבְּיִבְיּנְיִנְ (r. הַבְּיִנְ I) f. a watch-tower (i. q. הַבְּיִבְינָר ), only Lam. 4, 17 ייני in our watch-tower, or perh. in our looking out i. e. our hope.

רְבְּיבְּעְּיבְּיִרְ pr. n. m. (prob. expectation, r. אָבְיּגְיּנְ I) Gen. 46, 16, for which is יוֹבָּאָ in Num. 26, 15.

cake Ex. 16, 31; cf. πλάξ, πλακόεις.

רְבּצְיּלְ Ps. 17, 14 K'thibh for אָבּילְ treasure, see r. בּצָיּג

י בְּעַרְעֵי (only plural c. בְּעַרְעֵי ; r. נְצְעַרְעָּ () m. excrements or droppings of beasts, only Ez. 4, 15 in Q'ri, but יִּערָעָ in K'thibh.

דָבֶּר, י. דְבָּיּדְ, II) m. a hegoat, prob. hairy one, named from its shaggy covering (like שָׁבִּיר (Dan. 8, 21; fully בְּבִּיר (תְּבִיר Dan. 8, 5.

רבירין Chald. (pl. אָפִירִין) m. hegoat (i. q. Heb. אָפִירָין) Ezr. 6, 17.

아 diadem Is. 28, 5. 2) a circle or cycle, the vicissitude or turn of human

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אָפֿן (fut. יְצְפּוֹן) akin to סָפֿן טפר (1) to hide, to conceal Ex. 2, 2, esp. for protecting Josh. 2, 4, צמוניה thy hidden or protected ones Ps. 83, 4; part. pass. צמדן hidden or secret place, i. e. sanctuary Ez. 7, 22; intrans. to hide, to lurk or lie in wait, w. > Prov. 1, 11, absol. Ps. 56, 7 Q'ri. 2) to lay up, to treasure or hoard Hos. 13, 12; w. 5 to lay up for any one Ps. 31, 20; part. pass. צְּפוּנִים hoards, treasures Job 20, 26. Fig. צָפַן בָּלָב to lay up in the heart Ps. 119, 11, also YEL with Prov. 2, 1. 3) to restrain or check Prov. 27, 16; w. נין to keep back from, to deny to any one Job 17, 4, לבֶם צְקַיָּהָ heir heart hast thou kept back from intelligence. - Niph. to be hidden from any one, i. e. to be unknown to him, w. 72 Job 24, 1; to be laid up for any one, i. e. destined or appointed for him, w. 3 Job 15, 20. — Hiph. to hide Ex. 2, 3; to hide oneself, to lie in ambush Ps. 56, 7 K'thibh. Hence

Sept. Σοφονίας, Zephaniah, 1) the prophet Zeph. 1, 1. 2) an ancestor of Samuel 1 Ch. 6, 21. 3) also priests Jer. 21, 1, Zech. 6, 10.

TIPE ΓΙΕΣ · pr. n. m. the title given to Joseph by Pharaoh Gen. 41, 45; Sept. Ψονθομφανήχ, said to be the Copt. P-sont-em-ph-anch (Sa-

viour of the world); or according to Brugsch, p-so-nto-p-ench (prince of the life of the world). The title is Egyptian but modified so as partly to resemble Hebrew, and hence the Jews were led to fancy the whole title meant 'revealer of secrets', TIPS perh. suggesting 'a secret' (r. IPS) and INS 'a revealer' (as if perh. akin to INS, quívu to show), see Gesenii Thesaurus Ling. Heb. p. 1182.

Ι (obs.) mimet. akin to τος, κες, κες, τος, τος, perh. also ἀσπίς, L. aspis, E. asp.

דבייבי II (obs.) to shoot forth, as branches, hence בּיבָּיבּי; to discharge, as excrement, hence בּיבָּיבּיג.

אבּעריר m. Is. 14, 29, "אַבּעריר m. Is. 11, 8 a viper or asp, so called from its hissing (r. אַבָּער I), pl. אַבּעריר אַבּעריר אַבּעריר אַבּעריר אַבּעריר אַבּעריר אַבּעריר אַבּעריר אַבּעריר אַבעריר 
חוֹעבּעְ Is. 22, 24, see אַבְּיבּיגָר יִיבְּעִ viper i. q. אַבָּאָרָ, see צַּבָּגָר

Ply (Qal obs.) mimet. akin to Syr. (Qal obs.) mimet. akin to Syr. (Qal obs.) mimet. akin to Pilp. (Question of the sound of small birds Is. 10, 14; also of sounds made by wizards or ventriloquists, who imitated the chirping of bats which was supposed to proceed from the lower world Is. 8, 19. — This mimet. r. is analogous to πιπίζω, τιπίζω, L. pipio, G. pipen, E. peep.

TEXEX (r. 573) f. a water-side plant, a willow, only Ez. 17, 5. Among the Arabs of Palestine safsaf

is said to be the generic name for the willow; Amharic zafzof. In the Wady Safsaf willows still flourish abundantly.

I (fut. יציבי) to wind, to wrap about Judg. 7, 3; hence דיים:

וו (obs.) prob. skin to אָם I, to cover, hence to be hairy or shaggy; prob. hence בָּבִּיר

III (obs.) mimet. akin to po, to scrape or scratch, as with nails and claws; hence

IV (obs.) mimet. akin to The (which see), to twitter or chirp, as small birds, hence The; prob. also to sing or croak, as frogs, hence The C. trille, L. strider, G. zirpen, E. chirp.

בּשְרֵיא Chald. (only pl. צְּשָרֵיא, c. צָּשְרֵיא, def. צִּשְרֵיא) fem. in Dan. 4, 18 and in Q'ri of v. 9, i. q. Heb. צָּשׂרִיא, a bird Dan. 4, 11.

בּתְרְבָּיִל m. in pl., but as sing. only collect. fem. a frog Ex. 8, 2; pl. בּתְרְבָּיל Sx. 7, 27—29. The only water frog of Egypt and Palestine is the edible frog. — Prob. from r. בּנוֹץ IV to croak and בּתְר marsh i. q. Arab. وَدَاعٍ hence a marsh-croaker, cf. Ewald's Lehrb. d. Heb. Sprache, § 106, c.

PR pr. n. f. (a little bird, r. PR IV) Zipporah, the wife of Moses Ex. 2, 21.

יה (pl. w. suf. אַפּרְבֶּידָי, דּישְּבֶּידָי, אַפּרָבָּידָי, אַפּרָבָּידָי, יוּשְׁבָּידָי, יוּשְׁבָּידָי, וּאַ the nail of the finger Deut. 21, 12, i. q. Chald. אַבָּרָ. 2) the point of the stylus which was tipped with diamond Jer. 17, 1.— Cf. G. sporn, E. spur.

רָבֶּאָ (obs.) prob. akin to בָּאָ, to bind on, fig. to adorn; hence

n f. the capital of a column, only 2 Ch. 3, 15; i. q. Syr. مُورِدُ.

The pr. n. (prob. watch-tower, r. The pr. n. (pr. n. (pr. n. )) and pr. n. (

w. n-ioc.) the name of a valley belonging to Mareshah 2 Ch. 14, 9.

צרע see צרע 2.

P포 2 K. 4, 41, imper. Qal of r. P포 I.

アンジ Is. 26, 16, see Pax II.

(obs.) prob. akin to אָפֶלָל, to wind round, to bind or tie up; hence אָבָלון

יציקלג see צולג.

m. a sack or bag, prop. a bundle, (r. 523), only 2 K. 4, 42.

기문부 Job 38, 38 infin. Qal of r. P보 I.

רי. שׁרַר but 🏋 w. distinct. accent or w. art. as אָדָה (w. suf. צַרָר; pl. צְרָרם, c. צָרֵד (צַרָּרם). A) adj. m., דָרָרם f. strait or narrow, close or compressed Num. 22, 26, Is. 59, 19, הוֹתָם בָּר a close seal (in adv. acc.) Job 41,7; the fem. in Prov. 23, 27 בָּאַר גָּרה *a narrow* pit or well; but the fem. is hardly used except as subst., see noun בַּרָה on next page. B) subst. 1) an adversary or enemy Gen. 14, 20, Num. 10, 9, 2 Sam. 24, 13; elsewhere mostly poet. Job 16, 9, also in later prose Est. 7, 4. 2) straitness or narrowness of place 1 Sam. 2, 32; fig. a strait, distress or affliction Job 15, 24, לחם צר bread of affliction Is. 30, 20; ער צר time of distress Job 38, 23; w. prep. The in the distress Is. 26, 16,

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קב" in my distress Ps. 18,7. 3) i. q. אב" a stone, prob. from its compactness Is. 5, 28.

place in Naphtali Josh. 19, 35.

בּרֵב (r. בְּרַב m. 1) a rock = אָרַב (r. בְּרַב m. 1) a knife Ex. 4, 25, where it may however be a flint or sharp stone (see No 1 above), as in Sept. שְׁהְּסִכְּ, Syr. בְּיֵבְ Vulg. acutissima petra, comp. Josh. 5, 2. 3) i. q. אָרָב (which see), Tyre Ex. 4, 25, Josh. 19, 29.

Qal obs.) akin to קּרֶכָּ, אָרֶעָּ I, בִּישָׁ, to burn or scorch. — Niph. to be burned or scorched, only Ez. 21, 3. Hence

בּרֶבֶּל adj. m., בּרֶבֶּל f. burning, only Prov. 16, 27.

ি কেন্দ্র (for ন্ন্নুম) f. a burn, i. e. a scar caused by a burn Lev. 13, 28, or by an ulcer or inflammation v. 23.

(obs.) prob. akin to Arab. غرف, to be cool. Hence

דריי pr. n. (always w. art. רְשְׁרֵייָה the cool) a city in Manasseh 1 K. 11, 26; w. היי loc. היי בי מברי לה. 4, 17; in Judg. 7, 22 רְרָיִא (קוֹם and interchanging, as in דְּיִבָּי בְּיִבְי

(obs.) prob. akin to Arab. خَرَى, to flow or ooze, as from a wound;

דריךות pr. n. f. (perh. balsamic, cf. צריקות) sister of David 1 Ch. 2, 16, and mother of Joab, Abishai and Asahel 2 Sam. 2, 18.

דרקה: pr. n. f. (leprous, r. צָרֵעָה)
mother of Jeroboam 1 K. 11, 26.

אַרוֹר see אָצרוֹר,

I (obs.) perh. akin to דְּבָּקְּגָּ, to be clear or bright, to be conspicuous; hence דְּבִיּגָּיִ

וו prob. mimet. akin to mis (which see), to cry aloud Zeph. 1, 14. — Hiph. יפֿבִית to shout, as for battle, to raise the war-cry Is. 42, 13.

רוֹצ' Tyrian 1 K. 7, 14, gentil. n. from אֹנ; see אֹנֹג.

(in pause """, w. " copul. Gen. 37, 25; r. """, balsam (Sept. ρητίνη, Vulg. resina) of Gilead, opobalsamum, the produce of the Balsamodendron Gileadense, traced by tradition and science to Arabia; also regarded as one of the most precious productions of Palestine Gen. 43, 11. The tree producing it was borne in triumph through the streets of Rome, by Pompey and by Vespasian.

אָרֶד Gen. 37, 25 for אָרָד which see. אָרָד 1 Ch. 25, 3 gentil. n. for יצר אַר 3.

קרייין (r. מְשְׁרָיּגוֹ) m. a tower Judg. 9, 46.49; perh. a watch-tower 1 Sam. 13, 6, where the sense is obscure and many understand holes or pits, as if from an obs. r. מְשֵׁרָ to cleave or dig.

: יבר (obs.) perh. akin to אָרָג I (cf. אָדְּג I = אָדָג), to long for, to be needy; hence

ּבְּרֶאְ m. need, only 2 Ch. 2, 15; i. q. Syr. בְּיִבָּא, Chald. צִּיְרָאָ. same as Arab. בּיָס, to strike or to smite, to pierce or sting (cf. אַרְאַ); part. pass. אַרֹאַ one struck, esp. with leprosy, a leper Lev. 13, 44.

— Pu. only part. אַרְאַרָּאַ m., רְּבָּרָאַ f. smitten with leprosy, leprous, considered as esp. inflicted by God 2 K.
5, 1; comp. אַבָּרָ רְבָּהָ Hence

ליקיב' f. a stinging thing, hence a uca'p or hornet Ex. 23, 28, Deut. 7, 20, Josh. 24, 12, always collectively with the art. אובייביו Four species of hornets, larger than ours, have been found in Palestine.

דריי, אין pr. n. (perh. a hornet, r. יביא), a town in the plain of Judah Josh. 15, 33, but inhabited by Danites Josh. 19, 41, the birth-place of Samson Judg. 13, 2; now called Sür'ah. It still existed after the exile Neh. 11, 29; gentil. n. אין בייאין Zorite 1 Ch. 2, 54, אין בייאין Zorathite 1 Ch. 2, 53.

בּרְעָר, see בְּרְעָר,

תְּבֶּילְ (w. suf. יְּבְּילֵּבְּעָּה w. — firm; r. בַּיבְּילְ f. leprosy, of persons, the white leprosy, of houses (prob. a nitrous scab or crust) and of garments (prob. mouldiness) Lev. 13, 47—59; 14, 34—57.

צרעת see צרעתר.

(fut. אָרָבּר) akin to אָרָשָׁ I, אַרָּג, 1) to glow, to smelt, esp. of gold and silver, to refine Ps. 12, 7; part. אָרָג a smelter or refiner, goldsmith, a worker in gold and silver Judg. 17, 4; part. pass. אָרִדּאָ, refined, pure, sincere Ps. 18, 31. 2) fig. to try, to prove any one Ps. 17, 3. — Niph. to be tried, to be purified Dan. 12, 10. — Pi. only part. אָרָאָיִ a refiner Mal. 3, 2, 3. Hence

Fig. pr. n. m. (goldsmith) Neh. 3, 31 w. the article.

TETY pr. n. (smelting - house) Zarephath, Sept. Σαρεπτά (cf. Luke 4, 26) of a Phenician town on the coast between Tyre and Sidon 1 K. 17, 9, 10; w. n. loc. nray, cf. Obad. 20 with ¬z; now Sürafend.

אָרָר f. אָרָר or אָרָר, f. אָרָר, f. אָרָר, 3 pl. אַרְרּגּ; fut. אַרָּר akin to אַרָּרּגּן; fut. אַרָּר to press together, to compress, hence 1) to bind up or together, with 2 in Ex. 12, 34; fig. 1 Sam. 25, 29 the life of my lord shall be bound up in the bundle of life with God, i. e. will be under God's safe care - a figure esp. apt from a careful woman. Comp. Hos. 13, 12 the guilt of Ephraim is bound up together, i. e. in a bundle, carefully reserved for punishment; to wrap up, Hos. 4, 19 the wind hath wrapped her up in its wings, i. e. seized her to carry her away; to shut up, to confine 2 Sam. 20, 3. 2) to press upon, to distress or persecute, w. acc. Num. 33, 55, w. אר Num. 25, 17, 18; part. צֹרֶר an adversary Ps. 6, 8; also to vex or annoy, spoken of two wives Lev. 18, 18; intrans. and impers. to be pressed, straitened or distressed, e. g. Is. 49, 20 the place בר לר is strait for me i. e. too narrow; but מבר לד mostly means it is strait to me i. e. I am in a strait Ps. 31, 10, or I am in anguish 1 Sam. 28, 15; w. על, I grieve for 2 Sam. 1, 26. — Pu. part. מצרה bound up Josh. 9, 4. — Hiph. הצרחר (1 perf. הצרחה, inf. הצר, fut. רָצֵר 1 K. 8, 37, pl. יָצֵר Neh. 9, 27) to press upon, to straiten, w. 5 Jer. 10, 18; to besiege Deut. 28, 52; to distress or harass Neh. 9, 27; דעם in the time of distressing הצר לו him 2 Ch. 28, 22; part. f. אַבֶּרָה

a woman suffering pains i. e. in childbirth Jer. 48, 41. Hence

(pl. minima Gen. 42, 35) m. 1) a bundle Cant. 1, 13, esp. of money, a purse or bag Gen. 42, 35; fig. 1 Sam. 25, 29. 2) a grain or corn, prob. as compact or hard in distinction from the loose and light chaff, only Amos 9, 9. 3) a little stone, a pebble, only 2 Sam. 17, 13. 4) pr. n. m. (bundle) 1 Sam. 9, 1.

pr. n. m. (prob. for בְּיֶלֶהְיּ splendour, r. בְּיֵלָהְיּ 1 Ch. 4, 7.

the dawn) a city in Reuben Josh. 13, 19; so called perh. because the early light shone upon it, comp. the Swiss Strableck (sun-beam corner).

לְּתְּלֵינְ (w. תְּיִי loc. תְּיְתִינְ 1 K. 4, 12) pr. n. a place not far from Bethshean and Succoth in Manasseh Josh. 3, 16; in 2 Ch. 4, 17 it is מְּתִינְאַ

P interchanges — 1. w. its kindred palatals ג, ", S (see under each); — 2 w. gutturals, e. g.  $P_{I}^{\dagger} = \Pi_{I}^{\dagger} = \Pi_{I}^{\dagger}$ ,  $\Pi_{I}^{\dagger} = \Pi_{I}^{\dagger}$ , w. dentals or linguals e. g.  $\Pi_{I}^{\dagger} = \Pi_{I}^{\dagger}$ ,

πρψ=πρψ, ρου=πουΠΙ = Arab. Ετhiop. ΤΟΦ tamaka (cf. κόπτω = τύπτω, κοίρανος = τύραννος, L. quatuor = τέτταρες).

אָרֶ (w. suf. אַרָּ) m. vomit, only Prov. 26, 11; r. האָרָף or איף.

(which see), to spue or vomit; prob.

DND Hos. 10, 14, for pp from pap, Gram. § 72, Rem. 1.

TND, also TND Is. 34, 11 (c. TND; r. ND) f. prop. vomiter, hence the pelican Deut. 14, 17, Ps. 102, 7; so named from its vomiting the shells swallowed with the fish it eats.

De m. prop. a hollow or cavity,

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hence cab, name of a dry-measure, only 2 K. 6, 25, according to the Rabbins, equal to nearly two quarts; r. בבב Hence κάβος, cf. L. cupa, E. cup.

עברי בילי cohort., fut. בֹּיבְי, imp. בּיבְיּבְי w. הַּיבְי cohort., fut. בֹּיבִי, akin to בַּיבָּי, הַבְּיבִי, to pierce, then fig. to curse Num. 23. 8; יווע בְּיבִייביני Num. 22, 11 curse thou him for me! also בְּרֵייבִינִי Num. 23, 13 w. suf. and copenthetic, Gram. § 58, 4.

וו (obs.) akin to בַּבָּל, לָבַע to be arched or vaulted; hence בַּבָּל,

أَمِينَةً, the maw or ventricle of ruminants, only Deut. 18, 3.

קבְּחָל (r. יּבְּיּף; w.suf. הְּבְּחָם) f. female genitals (cf. רּיֹם), only Num. 25, 8.

קבון gobha Num. 22, 11 for בּבָּר, imper. Qal of בַּבְּר, w.הּ— cohort.; cf. also אָרָר from אָרָר.

תְּבֶּׁר, i. q. Syr. מבּבּה, Arab. , a tent or booth, of round or vaulted form, only Num. 25, 8; r. בַּבָּף II.

ערביף m. a gathering or crowd, only Is. 57, 13; r. ביץ.

קרור, (r. רביף) f. 1) a burying or interment Jer. 22, 19. 2) i. q. רביף, a grave or sepulchre Gen. 35, 20.

to be before or over against, hence to meet. — Pi. hap 1) to receive persons 1 Ch. 12, 18; to take anything offered Job 2, 10; to admit or allow a law, i. e. to observe it Est. 9, 23; to embrace instruction Prov. 19, 20. 2) i. q. hap, to take 2 Ch. 29, 16. — Hiph. to cause to meet, hence to be opposite or over against Ex. 26, 5. — Perh. akin to L. capio, W.cipio, gavael.

to receive or obtain Dan. 2, 6.

לְבֶּלְ or בְּלֶבְ (in some copies) m. prop. the front, but used only as prep. before, in presence of, only 2 K. 15, 10; r. בְּבָר חַבָּר.

בּרָלְיּ, and בֹּרְלֵי, Chald. (w. suf. בּרָלִיּ, r. בְּרָלִי, m. prop. the front; in use only as prep. בּרַלְיּ בַּרְלָּי, opposite Dan. 5,5, before Dan. 2, 31; on account of, because of Dan. 5,10; בְּלַילְיִנְילִי prop. all in presence of, then because Dan. 2, 8, wherefore Dan. 2, 10; in like manner as Dan. 2, 40; בּרַלְיבָר בָּיבוּר בָּרָל בָּרַל בַּרַל בַרַל בַּרַל בַרַל בַּרַל בַל בַּרָבל בְּרַבּל בַּרַל בַּרַל בַּרַל בַּרַל בַּרַל בַּרַל בַּרַל בַּרַל בַּרַלְבַל בַּרַבּל בַּרַלְבַל בַּרַבָּלַב בַּרַלְבַל בַּרַבַּלְבַל בַּרַבַּלְבַל בַּרַבַּלְבַל בַּרַבַּלְבַל בַּרַבְּלַבְּבָּבַלְבַבְּבַּלְבַלְבָּבָּבַלְבָּבָּבַלְבַל בַּבַּבּבּבַּלְבַל בַּבַּבּלב

שלה m. the front, what is over against (cf. Arab. לבל), then perh. battering-ram, as the attacker, only in קבלו Ez. 26, 9 the stroke of his battering-ram.

לְבְּכְּרְ (curse thou him) Num. 23, 13, for קבְּרָהּ imper. Qal of r. בְּבָרָהּ I, w.suf. and b epenthetic; see Gram. § 58, 4.

לבְּצִין I (obs.) akin to בָּבֶע, לְּבֶע to be convex or arched; hence בְּבָע,

וֹקְתָּבְּל (fut. קַתְּבֶּל ) i. q. Arab. to hide or cover, fig. to act covertly, to rob Mal. 3, 8; to despoil, w. 2 acc. Prov. 22, 23.

calyx (κάλυξ) of a flower, then a goblet (κύλιξ), only in τη μρ Is. 51, 17. 22 the bowl of the cup, i. e. goblet-cup; r. ΤΩΡ I.

γΕΡ, perh. γΣΡ, to collect or gather Gen. 41, 35; to gather together, assemble persons Judg. 12, 4. — Niph. to be gathered, collected, said of corpses Ez. 29, 5; to gather themselves together, assemble Gen. 49, 2, Is. 43, 9; to flock or herd together, of beasts Is. 34, 15. — Pi. to take up in the arms Is. 40, 11; to gather or collect, things Is 62, 9, Mic. 4, 12, water in a pool Is. 22, 9, persons Is. 66, 18, also beasts Is. 34, 16. — Pu. to be anthered, part. f. There assembled Ez. 38, 8. — Hith. to assemble themselves, to assemble Josh. 9, 2, Is. 44, 11. Hence

pr. n. (God's assembling) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 21; i. q. יְבְרָצְאֵל which see.

ּהַבְּיִלְּהָ f. a collection or heap, only Ez. 22, 20; r. רְבַּף.

רְבְּיִר pr. n. (prob. two heaps, r. רְבְיִר) of a city in Ephraim Josh. 21, 22.

קבר (fut. יקבר) prob. akin to הישר, prop. to dig, hence to bury Gen. 23, 4, Ez. 39, 12. — Niph. to be buried Gen. 15, 15, Job 27, 15. — Pi. to bury many Num. 33, 4, 1 K. 11, 15. — Pu. to be buried Gen. 25, 10. Hence

קברים . קברים, pl. קברים, c. קברים m. a grave or sepulchre Gen. 23, 9; plur. poet. in קברים ליד Job 17, 1 graves are for me, i. e. as my portion.

קְרְרָה (only pl. קּבְרוֹת, c. קּבְרוֹת, r. קבְרוֹת f. graves Ez. 32, 22; poet. place of graves or burying-ground Job 21, 32. Hence

pr.n. (the graves of the lusting) of a place in the wilderness of Sinai Num. 11, 34.

I (obs.) mimet. akin to ΤΤΕ Ι i. q. Arab. 5, to cut or cleave; hence ΤΤΕ. — Prob. akin to Sans. skhad, σχεδάζω, χεδάω, L. cado, G. schaden, E. scathe.

עלר וו (fut. ישׂר) to bow or in-

cline oneself, mostly w. איניים which is of stronger meaning Gen. 24, 26, בְּיִּמֶּר הְיִנְם וַיִּיִּטְּחַר בּיִנְעָּה בּרָּעָּה בּרַעָּה בּרַעָּה בּרַעָּה בּרַעָּה בּרַעָּה בּרַע בּרָבּיה בּרַע בּרָבּיה בּרַע בּרָבּיה בּרַע בּרָבּיה בּרַע בּרָבּיה בּרַבּיה בּרַביה בּרַבּיה בּרַביה בּרַבּיה בּרַבּיה בּרַביה בּרַבּיה בּרַבּיה בּרַבּיה בּרַביה בּרַביה בּרַבּיה בּרַביה בּרַביה בּרַביה בּרַביה בּרַביה בּרַביה בּרַביה בּרַביה בּרַביה בּרַבּיה בּרַביה בּרַביה בּרַביה בּרביה בּרַביה בּרביה בּרביה בּרביה בּרביה בּרַביה בּרביה ברביה ברב

בידיף f. cassia (cf. קצרעהי) Ex. 30, 24; prop. splittings, being the bark of an aromatic tree, somewhat like cinnamon; r. קביד I.

m. former times, only in בַּרִל קְרְנְּסִים Judg. 5, 21 the brook of olden times, i. e. the קִישׁרן of ancient fame for the battles fought on its borders in the plain of Esdrelon (see אַרָרָיִרְצָּאָל but it may mean the brook of encounters or battles (see Pi. of r. בַּיַרָּף), as some prefer.

pl. שֹרִיבָּי, w. suf. שִׁרִיבָּי, pl. שִּרִיבָּי, r. שִׁרִיבָּי, adj. m. 1) holy (ἄγιος, ἀγνός), said of men and of God Lev. 11, 44. 2) sacred, consecrated, said of places Ex. 29, 31, of days Neh. 8, 10, of men Lev. 21, 6. 3) as subst. with the Holy one, i. e. God Is. 40, 25; the holy place, the sanctuary Is. 57, 15, Ps. 48, 5; pl. holy ones, said of angels Job 15, 15, of good men, saints Ps. 34, 10, esp. of the Jewish people, as consecrated to the true God Dan. 8, 24.

i. q. Arab. (בּבָּלֹ, prob.akin to דְּקְרָ perh. to שְׁקָרָ, to kindle fire Is. 50, 11; to burn Deut. 32, 22; whence to be bright or brilliant, as in בַּבְּיִבָּי. Hence

TIPD f. a burning, then a fever Lev. 26, 16, Deut. 28, 22.

לַרִיפֶּר (w. ה loc. מְרִיפֶּה) m. prop. the front, then the east Ez. 43, 17; פַּאַר קַרִים Ez. 47, 18 the east side; פּאַר קַרִים east wind Ex. 10, 13, also simply קַרִים Job 27, 21, hence fig. a fruitless, vain thing Hos. 12, 2;

w. ה loc. מְרִיפָה forwards Hab. 1, 9, eastward Ez. 11, 1; r. בְּבַם.

בישרן (pl. בקרישרן) adj. m. 1) holy Dan. 4, 5. 2) as subst. a holy one or saint Dan. 4, 10; pl. holy ones, said of angels Dan. 4, 14, of men Dan. 7, 21; same as Heb.

Qal obs.) i. q. Arab. prop. to be sharp, pointed, then to be at the head or in front, to be before, either in time or place; hence סדם. - Pi. קדם to be in front Ps. 68, 26; to precede, w. acc. Ps. 89, 15; to anticipate, be beforehand with Ps. 119, 148, fig. to make haste Jon. 4, 2, to be early Ps. 119, 147; to meet, to encounter, prop. to get in front of Ps. 88, 14, either for aiding Ps. 59, 11, or for opposing Ps. 18, 6. — Hiph. 1) to be beforehand with, to anticipate, in doing kindness, מַר הַקַּהַרְמֶנָר וַאֲשָׁוֹלֵם Job 41, 3 who hath been beforehand with me, so that I should repay him? 2) to encounter or come against, w. בער Am. 9, 10. Hence

סובים (only w. דוס. הקבים) m. eastward Gen. 13, 14; 25, 6, Ex. 27, 13; see

 2, before Prov. 8, 22; pl. c. קּרְמֵּר beginnings Prov. 8, 23.

בְּיִבְיּה, also בְּיִבְּי Chald. (w. suf. pl. קוֹבְיּר, קוֹבְיּר, הַנְיבִּיר, שׁנְיבִּיר, שׁנְיבִּיר, שׁנְיבִּיר, שׁנְיבִּיר, שׁנְיבִּיר, שׁנְיבִּיר, m. prop. the front, then as prep. before, in front of Dan. 7, 7; בְּיִבְּיר from before, from Dan. 2, 6, Ezr. 7, 14.

וֹתְבְּיָרָ (r.בּיְרָבָּ) f. oldness, antiquity
Is. 23, 7, former state Ez. 16, 55, pl.
former circumstances Ez. 36, 11;
רְיִבְּיִרְיִבָּיִ (see Gram. § 36 and § 155,
2, c) before, as adv. Ps. 129, 6.

רבות Chald. f. former time, hence רבות הקום און היים, אין היים ליים from before this, aforetime i.e. of old time Dan. 6, 11, Ezr. 5, 11.

son of Ishmael Gen. 25, 15.

1727P (from ΔΤΡ) adj. m., Τρο f. eastern Ez. 47, 8. — Akin to Κάδμος the eastern man or Phenician, who brought alphabetic writing (Καδμήτα γράμματα) into Greece from Syria.

קרבורת pr. n. (eastern parts) of a city in Reuben Josh. 13, 18, and of a neighbouring desert Deut. 2, 28.

קרָבְי (pl. def. מְדָבֶי adj. m., אַהְיָבְיף (pl. def. מְדָבֶּיְהָא f. def. first Dan. 7, 4. 8. 24.

pr. n. m. (prob. God's antiquity or eternity) Ezr. 2, 40.

קימניה (pl. קימנים) adj. m., קימניה (pl. קימון) f. i. q. קימון, 1) eastern Ez. 10, 19. 2) former, of old Mal. 3, 4; pl. the aged Job 18, 20; pl. f. former things Is. 43, 18. 3) pr. n. of a Canaanitish tribe Gen. 15, 19.

תַרָּבוּ (w. suf. קרַבוּד; r. קרַבּוּד; m. akin to Arab. عُهُمْ, the crown of the head Gen. 49, 26, Job 2, 7; קרַבוּר Ps. 68, 22 the hairy crown, the scalp.

קר. n. m. (dusky or dark skinned, r. פרר.) of a son of Ishmael Gen. 25, 13, also of the tribe descended from him Cant. 1, 5, Is. 21, 16; בין קרך Is. 21, 17 Kedarenes. Later, a general Rabbinic name for Arabia.

Fig. pr. n. (turbid, r. ΥΞΕ) Kidron, the brook running in the valley of the same name between Jerusalem and the mount of Olives, and emptying itself into the Dead Sea 2 Sam. 15, 23; cf. John 18, 1 χείμαβρο; τοῦ Κεδρών winter-torrent of Kedron.

קרור (r. קרור) f. darkness, obscurity of the heavens, only Is. 50, 3.

מְדֹרָנְיִרוּ adv. turbidly, fig. mournfully, gloomily, only Mal. 3, 14.

Num. 17, 2 (fut. wip.) perh. akin to nip, win, to be bright, to be new or fresh, untarnished or clean in a physical sense (cf. Hithpa'el 1 and wip 2),

but used only in a ritual or moral sense to be pure or holy Ex. 29, 37; to be consecrated or sacred, of things Ex. 29, 21. — Niph. 1) to be treated as holy, to be hallowed by any one, w. D Lev. 10, 3. 2) to show oneself holy or pure, either in bestowing favours Ez. 20, 41, or in inflicting judgments Num. 20, 13, 3) to be consecrated Ex. 29, 43. — Pi. 1) to sanctify, to treat as holy, said of God Deut. 32, 51, a priest Lev. 21, 8, the sabbath Ex. 20, 8. 2) to hallow, to pronounce holy Gen. 2, 3, to institute a holy thing Joel 1, 14, 2 K. 10, 20. 3) to consecrate, set apart for holy use Ex. 28, 41, Num. 7, 1, Josh. 7, 13; fig. to set apart for special service, as for war Jer. 51, 27, then to begin or inaugurate (by ritual, cf. κατάργομαι) something of importance Joel 4; 9, Mic. 3, 6. - Pu. to be consecrated, part. שקסט 2 Ch. 26, 18, esp. of soldiers Is. 13, 3. — Hiph. 1) to treat as holy Is. 8, 13. 2) to sanctify, to consecrate or devote Lev. 27, 14, בתו הקבים יותר אותם לי Num. 8, 17 I have specially devoted them for myself, cf. Jer. 1, 5. — Hith. 1) to cleanse oneself (physically and ceremonially) 2 Sam. 11, 4, often of the priests and Levites Ex. 19, 22. 2 Ch. 29, 15. 2) to shew oneself holy, of God as judge Ez. 38, 23. 3) to be hallowed or celebrated, of a festival Is. 30, 29. ---ווש is not akin to קרש and קוש and קרש and קרש (as above, cf. G. heilig, E. holy, prob. from G. hell bright), it may perh. be akin to בַּלָם, as in בַּלָם, as in רָק) to divide or separate. Hence

(pl. מְּבְיִיה) adj. m., יחָרָה) (pl. יחָרָה) f. 1) consecrated, devoted, viz. to the lustful service of Astarte or Venus, in which both males and females prostituted themselves, hence

as subst. m. a sodomite (cf. צוֹימוּסׁכּ), f. a prostitute, harlot Gen. 38, 21, Deut. 23, 18. 2) pr. n. of a place Gen. 14, 7, called also קרנש בּוְרַנַיַּע Num. 32, 8, situated in the south of Judah.

קרוש p, see שוֹדשׁ.

בישרם .pl. קישר Lev. 2, 3, בַּישִׁים, c. קרָשִׁים; r. בַּיבָשִׁים (m. 1) holiness Am. 4, 2; frequently in genitive with adjectival force (see Gram. § 106, 1) מקום הקדש the holy place Lev. 10, 17, קושר Ps. 2, 6 my holy mount (see Gram. § 121, 6), רוּחַ קַוּשָׁה Ps. 51, 13 thy Holy Spirit. 2) fig. a holy thing, something sacred or consecrated Lev. 10, 10; pl. consecrated things Lev. 21, 22, אַברוֹת הַפַּרָשִׁים 1 Ch. 26, 20 the treasures of consecrated things, i. e. the consecrated treasures. 3) a holy place, sanctuary Ex. 28, 43, esp. the temple as distinguished from its courts 1 K. 8, 8. 4) בְּשִׁים holiness of holinesses, as superlative, most holy (see Gram. § 119, 2, Rem.), said of holy vessels, sacrifices etc. Ex. 30, 29, Lev. 2, 3; pl. קושר הַפּּןישׁרם the most holy things Lev. 21, 22, said also of men and places, as invested w. special sanctity 1 Ch. 23, 13, Num. 18, 10, esp. said of the inner sanctuary, the Most Holy Place 1 K. 6, 16, fully with 2 Ch. 3, 8.

שניים Judg. 4, 9. 10, Sanctuary, r. שניים Judg. 4, 9. 10, Sanctuary, r. שניים of three cities, one in the south of Judah Josh. 15, 23, another in Naphtali Josh. 12, 22, and a third in Issachar 1 Ch. 6, 57, called also יושים Josh. 19, 20.

ظته see کُلته او

וֹדְלָן (fut. הִּקְהַה) akin to הָּבָּה, i. q. Chald. אִקְהָה, to be dull, blunted, said of the teeth, to be set on edge

Jer. 31, 29. — Pi. http://pi. to blunt, to turn the edge, said of iron, only Ecc. 10, 10.

(Qal obs.) mimet. akin to hap and Nap, to call. — Niph. to be called or convoked, to assemble Est. 9, 2, Ex. 32, 1. — Hiph. to call together, to convoke Num. 8, 9. — This mimet. r. is akin to Sans. kal (to sound), xalew, L. calo, W. galw, Gael. glao, E. call. Hence

(c. בְּחָלֵה, w. suf. בּאָרָה) m. 1) a calling together or being convoked Deut. 9, 10; 10, 4. 2) a convocation, assembly Judg. 21, 8; a multitude or crowd Jer. 31, 8, said of troops Ez. 17, 17, nations Gen. 28, 3, the dead Prov. 21, 16.

קרלים pr. n. (convocation, r. יקרלים) of a station of the Israelites in the desert Num. 33, 22.

וויף (r. אַרָּבְּי f. an assembly or congregation Deut. 33, 4, Neh. 5, 7.

pr.n.m. (caller or preacher, r. brip; see Gram. § 107, 3, c) a title of king Solomon, as wisdom personified and preaching, the Preacher Ecc. 1, 1; Sept. ἐχχλησιαστής.

(cf. Niph.), to assemble, come together (hence יקוף and יקוף,), perh. in Gen. 49, 10 where for יקוף in יקוף so as to mean and to him shall the peoples assemble; but see

אקר, n. m. (assembly) of a son of Levi Gen. 46, 11; written also ריים Num. 4, 14; patron. דּוְשָׁרָיִי the Kohathite Num. 3, 27.

וְףָ or וֹף (for הַוֶּהָ; c. וְּיָהָ, w. suf. בְּיָּבֶּה; r. הַוְּיָם) m. i. q. Arab. פֿיָבָּ, a cord or line, esp. a measuring line Is. 34, 17, 2 Ch. 4, 2. 2) a string or chord of a musical instrument, fig. music,

sound (Sept. φθόγγος) Ps. 19, 5 where some propose to read בּוֹיִי p for בּוֹיִי p. 3) rule (cf. our phrase 'line of conduct') Is. 28, 10. 4) might or prowess (as in Arab.) ביי בוֹי Is. 18, 7 a very powerful nation, the reduplicated form בוֹיי p being intensive (comp. Gram. § 55, 4).

(3 f. perf. אַבְּיִי) mimet. akin to אַבְּיִּ, אַבְּיִּרָ, Arab. בָּיִּלְּ, to spue out, to vomit, fig. to cast forth Lev. 18, 28. — Hiph. (fut. apoc. אַבְיִי) to vomit up Jon. 2, 11; fig. to cast out, said of a land starving out its inhabitants Lev. 18, 25; to disgorge, give back, wealth greedily gained Job 20, 15. — Mimet. r. akin to בּיִּיף I, G. köken, E. keck, hawk, W. hochi (to raise phlegm), chwydu (to vomit).

בור (obs.) akin to און בקר I, בינה to be hollow; hence הקף, הקף, but see

קוֹבֶע (c. קוֹבֶע I Sam. 17, 38 w. change of accent) m. a helmet Ez. 23, 24; r. בָּבֶע I.

סְוֹנֶשׁ only in Dan. 11, 30 for אָרֶבֶּשׁ, which see.

(Qal only part. חַיִּף) akin to חִיִּחְוֹן, Arab. פֿרָּפּ, prop. to twist or bind, hence חַיִּף, יְףָ, הְיִּחְיִּח, then to be firm, strong, fig. to be confident, to hope or trust in, only part. pl. Ps. 37, 9, Is. 40, 31. — Niph. to be joined or collected together, fig. to meet or unite, said of peoples, waters Jer. 3, 17, Gen. 1, 9. — Pi. to act firmly, fig. to expect, wait for, w. acc. Job 7, 2, w. > or אַ Jer. 8, 15, Ps. 27, 14; to lie in wait for, w. acc. Ps. 56, 7, w. > Ps. 119, 95. Hence

קור (c. קוֹת Jer. 31, 39) m. a cord

or rope, only in K'thibh 1 K. 7, 23, Zech. 1, 16; always p or p in Q'ri.

בְּקַח-קוֹת P, see חַוֹּחַ,

לקום (fut. יקדים, perh. יקדים Job 8, 14 but see יקדים) mimet. akin to mip (which see), איד וויין, to loathe, to nauseate, w. acc. Job 8, 14, w. בּבָּע. Ps. 95, 10. — Niph. to loathe, w. בַבָּע. 20, 43. — Hith. ידיקיים to loathe Ps. 119, 158, w. בְּבָּג. Ps. 139, 21.

Chald. (obs.) akin to Heb. ביף III, אָבָרָ, to cut off; hence ביב.

(obs.) mimet. akin to جابات (which see), Arab. آئاق, to call, then to speak out, to say; hence

ליף, also יף Ex. 19, 16 (pl. ריליף) m. 1) voice, of men 1 Sam. 4, 6, Ps. 102, 6, also of God Gen. 3, 8, Deut. 4, 33; fig. of blood, crying for vengeance Gen. 4, 10; a rumour Gen. 45, 16. 2) cry or call, of beasts Job 4, 10, of birds Cant. 2, 12. 3) noise or sound of inanimate things, as thunder Ps. 104, 7, rain 1 K. 18, 41, musical instruments Job 21, 12, chariots rattling 2 K. 7, 6; fig. pl. peals or claps of thunder Ex. 9, 23.

קוֹלֶיְה pr. n. m. (prob. for קוֹלֶיָה voice of יָם, Jer. 29, 21.

(perf. DD, once DND Hos. 10, 14, cf. Gram. § 72, Rem. 1; fut. DDD, DDD, imp. DDD, w. DDD, imp. DDD, once DDD 2 K. 16, 7) i. q. Syr. >0, Arab. p. (1) to rise up, to arise Gen. 27, 31, Num. 24, 17; fig. to turn up or come to pass, of events Ps. 27, 3; often in a hostile sense, to rise against, to oppose or assail, w. >2 Gen. 4, 8, w. D Job 16, 8, w. >2 Ps. 3, 2, w. DD Ps. 94, 16, also in part. w. suf. as DD my opposers

or adversaries Ps. 18, 40, קמרו Deut. 33, 11. 2) to rise again, as the dead Job 14, 12. 3) to stand up, to take or make a stand, to be established 2 K. 13, 21, 2 Ch. 21, 4, hence to continue or endure, to remain Josh. 2, 11, Is. 40,8; to be confirmed or settled as a purchase Gen. 23, 17, a counsel Is. 8, 10; to be set or inert, of blind eyes 1 Sam. 4, 15. — Pi. pp. (fut. Dipx, only in the later writings, cf. Chald. Dap) to make to stand up, hence 1) to establish Ruth 4, 7, to enjoin on, w. 35 Est. 9, 21; to perform or fulfil a prophecy Ez. 13, 6, an oath Ps. 119, 106. 2) to keep alive Ps. 119, 28. - Pil. Daip 1) to raise up, rebuild Is. 44, 26. 2) to rise up Mic. 2, 8. — Hiph. הַקִּים (fut. יַקִּים, יָקִים, apoc. מַקם) to raise up, cause to stand up 1 Sam. 2, 8; to excite, stir up or rouse Gen. 49, 9, Am. 6, 14; to cause to grow, of plants Ez. 34, 29; to raise up, constitute Judg. 2, 18, Josh. 5, 7; to set up, as a tent or altar Ex. 26, 30, 1 K. 16, 32, then to restore Is. 49, 6, fig. to perform or execute Deut. 9. 5, Is. 44, 26, Jer. 35, 16; to bring to a standstill, to stop or check a tempest Ps. 107, 29. — Hoph. ਹਵਾਸ (ਹਵਾਸ 2 Sam. 23, 1) to be raised up, erected. Ex. 40, 17; to be constituted 2 Sam. 23, 1; to be performed Jer. 35, 14. — Hith. to rise up, get up Ps. 17, 7; part. קקלונפר my adversary Job 27, 7.

3, 1. 2) to appoint or constitute Dan. 2, 21. 3) to confirm or establish Dan. 6, 9. — Hoph. בקרם (ל. הקרפת) to be set up or made to stand Dan. 7, 4.

אוֹטְוֹף (w. suf. הַּוֹיְבִיּה; r. פּוֹיְבְיּה) f. stature or height of men Cant. 7, 8, of a tree Ez. 31, 3, of a building Gen. 6, 15.

סוֹבְעִירּוּה (r. קוֹם) f. uprightness, only as adv. upright, i. e. w. head erect, only Lev. 26, 13.

I (Qal. obs.) mimet. akin to קינו I, to sound, to mourn or lament, hence קינו — Pil. קינו p to lament or bewail 2 Sam. 1, 17, w. אַל, אַל of pers. bewailed 2 Ch. 35, 25, 2 Sam. 3, 33; part. f. pl. קינור ptemale wailers, mourning women Jer. 9, 16.
— Prob. akin to Sans. kan (to sound), L. cano, γέγωνα, W. cwyno (to moan).

תוֹקוֹת (obs.) perh. akin to חָּקָה II, חָבָּה II, אֲבָוּה to be sharp or pointed, to be prominent, cf. אַבָּוּה.

III (obs.) prob. akin to nip I, Arab. úú, to form or fashion (cf. nip 1); fig. to gain or acquire, hence nip 2.

i. q. r. bop, which see.

I (obs.) prob. akin to TPI, to bore or penetrate, to dig into (cf. YPYP); hence Arab. ¿Ú to copulate or cover, said of a male animal; hence YP.

וו (Qal obs.) perh. akin to mimet. r. אָדְּף I (which see), to vomit.

— Niph. (only 3 f. perf. תַּדְּרָּי, perh. for תְּדִּיְרָי, cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 9) to loathe, fig. to turn away, w. אָרָ בֹּצַב. 23, 18; but see r. אַרָּיָי.

Fip m. a he-camel or stallion, fig. a prince or noble, only Ez. 23, 23.

(obs.) akin to קרל, קרן II, to move in a circle; hence מְּיִדְּהָּבּ

[1] (pl. m. pp) m. an ape, only 1 K. 10, 22, 2 Ch. 9, 21. — Prob. akin to Sans. kapi (monkey), xηπος, xηβος, G. affe, E. ape, W. eppa; perh. a Semitic name from r. ητρ to move about, referring to the animal's remarkable agility.

ירי, אווי (fut. יְרְיְרָ, יְרְרָ, apoc. יְרְיָּרְ, apoc. יְרְיָּרָ, mimet. akin to איף (which see), איף and יְרְשָׁלָּ, to loathe, w. אַ Gen. 27, 46, Prov. 3, 11; to be alarmed about, w. בּמְנֵי Ex.1,12, w. acc. Is. 7, 16. — Hiph. to alarm or terrify Is. 7, 6.

לין II (Qal obs.) akin to אָרָי, to be astir, to move. — Hiph. אַרָי, to make a stir, hence 1) to awake from sleep Ps. 3, 6, or from death 2 K. 4, 31, comp. Is. 26, 19; fig. to arouse oneself, of God, imper. הַּיְבָּיִי, Ps. 35, 23; to hasten on Ez. 7, 6, where notice the assonance in אָרָיִי אָרַיִּר. 2) to awake from the sleep of death, to rise from the dead Is. 26, 19.

אין זון akin to אָבֶף to cut; hence קיצוף, also איף the fruit-harvest or summer, whence the denom. verb

vip IV (denom. from yp 2) to pass the summer, only Is. 18, 6.

m. 1) a thorn Ez. 28, 24; collect. thorns Gen. 3, 18; pl. Judg. 8, 7. 2) pr. n. m. (thorn) 1 Ch. 4, 8.

ערן, (obs.) perh. akin אָבֶּר, ניסָב, ניסָר, to roll or curl up; hence

المناب (only pl. חיותיף) f. i. q. Arab. أَمَّةُ, Syr. اكْرُمْتُهُ, locks of hair, forelocks, only Cant. 5, 2.

provess, only Is. 18, 2; see 12 4.

ן I akin to אפרן (which see), איף I, to dig (a well איף) 2 K. 19, 24, Is. 37, 25. — Pilp. ארף (part. ארף) to undermine Is. 22, 5; fig. to destroy Num. 24, 17.

און (Qal obs.) prob. akin to עור I, to stir up or excite, to bubble or flow forth, of water. — Hiph. (3 f. perf. הַּמְרָה) to let flow forth, to send forth (water), only Jer. 6, 7.

ווו (obs.) prob. akin to IV, to knit or bind together, also to enclose; hence קרד and

a thread, pl. threads of the spider, spider's webs, only Is. 59, 5.

The Prob. hence καῖρος (thrumb).

The problem is the spider's webs.

רָרָה, הֹדְיֹף (r. הִיף; pl. הִידֹף 2 Ch. 3, 7) f. a joist or beam, crossbeam 2 K. 6, 2, Cant. 1, 17; fig. a roof or house Gen. 19, 8.

آوُرِسَ I (obs) i. q. Arab. قَرِسَ perh. akin to تَوْرِسَ, to be crooked or bent; hence التَّاقِيّة and تُعْرَاقة .

וו (only fut. Qal יְּשִׁדְיּ)
i. q. יָּשְׁד, to lay snares, only Is.
29, 21.

שׁרָם (r. שִּׁיִּם I) m. same as אָלָם bow, perh. in אֶלְם and

ਸਾਹਿਸ pr. n. m. (prob. the bow of ਜਾ) 1 Ch. 15, 17.

ולקם imper. Qal of r. דובין.

TD Ez. 17, 5 for TD, the being dropped as if in the imper.; see Gram. § 66, Rem. 2.

ערוב Hos. 11, 3 for מְּחָבֶּי 3 perf. Qal of מְּלָבְי w. suf. בּ-.

DP (r. בשף) m. prop. a cutting off, hence a check, then as adv. only (i. q. Arab. فأ), only in the very obscure phrase שף שובים in Ez. 16, 47 as a little thing only i. e. but a small matter.

בְּעַב (obs.) mimet. akin to בּעַב (which see), Arab. לُשُبَ, to cut off, fig. to destroy; hence

200 (in pause 200) m. 1) a cutting off, devastation, 200 200 Is. 28, 2 a devastating storm. 2) esp. pest or plague Deut. 32, 24, Ps. 91, 6.

ጋርር (w. suf. ጓጉርር qŏtöbh'khā', cf. Gram. § 93, 6, Rem. 3) m. pestilence, plague, only Hos. 13, 14; r. ጋርር.

קטוֹרָה (r. קטוֹרָה) f. incense, only Deut. 33, 10.

רְרָתְּי pr. n. f. (incense, r. מְטַרְּנוֹ)
Gen. 25, 1.

mimet. akin to yzp (see Gram. § 30, 2, Rem.), to cut or break off, hence to fail, only Job 8, 14, but see Exp.

(fut. לְּבְּיֵלְ) only poet. to kill or slay Ps. 139, 19, Job 13, 15.

— Prob. akin to הַאָבָּי, שִּבְּיִלְ, perh. to אַדְבּיִּלְישׁ, אַמּיִעשׁ, E. kill.

Dan. 5, 19, pass. לְמָשׁיל to kill Dan. 5, 30. — Pa. to kill, slaughter Dan. 2, 14. — Ithpe. and Ithpa. to be killed Dan. 2, 13.

DDD slaughter or murder, only Obad. 9; r. bpp.

רְשְׁרֵי, (fut. יְשְׁרֵי,) prob. akin to שְׁבֶּר, prop. to be cut or curtailed, hence to be short, then to be small in general 2 Sam. 7, 19; fig.

w. of to be unworthy of Gen. 32, 11.

— Hiph. to make small, to lessen
Am. 8, 5. Hence

קטָרָ (w. suf. יְשָׁרָף, pl. רְיִשָּׁרָף) adj. m., רְיַשְׁרָף (pl. רְיִדְּיִם) f. small, little Gen. 19, 11, Ecc. 9, 14; young, younger, said of age Gen. 9, 24; also as subst. smallness בְּיַרְ רַשְּׁרָץ Is. 22, 24 small vessels; pl. רְיֹבִים בְּיִרָּף Zech. 4, 10 day of small things.

NDP (c. NDP) adj. m. (i. q. NDP) small or little Gen. 1, 16; young or younger Gen. 42, 34, youngest 2 Ch. 21, 17; weak or poor (in means) Am. 7, 2.

קְּטָרָיּ, w. suf. קְּטָרָּ qŏtŏnnĩ) m. prop. smallness, then the little finger, only 1 K. 12, 10, 2 Ch. 10, 10.

Ain to TAP, to break or pluck off, ears of grain or foliage Deut. 23, 26, Job 30, 4. — Niph. to be plucked off Job 8, 12,

🖳 🖊 I (Qal obs.) akin to צַּחַד I to burn or fumigate, to smoke, esp. by burning fragrant wood or spices; hence קטורה, קטורה. — Pi. to burn incense Is. 65, 7; w. > to offer incense to, to cense Jer. 44, 17; 700 to burn the fat, as incense 1 Sam. 2, 16; part. f. pl. היקטרות censers i. e. altars of incense 2 Ch. 30, 14. - Pu. to be censed, fig. to be made fragrant, part. f. מקשרת מר רלבונה Cant. 3, 6 perfumed with myrrh and frankincense. — Hiph, to cause to smoke, to burn as incense, fat, spices, etc. Lev. 1, 9, Ex. 30, 7, Lev. 2, 2; to offer incense 1 K. 13, 1, w. 3 1 K. 11, 8, Hos. 2, 15. -Hoph. יוְקְטֵר to be offered as incense Lev. 6, 15; part. מְקְטֵר censed, hence incense Mal. 1, 11.

דְּקַר, אָסַר II prob. akin to יְּסֶר, יְּסֶר, II, יְּמֶר i. q. Aram. יְסֵר, בָּבָּר, to bind or tie, fig. to shut or close, part. pass. f. יוֹיִחר בָּעַרוֹת Ez. 46, 22 closed courts, i. e. surrounded by walls.

לְּחֶרֶר, Chald. (only pl. קְּחֶרֶּה) m. joints, vertebræ of the back-bone Dan. 5, 6; fig. a knotty question Dan. 5, 12; r. בְּחֵרָר, בּחָרָרָּהְּ

וְעְרֵוֹן pr. n. (burning or smoky, r. קבר I) of a town of Zebulon Judg. 1, 30.

תְּעְרָהְיּה (r. תְּטְרָה I; w. suf. תְּטְרָה f. smoke, esp. sacrificial smoke, incense Ex. 30, 35, Is. 1, 13; תְּעָרָה Ps. 66, 15 smoke of rams i. e. rams or their fat burnt as incense.

רתים pr. n. (perh. for הְשָׁיֵם small, r. יְבֹיבֶי) of a place in Zebulon Josh. 19, 15.

א"ף (w. suf. יְרָאוֹף) m. vomit Is. 19, 14; see r. איף.

mimet. akin to N'P (which see), to vomit, only in imper. pl. n'P in Jer. 25, 27.

U.P. Chald. m. i. q. Heb. Y.P., summer Dan. 2, 35.

ק"ם"ר (r. קטר I) m. smoke Gen. 19, 28, Ps. 119, 83; vapour or cloud Ps. 148, 8.

ביף m. an uprising, hence collect. opponents, only in קרְמָנֵי (see Gram. § 91, 1, Rem. 2) our adversaries Job. 22, 20; r. ביף.

רְיֶּף Chald. (def. אַקְיָּף) m. i. q. Syr. בְּיֶּהְיּ decree or edict Dan. 6, 8; r. בוף.

Chald. adj. m., אַקּיָּהָ f. i.q. Syr. مُعْمَا , enduring or lasting Dan. 4, 23.

קרְבְּרֹשׁ f. arising up, only Lam. 3, 63.

TP, see TP I and II.

וות (w. suf. ידף) m. 1) a spear or lance (r. ידף III) 2 Sam. 21, 16. 2) pr. n. m. (prob. acquisition, r. ידף III akin to ידף I) of the eldest son of Adam Gen. 4, 1. 3) pr. n. (perh. spear) of a town in Judah, w. art. Josh. 15, 57. 4) pr. n. (perh. acquisition) of a tribe, whence gentil. ידף Kenite Num. 24, 22.

קינים p, once קינים Ez. 2, 10) f. 1) a song, esp. a mournful song or lamentation, a dirge or wail 2 Ch. 35, 25, Jer. 9, 9, Am. 5, 1. 2) pr. n. (wailing) of a town in Judah Josh. 15, 22.

(2 Ch. 2, 55) gentil. n. of a people, the Kenites Gen. 15, 19, descended from a certain potherwise unknown, who dwelt among the Amalekites 1 Sam. 15, 6.

P. pr. n. m. (perh. smith as in Syr. مُعَلَّمَة, or lancer, r. إي مَا مَا إلا of an antediluvian, descended from Seth Gen. 5, 9.

עריין (r. אָדף III; w. suf. אָבָּיף) m.

1) prop. cutting off (of fruit), then fruit-harvest Is. 16, 9 (אַדְּיף being the grain-harvest); esp. fig-harvest, אַדְיף הַבְּיֶרְם בְּיִרָּם בַּיִּרָם בַּיִרָם בַּירָם בּיבְּבַּילְם בּיבְּיבּים בּיבְּים בּיבּבּיים בּיבּבּים בּיבּים בּיבְים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּים בּיבּיים בּיבּים בּיבּיים בּיבּיים בּיבּיים בּיבּיים בּיבּיים בּיבּיים בּיבּ

קיצונָה (r. קדץ III) adj. m., קיצונָה f. the last, extreme Ex. 26, 4.

m. perh. the ricinus plant, palma Christi (called in Egyptian κίκι, κούκι) Jon. 4, 6, where we find in Sept. κολοκύνθη gourd; prob. a sort of pumpkin plant, said to be now known under the name of ερίσατα, in the region of Mosul or ancient Niniveh. — If Semitic, perh. from r. Nip by reduplication (cf. γίμη), hence prop. vomiting, the seeds or juice of the plant being said to excite nausea in the stomach, cf. G. spei-kraut (vomit-plant).

רוֹלְלְבֶּלְיוֹן (for יְלִּבְּלִּהוֹ, redupl. for בְּלִיבְּך, r. חֹלְבְּלִ H = bלַבְּּלָ H = bיבָּבְּל H m. shame, ignominy Hab. 2, 16.

סריף pr. n. m. (perh. mural, from pr. old format. ending b., as in קיקר, see p. 429) Neh. 7, 47, but pr. Ezr. 2, 44.

שֹׁרְּף pr. n. m. (perh. a fowler, r. שִּׁרָּף II or שִׁרָּיִי) ו Sam. 9, 1.

סרטור pr. n. (meandering, r. פיטור of a stream rising in mount Tabor and running through the plain of Esdrelon (יוֹרְצָאל) into the bay of Acre (יוֹרַבַּא, Kishon Judg. 5, 21, 1 K. 18, 40; now El-Mugutta.

Dan. 4, 28; sound of an instrument Dan. 3, 5.

ל i. q. איף voice; also inf. Qal of איף I which see.

אָרָן (obs.) i. q. מְלָה I, to roast;

(Qal obs.) i. q. מְחַלְּ, to convoke or assemble. — Niph. to be assembled, only in מָּשְלָהוּ and they gathered together 2 Sam. 20,14, where the Q'ri has יוֹשְׁהַוֹלָּה.

I akin to אָבָּי I (p = x),
אַבְּי II, to roast or parch e. g. grain
(see אָבָּי II, to roast or parch e. g. grain
(see אָבָּי II, to roast or parch e. g. grain
(see אָבָּי II, to roast or parch e. g. grain
human being Jer. 29, 22; part. pass.
אָבְי as subst. parched corn Josh. 5,
11. — Niph. to be scorched, burnt,
part. אַבְּי inflamed, only as subst.
inflammation, fever Ps. 38, 8.

II (Qal obs.) akin to לְּבֶּׁרְ I, to be light in weight. — Niph. to be made light, fig. to be slighted or despised Deut. 25, 3, Is. 16, 14; part. בְּבָּיִה slighted or despicable Is. 3, 5,

Prov. 12, 9. — Hiph. to slight, to despise Deut. 27, 16. Hence קיקלוף.
קיקלון Josh. 5, 11, see r. קלָר I.

קלני (c. קלני, w. suf. קלני) m. 1) lightness, fig. contempt Prov. 3, 35; a mean or despicable action Hos. 4, 18. 2) parts of shame (cf. L. pudenda) Nah. 3, 5; r. קלון II.

to scoop or hollow out; perh. hence

The f. a pot or kettle 1 Sam.
2, 14.

prob. akin to שַשְׁל, i. q. Arab. كَلَّصُ, i. q. أَلَّصُ , 1) to contract, part. pass. שَلُوْ shrunk, dwarfed (cf. Arab. عُلُوْ a dwarf) Lev. 22, 23. 2) to draw or take in, to receive; hence בַּיִּלְיָם asylum.

י בְּלֶּהְ, once בְּלֶּהְ, once בְּלֶּהְ, once בְּלֶּהְ, 1 Sam. 17, 17 (r. הַּלָּהְ I) m. roasted or parched grain Lev. 23, 14, Buth 2, 14.

פלי see קליא.

יבר pr. n. m. (swift, r. קלל I) Neh. 12, 20.

קלְרָת pr. n. m. (prob. contempt, r. קלְּדָוּ II) Ezr. 10, 23.

אָלְישָׁף pr. n. m. (dwarf, r. טַלָּטָ) Ezr. 10, 23.

I (fut. bp., pl. bp. Gen. 16, 4, 1 Sam. 2, 30, see Gram. § 67, Rem. 3) i. q. Aram. bp. 6, 1) to be light in weight, fig. to be swift 2 Sam. 1, 23. 2) to be lighter or less, to become diminished, said of receding floods Gen. 8, 11 (cf. Arab. 3). 3) fig. to be slighted or lightly esteemed, w. pp. Gram. § 67, Rem. 5 (fut. bp. Is. 30, 16) to be light in weight, fig. to be trivial, slight, part. f. pp. by as adv. slightly Jer. 6, 14; to be easy,

w. לְנבוֹך נְקַל R. 20, 10, בַּיַח לְנבוֹך נְקַל Prov. 14, 6 knowledge is easy to an intelligent man; to be swift Is. 30, 16; to be of small account 1 Sam. 18, 23; to be slighted or vile 2 Sam. 6, 22. -Pi. 350 to make light of, to revile Lev. 19, 14; to curse, w. acc. Lev. 20, 9, w. 1 Is. 8, 21; to blaspheme Ex. 22, 27; reflex. to bring a curse on oneself, w. > 1 Sam. 3, 13. — Pu. to be cursed Ps. 37, 22, Is. 65, 20. — Hiph. נקל (inf. דַּקַל, fut. יַקַל) to make light, to lighten, hence to lessen or remove מ weight Ex. 18, 22; בכל אחדרו מעליכם 1 Sam. 6, 5 he will lighten his hand from upon you; w. קר part or some of -1 K. 12, 4; fig. to make light of, to slight or despise 2 Sam. 19, 44; to cause to be slighted Is. 8, 23. — Pilp. قَلْقُل i. q. Arab. قُلْقُل , to shake violently, to rattle or clatter w. arrows

PIIP. PPP i. q. Arab. Jab, to shake violently, to rattle or clatter w. arrows in a quiver, for divination Ez. 21, 26; fig. to polish or sharpen (ef. ΣΕ) Ecc. 10, 10. — Hithpalp. to be shaken, to quake violently Jer. 4, 24. — Prob. akin to Sans. chal (to push forward), χέλλω, χέλης, L. cello, celer, W. cloi (swift).

11 (obs.) perh. akin to right, to burn or glow, to glisten; perh. hence

(Qal obs.) prob. mimet. skin to http: (which see), to call out at or cry after; hence obt. — Pi. to mockorscoff at, as being too small Ez. 16,31.—Hith. to show oneself scornful at, to deride, w. Hab. 1, 10. Hence

DD m. mockery or scorn Ps. 44, 14, Jer. 20, 8.

וֹרֶכְּיֶׁבְ f. mockery, only Ez. 22, 4; r. סֹבְּׁבָּ.

I prob. akin to אַבְּלָּגְ I, perh. to אַבְּיבְ I, to swing, to fling or hurl, to sling, part. אַבְיבְ a slinger Judg. 20, 16; fig. to hurl or cast away a people Jer. 10, 18. — Pi. אַבְּיב to sling a stone 1 Sam. 17, 49.

II perh. akin to τος I, to cut into, to pierce or carve wood 1 K. 6, 29. — Cf. Sans. hal (to scoop out), L. cælo, χοῖλος, W. cylla, G. hohl, E. hollow.

アラフ m. a slinger, only 2 K. 3, 25. シアラア adj. m. light in weight, fig. mean or vile, only Num. 21, 5; r. シャア I.

(ס פלכ (obs.) perh. akin to קלב II (ש = ש), to prick, pierce; hence

קלשוֹף m. a point, prong, hence שְלְשׁין three prongs, i. e. prob. a three-pronged pitch-fork, only 1 Sam. 13, 21.

i. q. Arab.  $\widetilde{\omega}$ , to heap or pile up, to gather together; hence  $\widetilde{\omega}$ 

TOP (c. nop, pl. nipp) f. a stalk, collect. stalks in the ground, esp. standing corn Ex. 22, 5; pl. fields of standing corn Judg. 15, 5; r. Dap.

סראלב pr. n. m. (prob. God's gathering, r. הקבר Gen. 22, 21.

7722 pr. n. (prob. stand or station,

r. DAP) of a place in Gilead Judg. 10, 5.

קבשׁ חבר מוֹם אוֹם, once מוֹבְים Hos. 9, 6 (r. שׁבְּים) m. nettle or thistle Is. 34, 13.

רבות (obs.) perh. akin to אוּקָם, זייָם, to rub or bruise to pieces, to pound or grind; hence

חַבְּף, m. i. q. Chald. אַנְיְּהָ, meal or flour Judg. 6, 19.

אבר (fut. מַלְּרָ) akin to מְלְּרָּךְ, Chald. מַבְּיך, Arab. בּבּל, to bind or press together, to lay fast hold of Job 16, 8. — Pu. to be laid hold of Job 22, 16.

אַבּרָץ akin to מַבְּרָץ, to grasp with the hand Lev. 2, 2; hence

לְבְּיִר (w. suf. יְצְיִבְּיְר) m. a grasping, esp. a handful Lev. 5, 12; פֿבָרָם by handfuls, i. e. plentifully Gen. 41, 47.

עניים (obs.) prob. akin to שַׁבָב, to burn, fig. to irritate or sting; hence שוֹבים and

קשׁשׁוֹנִים (only pl. מְשְשׁוֹנִים) m. nettles or thistles, only Prov. 24, 31.

תְּלֵינְ (r. בְּבָי; c. בְּ Deut. 22, 6, w. suf. בְּבָי, pl. בְּיִנְ (מְנִינְ m. 1) a nest Is. 10, 14; fig. nestlings, young birds Deut. 32, 11. 2) an abode in general Num. 24, 21; pl. cells or chambers Gen. 6, 14.

(Qal obs.) akin to Arab. if, to redden, to glow. — Pi. 1) to be jealous of, w. acc. Num. 5, 14, w. Gen. 30, 1. 2) to make jealous by, w. I Deut. 32, 21. 3) to envy Is. 11,

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Chald. i. q. Heb. npp I, to buy Ezr. 7, 17.

NDD adj. m. *jealous*, said of God Ex. 20, 5, Deut. 4, 24; r. ND.

רְאָאָרְף (pl. רְאָאָרְף) f. jealousy Prov. 6, 34; envy Ecc. 9, 6, also obj. of envy Ecc. 4, 4; zeal or ardour Cant. 8, 6, Is. 9, 6; anger, indignation Deut. 29, 19.

דור (fut. אָפָרָי, apoc. אָפָרָי,) prob. akin to אָדְי III, prob. to form or make, hence אָרָי to get or acquire Ruth 4, 9; to gain or buy Gen. 25, 10, part. אין בי a buyer Prov. 20, 14; to redeem from captivity Deut. 28, 68; to own or possess Gen. 14, 19, part. אין possessor, proprietor Lev. 25, 30.

Niph. to be bought Jer. 32, 15.—
Hiph. to offer for sale, to sell Zech. 13, 5.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to השבי II (obs.) perh. akin to השבי II, to stand or grow upright; hence

אָרָכּר (מּרָהָר, w.suf. הַּזְרָּ, pl. יַּבְּרָּם, w.suf. בּיִבְּים m. 1) a reed or cane as growing upright Job 40, 21, בַּיִּר מְנָה Ps. 68, 31 the reed-beast, i. e. prob. the lion, perh. the crocodile, lurking of old among the reeds or brakes growing on the Jordan, esp. about lake Huleh. 2) the sweet cane, calamus odoratus Is. 43, 24, fully בְּיִבָּה בְּיָנִה נְיָנָה בָּיָנָה נִינָה נִינָה the pleasant cane Jer. 6, 20.

3) a stalk of corn, the halm Gen. 41, 5. 4) a cane or stick for support in walking, fully משׁבנה הַקַּנָה the support of the cane Is. 36, 6, סכה רצרץ crushed or shattered staff Is. 42, 3. 5) measuring-rod, fully קנה המנה המנה Ez. 40, 3. 6) a balance-beam, then a balance Is. 46, 6, 7) the upper arm Job 31, 22. 8) the stem or shaft of a candelabrum Ex. 25, 31; pl. branches from the central stem for bearing the lamps Ex. 25, 32. --- Same as Arab. قَنَاةً Aram. ورة, مائل, akin to xávn, xávva, L. canna, Irish cana, E. cane, canal, channel, canon.

pr. n. (prob. reedy, r. רְּבֶּדְּ, II) of a stream on the borders of Ephraim and Manasseh Josh. 16, 8; also of a city in Asher Josh. 19, 28.

NID adj. m. i. q. NID, jealous Josh. 24, 19, ardent or zealous Nah. 1, 2; akin to Chald. NID zealous, whence δ κανανίτης in Mat. 10, 4, but δ ζηλωτής in Luke 6, 15.

مَّانَصُ (obs.) i. q. Arab. قَنَصُ , to hunt; hence

of an Edomite and a region named after him Gen. 36, 11, also of a progenitor and of a descendant of Caleb Josh. 15, 17, 1 Ch. 4, 15. Hence

TIP pr. n. (hunter) of a Canaanitish tribe Gen. 15, 19; also patronymic n. from 12 Num. 32, 12.

קרנר see, קור.

רְבְּיָבְּ (w. suf. בְּיִבְיּבְּ m. 1) a creature or production (Sept. xτίσις)
Ps. 104, 24. 2) a getting or acquisition Prov. 4, 7. 3) possession, wealth
Gen. 34, 23.

[חַבְּרַ (obs.) perh. akin to תְּיָם II, fo stand or grow straight; perh. hence

קְלְּבְּיִרְ (c. w. Maqqeph - בְּבְּיִרְ Ex. 30, 23) m. cinnamon Cant. 4, 14.

(Qal obs) akin to קדן III, to form or build, hence א nest, whence as denom. — Pi. to make a nest, as a bird Ps. 104, 17, as a serpent Is. 34, 15. — Pu. to be furnished with a nest, part. fem. (cf. Gram. § 90, 3, a) מקנות הארום Jer. 22, 23 nestled among the cedars.

ער בּיָרָהְ (only pl. c. מַרְבִּיר (חַרָּצִי m. hunts or chases, only in Job 18, 2 בַּיר בְּיִבְּיר לְּבִילִּיך how long will ye institute hunts for words? i. e. prob. how long will ye be catching or perverting my words? But see under רְבָּי, and cf. Gram. § 116, 1.

רְבְּיָר n. (prob. possession, r. תְּבֶּרוֹ) of a city in the Hauran Num. 32, 42.

ר (obs.) perh. akin to סָּוֹם, חַיְּבֶּף, to hold or contain; hence חַבְּבָּף, like הַבֶּיק from r. חָבָיק.

בב, 13, 23) mimet. akin to סַסְבְּיָהְ בַּבָּיָה , but בָּבָּיִה , בּבָּיַה , בּבְּיַה , בּבְּיִה , בּבְּיִה , בּבְּיִה , but בּבְּיִה , בּבְיַה , בּבְּיַה , בּבְיִה , בּבְיה , בּבְּיה , בּבְיה , בּבּיה , בּבְיה , בּבּיה , בּבְיה , בּבְיה , בּבּיה , בּביה , בּבּיה ,

Qal obs.) mimet. akin to Sans. kas (to cut), אָצָהָ, אָצַהָּ (which see), to cut off. — Po. סְיַהְ to cut off fruit, only Ez. 17, 9.

רְּסְבֶּי (r. הְסָבְי) f. a vessel or holder, only הַסְּבְּי הְסָבְּי הְטְבְּי הַכְּי (r. הְסָבְּי הָטְבְּי הַטְּבְּי הַי הַטְּבְּי הַי הַי הַטְּבְּי הַי הַי הַבְּי הַבְּי הַי הַי הַבְּי הַבְי הַבְּי הְבְּיבְיהְ הַבְּיבְּיה הוֹבְייה הוּבְיבְיה הוּבְיה הוֹבְיה הוֹבְיה הוֹבְיה הוֹבְיה הוֹבְיה הוּבְיה הוּבּיה הוּביה הוביה 
לבל (obs.) prob. akin to קַלַּע I, to hurl or sling; hence

קעילה pr. n. (perh. a sling, r. pg) of a city in Judah 1 Sam. 23, 1.

PPP (r. 59) m. prop. a puncture, hence a stigma or tattoo, as a mark on the skin, only Lev. 19, 28.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. وَقَعَر akin to إِلَا اللهِ (which see), קור I, to be hollow or deep; hence

קברות (c. קברות, pl. קברות, c. קברות, c. קברות, c. קברות א. suf. קברותרו f. a deep dish or charger Ex. 25, 29, same as Arab.

THEP m. a congealing or frost, in Q'ri of Zech. 14, 6; but see MEP in Niph.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to wpp, to wrap or draw together, to

shrink. — Pi. to roll up, only in ביר בור ביר Is. 38, 12 like the weaver have I rolled up my life, i. e. my life is finished like a piece of cloth, that the weaver rolls up when finished. Hence

TEP, also TEP (Is. 34, 11) m. i. q. Arab. غَنْفُنْ a hedgehog Zeph. 2, 14, so called because it rolls itself up.

§ 29, 3, b) f. a shrinking or horror, only Ez. 7, 25; r. Tep.

קפר פור, see קפור.

الكاري (r. المحمد) m. i. q. Arab. the arrow-snake, so called for its darting or springing motion, only Is. 34, 15.

رَوْمَ (obs.) i. q. Arab. قَفَرُ, Chald. بَقِيْرٍ, to dart or spring; hence المام.

γορ, to draw together, hence to close, the mouth Job 5, 16, also the hand or the bowels i. e. to be niggardly or pitiless Deut. 15, 7, Ps. 77, 10. — Niph. to draw oneself up, fig. (as in Arab. ) to die Job 24, 24. — Pi. to skip or spring Cant. 2, 8.

ער ר. רְצַבְּי, w. suf. אַבָּי, perh. pl. c. יאַבּי, Job 18, 2) m. prop. a cutting off, hence limit or end, 1) of place, end or extremity, ראַבּין 2 K. 19, 23 the lodging-place of his extremity i.e. his highest abode, ראַבּין from farthest parts Jer. 50, 26. 2) of time, close or termination, of a year 2 Ch. 21, 19, a war Dan. 9, 26; אַרְ בְּיִלְ there is no end to, i. e. it is endless or innumerable Is. 9, 6, Ecc. 4, 16; ערָבָּי at the end of, after Gen. 8, 6, also ערַבָּי 2 Ch. 18, 2. 3) fig. a) destruction Ps. 39, 5, ערַ בְּיִן יִי iniquity of destruction,

i. e. ruinous guilt Ez. 21, 30. β) fulfilment, of a prediction Hab. 2, 3. γ) אין דיי Dan. 8, 19, דיי Dan. 12, 13, time of the end, final season, the last days, i. e. times of Messiah. — Perh. pl. כּיִבֶּי (perh. for בַּיבָּי אָרָה רְיִבְירֹּ (perh. for בַּיבָּי אָרָה רְיִבְירֹ לְיִבְּי בִּירִן (perh. for בַּיבָּי בִּיבִּין (perh. for אַבָּי בִּיבִּין (perh. for בַּיבָּי בִּיבִין (perh. for בַּיבָּי בִּיבִין how long (i. e. when) will ye set ends to words? i. e. when will ye cease speaking? but see בַּיבְיבָּי בַּיבִין.

VP, see pip.

קביי (fut. אַבְּיִי) mimet. (see Gram. § 30, 2, Rem.) akin to אָצָבָ, to cut wood 2 K. 6, 6, esp. to shear sheep Cant. 4, 2 (cf. Arab. בֿירָיּ shorn sheep); hence

בער (pl. c. יביר) m. 1) a cutting, hence form or shape 1 K. 6, 25. 2) end or extremity, בירים Jon. 2, 7 extreme parts (i. e. the bottoms) of mountains.

וון (Qal only inf. אוֹבְרָּיִף) akin to יְדְיּךְ (Qal only inf. מְצִיףְ) akin to יְדְיִיף (Qal only inf. to end or finish, hence יְבְיִיף; to destroy Hab. 2, 10; fig. to decide or judge, as Arab.

ה hence אָבָּה. — Pi. to cut off, fig. to diminish 2 K. 10, 32; to cut off the feet (בְּלֵּבְיֵח) i. e. to disable or cripple oneself Prov. 26, 6. — Hiph. to scrape off (cf. אַבָּף) Lev. 14, 41, Sept. ἀποξέω. Hence

end or extremity, high at the end Ex. 25, 19; in pl. c. extremities or points of trees Ez. 15, 4 or wings 1 K. 6, 24, borders of a breastplate Ex. 28, 23, fig. margins or skirts of God's ways Job 26, 14, properties of the earth, brown map years of the earth, brown map years of the heavens; bounds,

i. e. the total, מְקְצוֹהֶם from their whole number Judg. 18, 2, 1 K. 12, 31.

קברה (ר. האָבָר; כ. האַבָּר, w. suf. בּיִבּיבּרָ, pl. w. suf. בּיִבּיבָּרָ Ez. 33, 2) m. i. q. האָבָר 1) of place, the end, extremity Judg. 6, 21, בּיבִּיר האַבְּר האַבְּיר האַבְּר האַבְּר האַבְּר האַבּר האַבּר האַבּר האַבּר האַבּר האַבּר האַבר 
לייי (r. דְּבֶּי m. end, יְ בְּבֶּי there is no end to a thing i. e. it is boundless or innumerable Is. 2, 7, Nah. 2, 10.

לְּבֶּיךְ (only pl. c. יְבָּיבָ, cf. Gram. § 85, V, 13) m. end or extremity איני איני ends of the earth Ps. 48, 11, Is. 26, 15.

in K'thibh of Ex. 37, 8; 39, 4.

לבעע see לבנע.

to cut or pierce, fig. to be sharp or piquant; hence

ΠΣΡ m. black cumin (μελάνθιον), whose seed served for spicing, only Is. 28, 25.

קצין, w. suf. קציין, w. suf. קציין, w. suf. קציין) m. 1) i. q. Arab. שֿשׁט (qādhin) a judge or magistrate Is. 1, 10. 2) a chieftain, leader of troops Josh. 10, 24; a prince Prov. 6, 7; r. האָרָר.

(pl. קציקוד) f. 1) i. q. Arab. בייל, cassia, an aromatic bark not unlike cinnamon, named so prob. from being peeled or stripped off (r. אביי), only Ps. 45, 9, where the

plur. prob. refers to the strips or chips to which the bark was reduced. 2) pr. n. f. (cassia) of one of Job's daughters Job 42, 14.

קצר (כ. קצר, pl. w. suf. קצר, r. קצר, m. prop. a cutting off, hence 1) reaping, harvest of grain Prov. 6, 8, of wheat Gen. 30, 14 or barley Ruth 2, 23; קצר קצר קצר 1, seed-time and harvest Gen. 8, 22, קצר ploughing-time and harvest Ex. 34, 21; poet. for קצר harvest-men, reapers Is. 17, 5; fig. destruction of a people Hos. 6, 11. 2) a bough, collect. boughs, foliage Job 14, 9, Ps. 80, 12.

עָבֶּר, רְצָבְּר, to cut, to cut or strip off, to break. — Pu. to be broken or bent, only part. f. pl. c. רְצִבְּרָר as subst. angles, corners Ex. 26, 23. — Hiph. to scrape off Lev. 14, 41; cf. רְצָבְּר in Hiph. — Hoph. to be angular, only part. f. pl. as subst. רְצַבְּרָר (for רְצִבְּרָר, cf. Gram. § 53, Rem. 7) angles Ez. 46, 22.

i. q. Arab. أَهُوَ , to break or cut in pieces (cf. אָבֶּי ); fig. to break out, to be angry Est. 2, 21, w. אַבָּ , at Gen. 40, 2, Josh. 22, 18. — Hiph. to provoke or exasperate Deut. 9, 7. — Hith. to make oneself wroth, to become angry Is. 8, 21. Hence

m. 1) fragment, collect. chips or splinters (Sept. φρύγανον) Hos. 10, 7. 2) anger or wrath Num. 1, 53; strife or quarrel Est. 1, 18.

Chald. same as Heb. 539, to be wroth Dan. 2, 12; hence

Ezr. 7, 23.

TEXP f. a breaking, a broken

thing, esp. a tree with broken boughs, only Joel 1, 7, where Sept. συγκλασμός.

לבור (2 pers. m. perf. אוֹרָבְּיבָּף) akin to רְצַהְּדְ (which see), Arab. לבּי, to cut off Deut. 25, 12, to trim by cutting, as the beard, only in part pass. איַבְיבָּי trimmed, cut Jer. 9, 25. — Pi. רְצַבְּי to cut off Judg. 1, 6, to cut in pieces 2 K. 24, 13. — Pu. רַבְּיבִי to be cut off, part. pl. רַבְּיצִבְּיִם Judg. 1, 7.

Chald. only in Pa. to cut off Dan. 4, 11.

אַבּר (fut. אָבֵר) akin to אַבּר, II, to cut off, esp. to reap; fig. Job 4, 8, Is. 17, 5; אַבּר a reaper Ruth 2, 3, Ps. 129, 7.

nce אביר, also (fut. אביר, once אביר, prov. 10, 27) prob. akin to לביל, to be short Is. 28, 20, part. pass. f. אביר, said of the hand, to be unable Num. 11, 23; also said of the spirit, to be impatient Job 21, 4. — Pi. אביר to shorten Ps. 102, 24. — Hiph. to make short Ps. 89, 46. Hence

אָבֶר (c. אַבְּר, pl. c. אָבִר) adj. m. short, hence אָבִר רְבָּיל short of days, i. e. short-lived Job 14, 1; אַבָּר רִּדְי, short of hand i. e. weak or powerless Is. 37, 27, רְבִּי רְבִּין רְבִּין, short of spirit or temper, i. e. easily moved to impatience or anger Prov. 14, 17. 29.

אבר רוּחַ m. shortness, only in בּבֶּר רוּחַ shortness of spirit i. e. impatience, only Ex. 6, 9; r. בַּבָּר.

רְּצָּׁףְ (like תְּיָהָ; כּ, תְּצָּףְ, w. suf. בּתְּיִּףְ Dan. 1, 5, pl. תְּצָּףְ; r. תְּצָּףָ) f. same as תְּצָף, תְּצָףָ, תְּצָףָ, 1) end or

extremity, hence TIPD (for TIPD, of. Gram. § 20, 3, b) at the end of Dan. 1, 15; pl. ends, extremities Ex. 38, 5; extreme parts, of the earth Ps. 65, 9. 2) the total or whole Dan. 1, 2, Neh. 7, 70.

Heb. TYP, 1) end, TYP at the end of Dan. 4, 31. 2) the sum or the whole Dan. 2, 42.

קרים (pl. קרים) adj. m. cold or cool Prov. 25, 25, Jer. 18, 14; fig. cool of spirit i. e. calm, unexcited Prov. 17, 27 in K'thibh.

רְרָ Is. 22, 5, see קרר wall.

אר (r. קרור) m. cold, only Gen. 8, 22. — Prob. akin to xpúoc, L. cruor, E. gore, Gael. cru, W. crau.

ז (fut. אָדֶר) mimet. akin to נְּקֵרָא, (which see), נָּצֶר, Aram. וְבָּב, ו) to cry, to call out Gen. 39, 14. 2) to proclaim or announce Is. 40, 2; 61, 1. 3) to call or summon Ex. 2, 8; to call together, to convoke Josh. 23, 2, part. pass. קרוּאִרם called or invited ones, guests Prov. 9, 18; נשם to call on the name of i. e. to invoke 1 K. 18, 24, hence to celebrate or praise the name of Ps. 49, 12, Is. 64, 6, also to proclaim by name Ex. 33, 19. 4) to read aloud Josh. 8. 34, בַּמַבּר p to read in a book i. e. from a book Neh. 8, 8, w. בָּאַוֹנֶר or נגד of the audience Deut. 31, 11, Ex. 24, 7. 5) to name, w. double acc. Num. 32, 41, w. 3 Gen. 1, 5, fully קרא שַׁם לְ Gen. 26, 18. — Niph. to be called or summoned Est. 3, 12; to be read out Est. 6, 1, w. 📮 of the book Neh. 13, 1; to be named or called Zech. 8, 3, w. acc. of name in לא דַקּרָא עוד אַת שִׁמָּה אַברַם Gen. 17, 5 no more shall they call thy name Abram (see Gram. § 143, 1, a), w. جُ

of pers. Gen. 2, 23 לואר יקרא אַנָּאַדו to this it shall be called woman i. e. her name shall be woman; נקרא, w. מבל or שני , to be called by or after the name of somebody Is. 48, 1, Gen. 48, 6; וָנַקרָא שָׁמָר עָלֵיהָ and my name shall be named on it 2 Sam. 12, 28. — Pu. אֹרָא 1) to be called or named Is. 65, 1, w. 5 of pers. Is. 48, 8. 2) to be invited, selected or chosen Is. 48, 12. --- This mimet. r. is familiar in many tongues, e. g. Arab. قرفر, Sans. grî and kur (to sound), γηρύω, χράζω, χηρύσσω, χρώζω, χόραξ, L. corvus, cucurio, E. cry, crow, croak, G. krähen, schreien, Irish goirim, Old W. gawri, Breton kria, W. crio.

(cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 22) to hit or come upon, fig. to occur Ex. 1, 10, to befall or happen to, w. acc. Gen. 42, 4, Job 4, 14. — Niph. 1) to be met with 2 Sam. 20, 1; to happen to be 2 Sam. 1, 6, w. בער Deut. 22, 6, 2 Sam. 18, 9; to happen or chance, w. בער upon Ex. 5, 3; to occur Jer. 4, 20. — Hiph. to cause to befall, w. 2 acc. Jer. 32, 23.

בקר, also בקר, Dan. 5, 7, part. pass. יקר, same as Heb. איף I, 1) to call out or proclaim Dan. 3, 4. 2) to read out Ezr. 4, 18. — Ithpe. to be called or summoned Dan. 5, 12.

N (prop. part. of אֶקֶר, I) m. 1) prop. caller or crier, then a partridge (from its well-known cry) 1 Sam. 26, 20. 2) pr. n. m. (perh. partridge) 1 Ch. 9, 19.

אַרָּא Num. 16, 2, see פָרָרא.

רְאָרְיּף (verbal noun from r. אַרְףָּם, cf. Gram. § 133, 1 and 3) f. an encountering or meeting, but used only

in c. st. or w. a suf. and w. pref. לְּ בּיבְּיאָר (for אַרְיְאָרְ cf. Gram. § 23, 2) after verbs of motion, for encountering, meeting with, either as friends e. g. בְּיבָרְאָרְ הַשְׁרֵּ בְּיבָרְאָרָ בַּרְאָרָ בַּרְאָרָ בַּרְאָרָ בּבְרָאָרְ הַבְּיִרְאָרָ בַּרָּאָרָ בּבְרָאָרְ הַבְּירָאָרָ בּבְרָאָרְ בְּבָרְאָרָן הַבְּרָאָרְם, לְּבְרָאָרָן בּבְרָאָרְם, לְבְרָאָרָן בּבְרָאָרְם, לְבְרָאָרְן בּבְרָאָרְם, לְבְרָאָרְן בּבְרָאָרְם, לְבָרָאָרְן בּבְרָאָרְם, לַבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרְם, לַבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרְם, לַבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרְם, לַבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בְּבָרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בַּבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בַּבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בַּבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בַּבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בַּבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בַבְּרָאָרן בּבְרָאָרן בּבְרַאָּר (פַרָּאָר בּבְרָאָר בּבְּרְיּיִיל בּבְרָאָר בּבְרָאָר בּבְּרְייִיל בּבְרָייִיל בּבְרָייִיל בּבְייִיל בּבְייִיל בּבְרָייִיל בּבְייִיל בּבְייִיל בּבְייל בּבְיל בּבְייל בּבְיל בּבְייל בּבְיל בּבְיל בּבְיל בּבְיל בּבְיל בּבְיל בּבְיל בּבְיל בּבְייל בּבְיל בּבְיל בּבְיל בּבְיל בּבְיל בּבְיל בְּבְיל בְבְיל בְּבְיל בְּבְיל בְבְיל בְבְיל בְבְיל בּבְייל בְיבְיל בְּבְיל בְיבְיל בְיבְיל בְיבְיל בְיבְיל בְיבְיל בְיבְיל בְיבְיל בּייל בּביי בּייל בּביי בּייל בּיייל בּייל בּייל בּייל בּביי בּייל בּייל בּייל בּייל בּייל בּייל בּייל בּייל בּי

וְבֶּאֶנְה Ex. 2, 20 for מְרֵאנָה imper. pl. f. Qal of אָבְוֹן; see Gram. § 46, Rem. 3.

27, also 27, Zeph. 3, 2 (inf. קרב של, w. suf. קרבם Deut. 20, 2, f. קרבָה Ex. 36, 2, see Gram. § 45, 1, Rem. b; fut. יְקרֵב) akin to קרה MID II, prop. to hit or touch upon (cf. קרב), hence to draw near, approach Deut. 25, 11, the pers. or place being put w. אַל Gen. 37, 18, עַל Ps. 27, 2, Job 33, 22, בור Ps. 91, 10, בן Sam. 20, 16, לְּמָרֶאת 1 Sam. 17, 48, לְמָרֶאת Josh. 17, 4, סול Deut. 2, 19; esp. in order to worship God Ex. 16, 9, also for cohabiting Gen. 20, 4, Lev. 20, 16; קרַב צֵלֵיך Is. 65, 5 draw near to thyself i. e. approach me not; fig. to be coming near, of time Deut. 15, 9. - Niph. to come near Ex. 22, 7, Josh. 7, 14. — Pi. 1) to bring near Hos. 7, 6; to receive or admit Ps. 65, 5; to bring into contact, to join Ez. 37, 17; intrans. to be very near or close. w. מ and inf. Ez. 36, 8. — Hiph. ל 1) to bring near or cause to approach Ex. 28, 1; to bring into contact, to join Is. 5, 8; to bring on, of time Ez. 22, 4; esp. to bring near for sacred uses, to present or offer, a

gift or sacrifice (cf. [२०]) Judg. 3, 18, Lev. 1, 13; to bring forward a cause or suit before a judge Deut. 1, 17. 2) to draw near Ex. 14, 10; to be near or about to do anything Is. 26, 17. 3) ellipt. to remove, w. 72 from, only 2 K. 16, 14.

Chald. to draw near Dan. 3, 26, w. 5, 5 of person Dan. 6, 21; 7, 16. — Pa. To present or offer Ezr. 7, 17. — Aph. to bring near Dan. 7,13; esp. to offer or present Ezr. 6, 10.

בְרֵבִים (pl. קרֵבִים) adj. m. drawing near, approaching Deut. 20, 3; r. בַּרַב.

קרבות Ps. 68, פּלְתָבוֹת Ps. 68, 31) m. i. q. Byr. בְּבוֹת (= מְּלְתְּבָּוֹת (מִלְתְּבָּוֹת (מִלְתְּבָּוֹת (מִלְתְּבָּוֹת (מִלְתְּבָּוֹת (מִלְתְּבָּוֹת (מִלְתְּבָּוֹת (מִלְתְּבָּוֹת (מִלְתְּבִּוֹת (מִלְנִבּית (מִבּּית (מִבּית (מִבְּית (מְבְּית (מִבְּית (מְבְּית (מִבְּית (מִבְּית (מְבְּית (מְבְּית (מִבְּית (מִבְּית (מִּבְּית (מְבְּית (מִבּית (מִבְּית (מְבְּית (מְבְּית (מְבְּית (מִבְּית (מְבְּית (מְבְּית (מְבְּית (מְבּית (מִבּית (מְבּית (מִבּית (מִבּית (מְבְּית מְבְּית (מְבְּית מְבְּית מְבּית מְבְּית מְבְּית מּבְּית מְבְּית מְבְּית מְּבְּית מְבְּית מְּבְּית מְּבְּית מְבְּית

קְרָבִין, pl. קְּרָבִין, pl. קְּרָבִין, pl. קְּרָבִין, m. war Dan. 7, 21; r. קַרָב.

ברבי .pl. w. suf קרבי, pl. w. suf קרבי. m. prop. cavity or hollow (often xoilia in Sept.), hence 1) the midst, interior of anything, esp. bowels, intestines Lev. 1, 13; fig. the mind or spirit as dwelling in the body 1 K. 17, 21, בל־קרבר Ps. 103, 1 all that is within me, i. e. all my thoughts and affections. 2) as prep. in בַּקַרֵב amidst Gen. 45, 6, among Judg. 1, 32; w. verbs of motion into or through the midst of 1 K. 20, 39, Josh. 1, 11; also in בְּקַרֶב from amidst or among, Ex. 31, 14, Deut. 13, 6. -- == prob. is to be traced to the r. TIP I (to dig or excavate), w. old format. ending ביים, as in אָרָנֶבָת), see on 3, p. 74.

בוֹב, see בוֹרב.

קרב Ex. 36, 2 inf. Qal of קרב Ex. 36, 1, Rem. b.

לֶרֶבֶה (only c. קרָבָה; r. קרָבָה) f.

a drawing near, approach Ps. 73, 28, 1s. 58, 2.

קרָבֿוֹת wars Ps. 68, 31, see קּרָבֿוּק. קרָבֿן, once קרָבָּן Ez. 40, 43 (c.

קרָבָּי, w. suf. קרָבָּי, pl. w. suf. קרָבָּי, pl. w. suf. קרָבָּי, pl. w. suf. קרָבָּי, pl. w. suf. קרָבִּיי, pl. w. suf. graph m. an offering or oblation Lev. 1, 2. This word occurs with the same meaning in Aram. and Arab.; hence χορβαν Mark 7, 11.

رَجَالِ m. i. q. Syr. مُعَادُّمُنْ an oblation Neh. 10, 35.

(obs.) mimet. akin to נָּבֶד (which see), נְבָּד, to cut or hew; hence

בְּרְבָּמִים (w. suf. יְמַרְבָּהָ: pl. יְבְּבָּמִים Sam. 13, 21, רְבָּמִיח Jer. 46, 22, יוֹבְּמִיח Judg. 9, 48) m. an axe 1 Sam. 13, 20, same as יַבְּבָּבְּבִּיה w. old format. ending בּרָבָּי w. old format. ending בּרָבָּי אָבָּי אָבּי אָבָּי אָבָי אָבָּי אָבָּי אָבָי אָבָי אָבָי אָבָי אָבְּי אָבָי אָבָי אָבְיי אָבָי אָבְיי  אָבְיי אָבְייי אָבְייי אָבְייי אָבּיי אָבּייי אָבְייי אָבּיי אָבּייי אָבּיי אָבּייי אָבּיי אָבּייי אָבּייי אָבְייי אָבּייי אָבּייי אָבְייי אָבְיייי אָבְייי אָבְייייי אָבְיייי אָבְייייי אָבּיייי אָבְייייי אָבְיייייי אָבְיייי אָבּייי אָבְיייי

יִקְרָה once יִקְרָה, once Dan. 10, 14, Gram. § 75, Rem. 22; apoc. יבקר) i. q. קרא H, to hit or touch upon, hence to encounter, w. acc. Deut. 25, 18; fig. to befall Gen. 42, 29, ע. סְלַרָתָ of pers. Dan. 10, 14; נַיַבֶּר מְקַרַתָּ תלפת השבה לבצו Ruth 2, 3 and her hap happened on a portion of the field of Boaz. — Niph. to fall in with, to meet or light upon, w. אַל Ex. 3, 18, אָל or לקראת Num. 23, 3. 4. 16; absol. Num. 23, 15; fig. to happen 2 Sam. 1, 6. - Pi. חַרָּה (inf. קרוֹת) to cause to meet, esp. to join beams 2 Ch. 34, 11; Neh. 3, 3; then in general to frame or build Ps. 104, 3. - Hiph. 1) to cause to occur or let happen, i. e. to send success, w. לבונד Gen. 27, 20. 2) to make convenient or easy of access, perh. in Num. 35, 11 מרים לכם ערים and ye shall make convenient for you cities, but perh. better and ye shall build (see Pi.) for you cities. Hence

ותקף (כ. קרה) m. hap or occurrence, only in בְּקְרָה Deut. 23, 11 from the hap of the night, i. e. involuntary seminal pollution.

קרר, pl. (קרר, r. יקף, f. cold or chilliness Ps. 147, 17, Nah. 3, 17; perh. pl. (cf. L. frigora) in Q'ri of Zech. 14, 6 יְקרוֹח יְקְשְׁאוֹן both colds and frost; but see Niph. of אַדָּף.

Chald., see אָרָף.

Akin to בְּלֵה I (fut. רְּקְרָה) prob. mimet.

akin to בְּלָה וְּלָּבְּ I, to make smooth
or bare, esp. to make bald Lev. 21, 5.

— Niph. to be made bald Jer. 16, 6.

— Hiph. דְּקְרְרָה to make bald Ez. 27, 31.

— Hoph. to be made bald, only part.

דְּקָרָה made bald or shaven Ez. 29, 18.

וו (obs.) akin to בּדָרָ, Aram. שִׁיבָרָ, to congeal or freeze; hence בּבָּר, akin to κρύος, κρύσταλλος.

רְבְּיֵבְ pr. n. m. (bald-head, r. דְּבָרָ I)
2 K. 25, 23.

רוב (like רובה) m. a bald-headed person, having a bald spot on the crown or hinder part (diff. from רובה)
Lev. 13, 40.

תְּחֵבְּי, r. תְּבְּיִם (w. suf. יְחִיבְּי, r. תְּבְּיִם (וּ. job 6, 16; fig. cold or iciness Gen. 31, 40. 2) crystal, as resembling ice Ez. 1, 22.

(w. suf. יחיף) m. 1) i. q. מַרָּח ice or hail, only Ps. 147, 17 (in some texts). 2) pr. n. m. (prob. ice) Ex. 6, 21; patron. מְרָחִי Korahite Ex. 6, 24, pl. מַקְרָחִי 1 Ch. 9, 19.

אַרְרָּף f. baldness, only Ez. 27, 31; r. קרָת I.

רְּבֶּיבְיּבְּיִ (r. רְּבָּיִבְּיִ I) f. baldness, of the crown or back of the head Lev. 21, 5, Is. 3, 24; also of the front or forehead (i. q. רְּבָּבָּיִבָּ) Deut. 14, 1.

לתקוף (w. suf. אוֹלְייִם w. — firm) f. baldness of the crown or back of the head Lev. 13, 42; fig. naplessness, bareness of cloth i. e. a thread-bare spot Lev. 13, 55; r. הוֹף I.

תְרָי, (in pause קֵרִי, r. תְּרָהְ, m. prop. encounter, fig. opposition or antagonism, מְלִי עִּי תְּלָּהְ עִּי תְּלְּהְ עִּי תְּלְּהְ עִּי תִּלְּהְ עִּי תִּלְּהְ עִּי תִּלְּהְ עִּי תִּלְּהְ עִּי תִּלְּהְ עִּי תִּלְּהְ עִי תִּלְּהְ עִי תִּלְּהְ עִי תְּלְּהְ עִי תְּלְּבְּי עִי תְּלְּבְּי עִי תְּלְּבְּי עִי תְּלְּבְּי עִי תְּלְבְּי עִי תְּלְבְּי עִי תְּלְבְּי עִי תְּלְבְּי עִי תְּלְבְּי עִי תְּלְבְי עִי תְּלְבְּי עִי תְּלְבְּי עִי תְּלְבְּי עִי תְּבְּי תְּבְּי תְּבְּי תְּבְּי עִי תְּבְּי תְּבְּי תְבְּי תְּבְּי עִי תְּבְּי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְּבְּי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְּבְּי תְבְּי תְּבְּי תְבְּי תְּבְּי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְּבְּי תְבְּי תְּבְּי תְבְּי תְבְיי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְבְי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְבְּי תְבְיי תְבְיי תְבְּי תְבְי תְבְּי ּ תְבְּיוּ תְבְּיי תְבְיי תְבְּיי תְבְּי תְבְּיי תְבְּיי תְבְּיי תְבְּיוּבְיי תְבְּיוּבְייי בְּיוֹי תְבְּיי תְבְּיי תְבְּיי תְבְּיי תְבְּיי תְבְּיי תְבְּיי תְבְיי תְ

Min (old part. pass. of Nin I) adj. m. called, hence select or chosen Num. 16, 2, also in K'thibh of Num. 1, 16.

אָרְיָף, also רְיָף Chald. (def. מְרִיתְא) f. i. q. Heb. רְיִף, a city Ezr. 4, 10. 15.

וֹרְיָאָר f. a cry or proclamation (Sept. κήρυγμα), only Jon. 3, 2; r. אֹדָדָּוּ.

יתר, (c. מְרָרָה, perh. r. חְרָרָה, in Pi. to build) f. i. q. Syr. בּוֹשׁל, Arab. בּוֹשׁ, a city or town Deut. 2, 36, mostly poetic Job 39, 7, Ps. 48, 3, Is. 25, 2. — Prob. מְרָרָה is akin to

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and ערר I, all being expressive of enclosure and defence; cf. Keltic cuer a walled town. - קרַה occurs as part of many pr. names; e. g. קרבת ארבע (city of Arba) the earlier name of Hebron Gen. 23, 2; קַּרָת ק' רְעָרִים (city of Baal) called also בַּעַל Josh. 15, 60; קריַת הצוֹת (street-town) a city in Moab Num. 22, 39; קרית יערים (forest-town, called also קריַת־עָרים Ezr. 2, 25, simply קרבת Josh. 18, 28, also בַּעַל' (בְּעָל' a city on the borders of Benjamin and Judah Josh. 9, 17; קרות־סנה (perh. bush-town, called also דְּבָרֶר and דְּבָרֶר) a city in Judah Josh. 15, 49; קרית־ספר (booktown, called also דְּלֶּכֶּ p) a city in Judah Josh. 15, 15; קרית־ערים (i. q. כ'־יצרים) Ez. 2, 25.

קרָרָא Chald. city, see פְרָרָה.

קרְיַת־יְּעֶּרִים Josh. 18, 28, see קרְיַתּ־יְעָּרִים קרְיָתְּיִם city in Reuben Num. 32, 37; also of a city in Naphtali 1 Ch. 6, 61.

ברם אות (fut. רְקרַם) akin to בּוֹלָ, Aram. בּוֹלֶם, לְקרַם, 1) to cover, to lay on skin, w. לַלַב 37, 6. 2) intrans. to spread over, w. בֹּלַל Ez. 37, 8.

לבון (denom. from פון) to have horns, fig. to emit streaks or rays of light, to eradiate Ex. 34, 29, comp. pip in Hab. 3, 4. — Hiph. to put forth horns, then to be horned, said of cattle Ps. 69, 32.

קרנים (w. suf. קרנים, dual קרנים Dan. 8, 3, c. קרנית, pl. קרנית, c. קרנית; see r. below) f. a horn of an

ox, ram, buffalo Gen. 22, 13, Ps. 22, 22; an artificial horn 1 K. 22, 11, a horn-vessel (cf. our drinking-horn, powder-horn; see קרן השוה) 1 Sam. 16, 1; a horn for blowing, a windinstrument Josh. 6,5; tusk of an elephant, קרנית שֵׁן ivory horns i. e. elephant's tusks Ez. 27, 15; peak or summit, as the mountain's horn (cf. Matterhorn in Switzerland) Is. 5, 1: beam or streak of light, in dual פַרָנֵים rays of light Hab. 3, 4. — קָרָן is a symbol of power, then majesty or dignity, or (in a bad sense) pride or arrogance, hence מֵרִים לַנֵּדְ to raise the horn of any one, i. e. to give him power or dignity Ps. 89, 18, to raise one's own horn, i.e. to become arrogant or threatening Ps. 75, 5; דתורה קרן ישער Ps. 18, 3 the Eternal is the horn of my salvation, i. e. He affords strength for vanquishing my enemies. comp. Jer. 48, 25. --- Prob. from r. קאר I (to pierce or dig) w. old format. ending ן , as in נולון (see on letter 3, p. 390); akin to Sans. carnis (horn, said to be from r.  $\hat{car} = \mathbf{E}$ . to gore), κέρας, L. cornu, Kelt. corn, G. and E. horn.

קרנית Chald. (def. מְרָנָיִא Def. מְרָנָיִא Gef. מָרְנָיָא f. same as Heb. קרָנָּא Syr. פָּרָנָיָא, Arab. פֿרָנָ, 1) a horn Dan. 7, 8. 2) a cornet, a wind-instrument Dan. 3, 5.

יה מְבֶּרְ pr. n. f. (the pigment-horn) of one of Job's daughters Job 42, 14.

prob. akin to קֿרָכּ, to bow or bend, to sink down, only Is. 46, 1; hence

בּקְבֶּיר (pl. קּרְבָּיר , c. קרְבָּיר , w. suf. קרְבָּירוּ m. prop. a bend, esp. a hook made to fit in an eye for fastening Ex. 26, 6.

שרים, see קרם.

קרְסֹלִים (du. פְרְסָלֵּיִם, w. suf. פְרָסָלִּים m. prop. a small bend (akin to שֶׁבֶּים w. dimin. ending —, see letter ל, p. 312), hence ankle Ps. 18, 37, 2 Sam. 22, 37.

[קרַע (fut. יְקרֵע) mimet. akin to γ, 1) to rend Lev. 13, 56, 2 K. 2, 12; to tear open a garment in token of grief Gen. 37, 29; hence to open, the heavens Is. 63, 19, windows Jer. 22, 14; קרע ערנים בפוּה Jer. 4, 30 to rend the eyes with the stibium or pigment i. e. prob. to paint a black streak on the rim of the eyelids so as to make the eyes appear more open and larger. 2) to tear to pieces 1 K. 11, 30, as a wild beast Hos. 13, 8; also to cut up or into fragments, a book Jer. 36, 23. 3) fig. to remove, take away, w. מיד 1 Sam. 15, 28, מיד 1 Sam. 15, 28 1 K. 11, 12, 70 1 K. 14, 8; intrans. to tear oneself away, to break off or revolt 2 K. 17, 21. 4) fig. to slander (cf. E. 'to pull to pieces' = to traduce) Ps. 35, 15. — Niph. 1) to be rent or torn Ex. 28, 32; to be torn down, said of a demolished altar 1 K. 13, 3. Hence

לַרְעָּרִים (only pl. מְרָצִים) m. a rending, then pl. pieces torn 1 K. 11, 30; rags, tattered clothes Prov. 23, 21.

ווווי (fut. יְקִרִץ) mimet. akin to אַרַבְּ, זְיִבְּי, 1) tear or rend, hence to destroy; hence perh. יְתָבָּ, 2) fig. to bite, יַבְיבָּי to bite the lips, said of a plotter of mischief Prov. 16, 30; עַרֵבָּי יִבְיבָ to bite the eyes i. e. to close them or to wink in derision and contempt Ps. 35, 19, also יַבְיבִי בְּעַרְיַבְי (cf. Gram. § 138, Rem. 3, Note 2) Prov. 6, 13. — Pu. יְרָי to be torn or bitten off, fig. to be fashioned as an earthen vessel, which the potter forms by nipping off some of the clay Job 33, 6. Hence

The m. a biting or gnawing away, fig. destruction, only in Jer. 46, 20, where it may well be biter or stinger (Vulg. stimulator), hence a gadfly or breese (οἶστρος).

קריי Chald. m. i. q. Syr. אבלי מ piece, אבלי קרצייי די Dan. 6, 25 they ate up the pieces of Daniel i. e. they slandered him, cf. Heb. קרצ. 4.

level קרקת pr. n. (i. q. Arab. وَرُقُو level ground or expanse; perh. akin to מֵרְשָׁרָּצ) of a place beyond Jordan Judg. 8, 10.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. , to be cold, fig. to be cool or quiet; hence אָרָה (which see), אָרָה, cf. אָרָה.

(obs.) akin to הָרַץ, I, הָרָא, to cut or split up; hence

ערשים, (א. suf. קרשים, pl. קרשים, c. קרשים, w. suf. קרשיר) m. prop. a cutting or plank Ex. 26, 15; collect. planking or banks, for rowers Ez. 27, 6.

תְּלֶּחָת (r. תְּלֶבְי, cf. תְּלֶבְי, from תְּלֶבְי, m. i. q. תְּלְבָיָת, a city Job 29, 7, Prov. 8, 3. — Cf. Chald. אַקְרָה, L. Cirta (the capital of Mauritania), חַרֶּת תְּלֶבְיּת מִבְּיִם i. e. new city) Carthage, found on ancient coins for Καρχη-δών, L. Carthago.

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pr. n. (city, r. הקף) of a place in Zebulon Josh. 21, 34.

pr. n. (double city, prob. old dual of חַרֶּבְתִּים i. q. קרַנְתִּים 1 Ch. 6, 61) of a city in Naphtali Josh. 21, 32.

DD m. 1) dry straw, esp. stubble Ex. 5, 12, which was usually burnt Ex. 15, 7. 2) chaff separated from the grain Is. 41, 2; r. wwp I.

NUP (obs.) prob. akin to TUP I, nop, to hold or contain, as a vessel; prob. hence

אַשָּׁאָים (only pl. קשׁאָים) m. i. q. Syr. Lo, Arab. 143, a cucumber or gourd, only Num. 11, 5. --- Prob. akin to hipp a bowl or cup, the shell of this vegetable often serving for a vessel, called calabash or gourd; hence prob. σίχυος by transposition.

(fut. בעַיבי) to point or sharpen (the ear), fig. to be attentive, to hearken Is. 32, 3. - Hiph. to pay attention, listen Is. 10, 30; w. אָל, אָל Prov. 17, 4, Neh. 9, 34, 5 Ps. 5, 3, 2 Ps. 66, 19 to hearken to, also w. acc. Job 13, 6; prop. to prick up (mostly w. און), as in הַקשרב אַזְנָה Ps. 10, 17 thow wilt prick up thy ear, i. e. thou wilt be attentive. --- Cf. L. ausculto (to prick up the ear) = auris + cello = ούς + κέλλω, see γικ. Hence

DDP m. pricking up of the ears. fig. attention, listfulness Is. 21, 7, ארן קשב there was no hearkening 1 K. 18, 29; r. בעום.

בשבת adj. m., only in f. בשבת pricking up, fig. attentive, said of the ear Neh. 1, 6; r. בשוף.

בשׁיף (r. בשׁיף) adj. m., only f. pl. pricked up, fig. attentive or sharp, said of the ears in 2 Ch. 6, 40, Ps. 130, 2.

(fut. http://apoc. tien) to be sapless, dry or parched up. then to be hard, harsh, of words 2 Sam. 19, 44; to be severe, of anger Gen. 49, 7 or punishment 1 Sam. 5, 7; to be difficult Deut. 1, 17. - Niph. only in part. מְקְטֵּה hardly dealt with Is. 8, 21. - Pi. (fut. apoc. 27) to make hard effort, המקש בלרקה Gen. 35, 16 and she laboured hard in her childbearing. — Hiph. (fut. apoc. 27) 1) to harden e. g. one's own neck or heart, i. e. to become obdurate Deut. 10, 16, Ps. 95, 8; also the heart of another i. e. to render him callous Ex. 7, 3; fig. to render heavy, a yoke 1 K. 12, 4. 2) w. inf. (adverbially, Gram. § 142, Rem. 1) to make difficult, הקשח לשלחט Ex. 13, 15 he made it a hard matter to let us go i. e. would hardly let us depart, comp. 2 K. 2, 10.

עוברס ,קשָׁא I (obs.) akin to אַשָּׁבָּא, סּוּש to hold or contain; hence mup a bowl.

ע בַּטָּא (obs.)prob. akin to הָּבָּטָ, to cover or protect; hence nupup.

קשורה (only pl. חשורה or קשורה c. קשות, w. suf. קשות) f. prop. a receiver or holder (r. חשב I), hence a vessel or bowl Ex. 25, 29, Num. 4, 7.

קשׁים .pl. קשׁה .c. קשׁה, pl. קשׁה, c. קשָׁה (c. קשָׁה, pl. niup) f. hard, harsh or severe, of words Gen. 42, 7, service Ex. 1, 14; קשח ערה hard of neck i. e. obstinate Ex. 32, 9, פֶּלֶב , קשֵׁח שָּנִים p hard of heart, of face, i. e. unfeeling, shameless Ez. 2, 4; 3, 7; hence also *stub*born, unyielding Is. 48, 4; סשרו יום hard of day, i.e. one who has a hard time of it Job 30, 25; הער מידות מ hard vision, i. e. foretelling hard times Is. 21, 2; stern Judg. 4, 24,

תְּחְ הְשְׁיִי hard of spirit, i. e. gloomy 1 Sam. 1, 15; strong or violent, of a wind Is. 27, 8; fierce, of a battle 2 Sam. 2, 17; difficult Ex. 18, 26.

קשָׁרָ a bowl; see noun השָׁבָּ.

בּישׁרְי Chald. m. (i. q. Heb. בְּשִׂרְי truth Dan. 4, 34; בּישׁרְ דְיִם of a truth, truly Dan. 2, 47.

רוֹשְׁרְ Ex. 37, 16, השׁרְ Num. 4, 7, see noun השׁבָּי.

(Qal obs.) i. q. اس بي Arab. قسم , to be hard. — Hiph. to harden Is. 63, 17; fig. to treat harshly Job 39, 16.

(obs.) akin to عني i. q. Arab. أَسَعَ , to weigh out, fig. to be just, true; hence

בישׁרֶב Chald., see

COD m. truth, only Prov. 22, 21.

רשׁבֶּיך m. truth, only in שׁבְּיֵר בְּיִבְּיָר Ps. 60, 6 because of the presence of truth, i. e. because truth was on their side; but perh. before the bow i. e. in face of the archers (שִׁבְּיִר for השֵׁבְּי), as in Sept. and Syriac.

עניים (obs.) akin to שַּשְׁבָּ, to weigh out; hence הַשְּׁבִים.

"Dip m. hardness, fig. obduracy, only Deut. 9, 27; r. 元東.

קשׁרוֹף, pr. n. (hardness, r. הְּשֶׁרִיף) of a place in Issachar Josh. 19, 20, but בְּיִבׁי in 1 Ch. 6, 57.

weighed out (Arab. وَسَطِ), a weight of gold or silver (cf. اللهِ L. pondus, E. pound), prob. worth four shekels Gen. 33, 19 (cf. 23, 16), Josh. 24, 32.

עניקשים (r. יקשים; pl. יקשים w. suf אין בייקשים f. fish-scale Lev. 11, 9, אין פון בייקשים harness of scales i.e. a scaly coat of mail 1 Sam. 17, 5.

(fut. יְקְשׁׁר ) to bind or tie Job 40, 29, w. by or I to bind on or to Gen. 38, 28, Josh. 2, 18; part. pass. f. אַ greatly attached, w. ב to Gen. 44, 30. 2) intrans. to be bound, to conspire Neh. 4, 2, part. pl. סשרים conspirators 2 Sam. 15, 31; fig. to be well-knit, strong, part. קשור strong, robust Gen. 30, 42. - Niph. to be bound, fig. to be attached to, w. 2 1 Sam. 18, 1; to be fastened together, fig. to be completed Neh. 3, 38. - Pi. to bind Job 38, 31; to bind on Is. 49, 18. - Pu. only part. שרות well-knit or strong cattle Gen. 30, 41. - Hiph. to bind one another, to form a conspiracy, w. 2 K. 9, 14. Hence

רשׁרָי (w. suf. יְשְׁרָי m. a conspiracy 2 K. 11, 14, אַר שָּיָר שָּׁרָ to form a conspiracy against 2 K. 14, 19.

עְּׁבֶּיִרים (only pl. קּשִּׁיִרִים) m. a girdle Is. 3, 20; r. קַשֵּׁיר.

I (obs.) prob. akin to عن (which see), عن , i. q. Arab. قَسَّ, to be dry or withered, as a plant; hence the denominative

II (denom. from we) to gather straw or stubble, then fig. to gather or put things together in the mind, to reflect Zeph. 2, 1. — Po. wwp to gather stubble Ex. 5, 7 or wood Num. 15, 32. — Hithpo. www.php. to gather up oneself, fig. to collect one's thoughts Zeph. 2, 1.

أَسَّى , to (obs.) i. q. Arab. قَسَّ , to rub or peel off; hence مِنْطِيَّتِكِ.

רשׁבְּי, (w. suf. הַשְּׁבָּר, pl. הִיהשָׁבָּ, c. הַשְּׁבְּר, r. בּישְׁבוּת Com. gend. a bow

Gen. 21, 16; fig. rainbow Gen. 9, 13, Ez. 1, 28; rup is son of a bow i. e. an arrow Job 41, 20; collect. bows Is. 21, 17; 22, 3; rup rup bow of deception i. e. a bow bent for shooting, but from which no arrow is discharged, hence a symbol of unfulfilled purpose Ps. 78, 57. — In 2 Sam. 1, 18 rup The Bow, is taken as the name of David's lament over Saul and Jonathan (cf. v. 22), which was written in the book of Jashar.

ਸਿੱਧੂ (from ਸਿਧ੍ਹਾਂ) m. a bowman, archer Gen. 21, 20.

Chald. (obs.) perh. akin to מְסֵׁר, to bind or tie, to string; perh. hence מְיָהֶרֹס (which see) and

Dan. 3, 5 in Q'ri; see בְּיְרֵרֹּוֹס.

Rêsh, the 20th Heb. letter, and serving as a numeral for 200. Its earliest form Q (see Table of Ancient Alphabets) prob. pictures a head, which also its name Q = Q (Chald. Q = Q Heb. Q = Q with its name Q = Q (for Q = Q), and our Roman R; see Gram. § 6, 2, 1.

αῖος, μάρτυρ = μάρτυς, παῖς = Dor. ποῖρ = L. puer, L. honor = honos = Breton enor = W. hanes = αἰνος, E. blare = blaze); -5 w. ', e. g. π፲ξ = πιξ, πιξ = πιξ, πιξ = μξετις επίς.

- Arab. ρῶς = κῶς - 
ין is formative in some words;

1) as initial, e. g. in יוֹבְי akin to יוֹבָי וּן, הַבְּי וֹל וֹבְּי וֹנִי וֹל וֹבְּי וֹנִי וֹל וֹבְי וֹנִי וֹן וֹבְּי וֹל וֹבְי וֹנִי וֹן וֹנְ וֹנִי וֹן וֹל וֹנִי וֹן וֹנְ וֹנִי וֹן וֹנְ וֹנִי וֹן וֹן וֹנִי וֹן וֹן וֹנְ וֹנִי וֹן וֹן וֹנִי וֹן וֹן וֹנִי וֹן וֹן וֹנִי וֹן וֹן וֹנִי וְּנִי יִי וְּיִי וְּנִי יִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְּנִי יִי וְּיִי וְּנִיי וְּיִי יִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִיי וְיִי וְיִי וְּיִי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִי וְּיִי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְּיִי וְייִי וְּיִי וְּייִי וְיְיי וְּיִי וְּיִי וְיִיי וְּיִי וְּיִיי וְּיִיי וְּיִיי וְּיִיי וְּיִיי וְיִייְּיי וְּיִיי וְּיִיי וְיִייְּיי וְּייְיִיי וְּיִייְיי וְּיִייְיי וְיִייּיי וְּייִייְיי וְיִייְייִייי וְייִייְייי וְייִייְייי וְייִייְייִייְייִיייְייִייְייְייִייְייִייְיייְייִייי

ירָא, apoc. יְרָאָח, apoc. יְרָאָה, infin. absol. רָּאָה, infin. absol. רָאוֹ, רָאוֹל c. רַאָּה Gen. 48, 11, once רַאָּהוֹ

Ez. 28, 17, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 2) perh. akin to της ΙΙΙ, cf. δράω, 1) to see, w. acc. Gen. 7, 1; to see the sun Ecc. 7, 11 or else to see the light i. e. to live Ps. 49, 20. 2) to have sight, הַנָּם הַלֹם רַאֵּרתִי אַחֲרֵי רֵאָי Gen. 16, 13 do I even here see after a vision? (of God) i. e. am I not dead or blinded? cf. Judg. 13, 22, Acts 9, 3-9. 3) to look at, to view Gen. 11, 5; to gaze at Is. 53, 2, Prov. 23, 31; to stare at Cant. 1, 6. 4) to regard, contemplate or consider Is. 26, 10, Ecc. 7, 14, w. 3 Ps. 106, 44. 5) to look to, see after Gen. 39, 23, 1 K. 12, 16; to look out anything, provide Gen. 22, 8, part. pass. באר looked out, selected Est. 2, 9. 6) to visit, go to see 2 Sam. 13, 5. 7) fig. to perceive or feel e. g. warmth Is. 44, 16, also to experience anything, as prosperity Ps. 34, 13, adversity Lam. 3, 1, death Ps. 89, 49, to enjoy sleep Ecc. 8, 16. 8) of mental perception, to perceive or understand Gen. 3, 6, רָאָה בֵּרן to discern between i. e. to mark the difference Mal. 3, 18. - Niph. to be seen Judg. 5, 8, 2 Sam. 17, 17; to show oneself, appear, w. פנר אח־פנר ,ל אַל of person to whom Lev. 13, 7, Jer. 31, 3, Ex. 34, 23, Ps. 42, 3. 3) to be looked out, provided Gen. 22, 14. - Pu. (only 3 pl. רָאה) to be seen Job 33, 21. — רבאה (fut. הראה (fut. יראה), apoc. רֵרָא 1) to cause to see or to let see Gen. 48, 11; to show Ex. 25, 9; to cause to look at w. delight, w. ₹ Ps. 59, 11. 2) to cause one to experience adversity or prosperity Hab. 1, 3, Ecc. 2, 24, w. 3 of thing seen or experienced Ps. 50, 23. — Hoph. to be caused to see, to be shown anything, part. אָשַׁר־אָחָה מַרָאָה Ex. 25, 40 which thou wast caused to see; w. acc. of pers. (cf. Gram. § 143, 1, a)

בּירִי בּירִי בּירִי Lev. 13, 49 and the priest shall be made to see, i. e. it shall be shown him. — Hith. to look at one another, either as doubting what to do Gen. 42, 1, or as threatening to fight 2 K. 14, 8. Hence

רְאָּכְּן f. a vulture, only Deut. 14, 13, perh. so called from its sharp sight (ר. רְּאָכִי); but perh. akin to the name רָּבָּאָר (ר = ר), used for it in Lev. 11, 14.

קְאֶּהְ (c. רְאֵח) adj. m. seeing or viewing, only in רְאֵה Job 10, 15, in view of my affliction; r. רְאָה יִי

pr. n. m. (prob. see ye a son) of Jacob's eldest son Gen. 29, 32; patron. רְאוֹבֶיר Reubenite 1 Ch. 11, 42, collect. Reubenites Deut. 3, 12.

יְאָרוֹ inf. Qal of רְאָרוֹ (cf. Gram. § 45, 1, b), only Ez. 28, 17 יְחַרֶּרְ I have set thee for (them) to look at thee, i.e. for a spectacle to men.

רְאַרְּטְּדְי, pr. n. f. (prob. exalted, r. רָאַם I) Gen. 22, 24.

רְאָדה (r. רָאָדה) f. a seeing or sight, only Ecc. 5, 10, but רָאָדה in K'thibh.

תְּאָה m. *a mirror*, only Job 37, 18; r. רָאָה.

"אָרְ (in pause רְאָר, r. רְאָר) m.
1) a vision or sight Gen. 16, 13.
2) view, appearance 1 Sam. 16, 12, out of sight Job 33, 21. 3) a spectacle or gazing-stock Nah. 3, 6.

קיקי, pr. n. m. (הְּיָּ sees) 1 Ch. 4, 2, but הָרֹאָה in 1 Ch. 2, 52.

רָאֵרם Ps. 92, 11, see רָאֵרם.

קאים קר. קאים Josh. 21, 10, see יאים קאים קאים יאין (רָאָת ', רְאָת') f. a seeing or sight, only Ecc. 5, 10, but רְאָרָּח in Q'ri.

יַבְעָלָה (obs.) prob. akin to רָעַל, to reel; hence יָבְעָלָה.

I akin to אָרָם, אָרָם, זְּרָבֶם, to be high or exalted, only Zech. 14, 10.

II (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to ניסי, to roar or bellow; prob. hence

הולטאל, (r. הַאָּהָ I = הַאָּה) f. pl. 1) heights, fig. sublime or unattainable things Prov. 24, 7. 2) pr. n. of a city in Gilead Josh. 20, 8, same as הים, in 1 K. 4, 13, also of a city in Issachar 1 Ch. 6, 58. 3) corals Job 28, 18, Ez. 27, 16, prob. so named from their being highly valued or honoured.

Prov. 10, 4 poor, see Th.

עלא (r. רוש ) m. i. q. ביש, poverty, only Prov. 6, 11.

ערק (w. suf. רֵאשִׁידְ, pl. מַרְאשִׁידְ Dan. 7, 6, w. suf. בְּאשִׁידְ Ezr. 5, 10) m. 1) the head Dan. 2, 32, מוֹנֵי רַאשִׁי Dan. 4, 2 visions of my

head i. e. dreams. 2) fig. the amount, sum total Dan. 7, 1; cf. Heb. באלים.

رَوْتُ (obs.) perh. akin to كُمْمَّر, to tremble or shake, esp. of the head; perh. hence

ער (prob. for באָד; irreg. pl. רְאָשִׁים for רָאָשִׁים Gram. § 96, but w. suf. once רְאָשִׁים Is. 15, 2) m. i. q. Aram. אָבָּי, Arab. רָאָשׁי, 1) the

head Gen. 3, 15; fig. a person 1 Ch. 12, 23, לראש גבר Judg. 5, 30 to the head of a man i. e. individually to each person. 2)top or summit of high objects Gen. 8, 5, 1 K. 10, 19, tip or point of a sceptre Est. 5, 2, ear of corn Job 24, 24, fig. highest part or chief position of a valley Is. 28, 1. 3) chief or prince Deut. 1,15, אבוח a head of fathers, a patriarch, from whom fathers of families are derived Ex. 6, 25, also called ראש בית אבות Ex. 6, 14; פֿהַן הַראש priest of the head, i. e. chief priest 2 Ch. 19, 11; esp. chief city or capital Josh. 11, 10 (cf. Arab. الراس for Mecca); then chief, highest or best of its kind, e. g. of spices Cant. 4, 14, of gladness Ps. 137, 6. 4) the sum (L. summa) or total, prop. highest number in a series Ps. 139, 17, highest part of a measure Lev. 5, 24; hence band or troop of soldiers Judg. 7, 16. 5) foremost part, front, ゼネフュ at the head of, i. e. in front Deut. 20, 9, קראש וער סוף from beginning even to end Ecc. 3, 11; used of time, beginning of Ex. 12, 2, פראש from the beginning Is. 40, 21. 6) was, once Tin (Deut. 32, 32) as the name of a poisonous plant, prob. the poppy Deut. 29, 17, perh. so called from its head; אר ראש poppy-juice Jer. 8, 14; poison, even of serpents Deut. 32, 33, Job 20, 16.

northern nation, mentioned together with Meshech and Tubal Ez. 38, 2, prob. ancestors of the *Russians*, who inherit the name.

ראטהיכֶם (only pl. w. suf. ראטהיכֶם) f. beginnings, only Ez. 36, 11.

ראשות (from לאשר) f. the beginning of a wall, only in דְּאָבֶּן דְּרִאָּשׁה the stone the beginning (in apposition, cf. Gram. § 113) i. e. the first corner stone Zech. 4, 7.

ברישון בד. 5, 10, see Chald. שֹאַרוּ הַלְּאַנוּרִים בּרִישׁוּן (from שַאֵּרוֹ) אָרְשׁנִירִם Job 8, 8 (pl. רְאִשִּׁנִים אַdj. m., רְאָשִׁנִים אַס, once האָשִּירִם Josh. 21, 10 (pl. רְאִשִּׁנִים Josh. 21, 10 (pl. רְאָשִׁנִים Josh. 21, 10 (pl. רְאָשִׁנִים לַּאָּרוֹן הַּוֹּלְּגָּם מָלֵּה הַלֹּאָר סְּבְּיב הַלְּאָר מְּבְּיב הַלְּאָר סְּבְּיב הַלְּאָר מְלַב הַלְּאָר מָלְּאָר מָלְּאָר הַלְּאָר מְלֵּב הַלְּאָר מְלֵּב הַלְּאָר הַלְּאָר מְלֵּב הַלְּאָר הְאָבְּילְּאָר הָלְּאָר הַלְּאָר הַלְּאָר הְאָר הַלְּאָר הַלְּאָר הְאָר הְאָר הְאָב הְיּלְּאָר הָלְיִים הְאָב הְיִבּילְים הְאָב הְיִבּילְים הְאָב הְיִבְּילְים הְאָב הְיּלְים הְאָב הְיבְילְים הְאָב הְיּבְּילְים הְאָב הְיּלְים הְאָב הְיּבְילְים הְאָב הְיּבְילְים הְאָב הְיּבְילְים הְאָב הְיּבְילְים הְאָב הְיּבְילְים הְאָב הְיּבְילְים הְיּבְילְים הְיִילְים הְיּבְילְים הְיּבְילְים הְיּבְילְים הְיּבְילְים הְיּבְילְים הְיִילְים הְיּבְילְים הְיּבְילְים הְיּבְּילְים הְיּבְּילְים הְיּבְילְים הְיּבְּילְ הְיּבְּילְים הְיּבְילְים הְיּבּילְים הְיּבּילְ הְיּבְילְים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילוּים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילוּים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילוּים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילוּים הְיבּילוּים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילוּים הְיבּילוּים הְיבּיליים הְיבּילוּים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילוּים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילְים הְיבּילְיבְילְים הְיבּילְים הְיבּיל

ותר 1 Sam. 26, 12, see

heads, see באיטרם heads, see

רשר, once רשר (Deut. 11, 12) f. prop. headship, then 1) the highest of anything, the best, most excellent Am. 6, 6, Job 40, 19. 2) beginning (opp. מורים) Job 8, 7, Prov. 17, 14, השרת in the beginning, at first Gen. 1, 1. 3) former times, days of yore Is. 46, 10. 4) the first or best of its kind, firstling, first-fruits Gen. 49, 3, Ex. 23, 19, Lev. 23, 10, Deut. 26, 10.

ראשנה, see ראשנה.

משנית adj. m., only in fem. האשנית first, only Jer. 25, 1.

בירב .see r. ביד.

ברב see noun ביד.

בֹר, also בֹר Job 35, 9 (before Maqq. בְּרָ, w. suf. בְּרָ, pl. c. בְּרָ, pl. c. בַּרְ, pl. c. בַּרָ, pl. c. בַרָּ, pl. c. בַרָ, pl. c. בַרָּ, pl. c. בַרָּ, pl. c. בַרָּ, pl. c. בַרָּ, pl. c. בַרָּבָ, pl. c. בַרָּבָ, pl. c. abundance Is. 1, 11; בַרָּב, preatness of the way, i.e. the long journey Josh. 9, 13; בֹרֶב as adv. abundantly 1 Ch. 12, 40.

ֹרַב (in pause רַב, pl. רַבָּדים; r. יַבֶּב I) adj. m., הַבַּה (c. הַבָּה, w. דַּבַה, w. דַּבַּה parag. רַבָּתִּד Lam. 1, 1, pl. רַבָּתִד f. 1) much, large, numerous (mostly πολύς in Sept.) 1 K. 10, 2, Gen. 26, 14, pl. many Gen. 21, 34. 2) abounding in Prov. 14, 29, בַּרָם a woman abounding in sons 1 Sam. 2, 5; enough Gen. 45, 28, בב-לָהָ enough for thee, it suffices thee Deut. 3, 26; as adv. אַבָּר, רַבָּד much Ps. 62, 3, enough Ps. 120, 6. 3) great or vast Gen. 7, 11, Ps. 31, 20; pl. רַבּרם the mighty Job 35, 9. 4) as subst. a chief or master 2 K. 25, 8, Prov. 26, 10; abstr. greatness Ps. 145, 7.

בּקר Chald. (def. אַבְּק; pl. only in the redupl. form רְבְּלְבָּן adj. m., אַבְּר (def. אַהָבְּן, pl. יַבְּלְבָּן, def. אַבְּרְבָן f. 1) great Dan. 2, 10, בַּבְּרְבָן to speak great things i. e. boastings Dan. 7, 8. 2) as subst. a chief or leader Dan. 2, 14; i. q. Heb. בַּר.

חות באות Dan. 11, 12, see Heb. ובאות

I (Qal. only perf. and inf.) i. q. רְבָּה I (most in use), to become much or many, to multiply Gen. 6, 1, Ps. 3, 2. — Pu. to be become very numerous, only part. f. מִבְּבְּרִה multiplied by myriads, i. e. immensely Ps. 144, 13.

11 to shoot arrows Gen. 49, 23, Ps. 18, 15. --- Perh. akin to βίπτω.

רְבְּבָן Chald. (only pl. רְבְּבָן) f.

myriads, tens of thousands Dan. 7,

הַבְּבוֹת f. great multitude Ps. 3, 7. esp. a myriad Lev. 26, 8; pl. הַבְּבוֹת (c. הִבֹבִיק myriads, tens of thousands 1 Sam. 18, 7.

ו akin to קּמָּד, to spread a bed Prov. 7, 16.

און (obs.)i.q.Arab. יָבֹי, perh. akin to קַבֹּד II (to bind; hence בָּדִּד Gen. 41, 42, see בָּדָר.

ירב , apoc. ירב or akin to בַבַּב I, 1) to multiply. to increase Gen. 7, 17. 2) to be large or abundant Ps. 49, 17, to grow up Gen. 21, 20. Job 27, 14; fig. to be long, of a way (cf. our 'great way off') Deut. 14, 24, to be strong or mighty, of God Job 33, 12. - Pi. to multiplicate Judg. 9, 29; to make or get much by, w. 2 Ps. 44, 13; to make to grow, to bring up the young Ez. 19, 2. — Hiph. הַרְבָּח (fut. יֵרְבֶּח, apoc. בֶּרֶב, imper. apoc. בַּרֶב, inf. abs. דַּרָבָּה, Gen. 3, 16, הרבה, c. הרבות) 1) to cause to be much, to multiply or increase, w. acc. Gen. 3, 16, Job 34, 37, w. 5 Hos. 10, 1; followed by inf. it has the force of the adverb much, greatly, לְהַחְפַלֵּל 1 Sam. 1, 12 she multiplied to pray i. e. she prayed much (see Gram. § 142, 2). 2) to have or produce many, מֵרְבֵּרוֹ having many feet (cf. Gram. § 52, 2, Rem. 1) Lev. 11, 42. 3) inf. (abs. הַרְבֵּח, seldom c. הַרְבֵּח Prov. 25, 27) as adv. much, greatly 2 K. 10, 18, אָשָׁבֶּח חַרְבֵּח מָאֹר 1 Sam. 26, 21 and I have very greatly erred; w. subst. it has the force of adj. great or much Gen. 15, 1, 2 Sam. 8, 8, many as in סְּבְרִים חַרְבֵּח many books Ecc. 12, 12; as subst. multitude הרבה נפל

סן קוְבֶּם 2 Sam. 1, 4 a multitude of the people has fallen, so also דְּרְבּוֹיו in Am. 4, 9. 4) to make great, fig. to exalt or dignify Ps. 18, 36.

to grow, of a tree Dan. 4, 8. — Pa. to make great, fig. to exalt Dan. 2, 48.

קרב, (r. בְבָר I) prop. adj. f. of בּקָר great, hence as subst. capital or metropolis, then pr. n. 1) of the capital of the Ammonites 2 Sam. 11, 1, fully וווע בְּבֵר בְּבֵר בְבֵר בְבוּר בַּבר בְבוּר בָבוּר city in Judah Josh. 15, 60.

רבל Chald. (def. רבוּקתא) f. greatness, amplitude, fig. majesty Dan. 4, 19.

בית (for הובן = הובן, Syr. ביי), also אובן Ezr. 2, 64 (dual ביתיבן, pl. היאים, Dan. 11, 12, האים, Ezr. 2,69) f. prop. a great multitude, then esp. a myriad Jon. 4, 11; dual. two myriads, twenty thousand Ps. 68, 18; pl. tens of thousands, myriads Dan. 11, 12, Ezr. 2, 69.

לבן Chald. (pl. רְבִין) f. a myriad, רבון myriad of myriads Dan. 7, 10 K'thibh.

자기크기 Ezr. 2, 64, see in and cf. Gram. § 23, 3, Rem. 3.

דברע, see דבר II.

הבות f. prob. i. q. יבי a myriad, מתור רבות two myriad Neh. 7, 71.

רבותום Ps. 68, 18, see

בְּרָבְּים (only pl. רְבִּיבִּים) m. i. q. Arab. יָּבְּי, copious rain, hence a shower, either as consisting of a multitude of drops (r. רְבֵּב I), or perh. as pelting (r. רְבַב II, cf. רְבָּר 2) Deut. 32, 2, Jer. 3, 3.

רְבֶּר (c. רְבֵּר) m. a collar or neck-chain, as an ornament Gen. 41, 42, Ez. 16, 11; r. רְבֵּר II.

יְבִיעָר (from obs. בְּיבֶע = יְבַע; pl.

סריבידים ordin. adj. m., רְבִידִּים or רְבִידִּים f. fourth Gen. 1. 19, בְּנִי רְבִידִּים f. fourth ones, i. e. children of the fourth generation 2 K. 10,30; f. בִּיִּדִית fourth of anything, a quarter Ex. 29, 40; see בַּיָּדִים II and בַּרָבִּיּבִיּה

רְבִּיעֵי Chald. (def. רְבִיעָי, רְבִיעָּאָה, רְבִיעָּי, fem. def. רְבַעָּיְרָא ) ordin. adj. fourth Dan. 2, 40; 7, 19.

קבר pr. n. (prob. populous, r. בְּבַר בְּבָר j) of a city in Issachar Josh. 19, 20.

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to

Arab. 41, to commingle or saturate, as bread dipped in oil. — Hoph. to be saturated, only part. f. 12272 having been dipped in oil Lev. 6, 14.

(w. format. b, cf. p. 312), Arab.  $\widetilde{\mathcal{Y}}$ , to be abundant, fertile; hence

in the region of Hamath, on the river Orontes, on the north of Palestine Num. 34, 11, Jer. 39, 5; traces of it are found in a place now called Bibleh.

pr. n. m. (prob. chief eunuch, see קרכ) official title of a Chaldean magnate 2 K. 18, 17, Jer. 39, 3.

I (inf. c. רְבְּצָּח, cf. Gram. § 45, 1, Rem. b) akin to רָבֶּץ, to couch or lie down, esp. to lie down with, of bestiality Lev. 18, 23; the word has the same force in the Talmud and in Chald. generally. — Hiph. to cause to gender, of beasts Lev. 19, 19.

וו (denom. from obs. בַבְּי בּדְבָּע four) to be four-sided, square, part. pass. בָבִיּי (f. דְבָיִה) having four sides, square Ex. 27, 1, Ez. 41, 21. - Pu. to be made four-sided, square, part. בְּבְיק four-sided, square 1 K.7, 31.

וְרֶבְעָּד. I (w. suf. רְבְּעָד.; r. רְבְּעָד. I) m.

1) a lying down, only Ps. 139, 3.

2) pr. n. m. (prob. repose) of a Midianitish king Josh. 13, 21.

רְבָּעִין (pl. w. suf. רְבָּעִין ) m. i. q. רְבָּע 1) a fourth part Ex. 29, 40. 2) a side of a square Ez. 43, 16; akin to r. בָּרַנוּ

לבְּלֵי (akin to רַ.צֶּבֶי II) m. a fourth, fourth part, quarter Num. 23, 10, 2 K. 6, 25.

לְבֵּלֵים (only pl. רְבֵּלִים, cf. שׁלְשִׁים (only pl. רְבֵּלִים, cf. שׁלְשִׁים (m. prop. one who stands fourth, hence in pl. men of the fourth generation Ex. 20, 5.

וֹרָבֶע Ez. 41, 21, see רָבֶע II.

ַרַבֶּע akin to יָרְבֵּץ; i. q. Arab. ربض, to lie down, couch as flocks, herds, and other animals Gen. 29, 2, Ps. 104, 22; to lie along, of a monster Ez. 29, 3; to sit, as a brooding bird Deut. 22, 6; prob. to crouch, Gen. 4, 7 at the door לפתח חשאת רבץ sin crouches i. e. lies as a wild beast lurking for its prey, comp. Ps. 37, 8, 1 Pet. 5, 8 (see Gram. § 147, Rem. 2); fig. to rest Job 11, 19; to repose, of quiet or deep springs Gen. 49, 25; to settle down, of a lasting curse Deut. 29, 19. — Hiph. 1) to cause to lie down, of a flock Jer. 33, 12, fig. of persons Ps. 23, 2. 2) to lay or set stones in cement Is. 54, 11. Hence

רְבְּצִי (w. suf. רְבִּצִי) m. a couching or resting-place, of cattle Is. 35, 7, of men Prov. 24, 15.

tie or fasten up an animal; hence

fascinating beauty) Rebekah, the wife of Isaac Gen. 22, 23.

י. ברב Chald. (redupl. form of ברב"),

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only pl. בְּבְיבִר, m., בְבְיבִר, f. (see Chald. בַּיִן) i. q. Syr. בְבִּיבׁי, great; hence

רְבְּרָכְיִן Chald. (only pl. רַבְּרְבָיִן) m. nobles, grandees Dan. 4, 33.

קְּבְּעָּקְרַ, pr. n. m. (head butler, בּיבְּעָקרַ, and r. הְשָׁלָּטְ of an Assyrian general 2 K. 18, 17.

בּתְר Lam. 1, 1 for מְבָּר adj. f. sing. c. w. — parag. (see Gram. § 90, 3, a).

ירָבֶם (obs.) prob. akin to רָבָם I, to heap up; hence אַבּוֹם and

קָּבֶּר (only pl. רְנָבִים c, רְנָבִים m. prop. *heaps*, then *clods* of earth Job 21, 33; 38, 38.

לבן, Arab. (obs.) prob. akin to קבל, Arab. לב, to move or stir, Aram. לב, לי to be excited or eager (see Gram. § 55, 5, Note 2); prob. hence

Akin to בְּבֶל, בְּבֵל, to stir or move about, to remove 2 Sam. 7, 10; to be moved or excited, w. of cause Is. 14, 9; esp. to be agitated, from anger Prov. 29, 9, grief 2 Sam. 19, 1, fear Is. 32, 10, joy Jer. 33, 9. — Hiph. to cause to stir or move, to agitate Job 9, 6, Is. 13, 13; fig. to disturb or trouble w. acc. 1 Sam. 28, 15, w. disturb or trouble w. acc. 1 Sam. 28, 15, w. disturb to agitate oneself, to be enraged, w. disturb at Is. 37, 28.

Chald. i. q. Heb. לבי to be excited or angry. — Aph. דְרָבֵּו to provoke or anger Ezr. 5, 12; hence

Dan. 3, 13.

רָבֶּז (w. suf. רָבֶּז ; r. לָבֶּז (m. 1) restlessness, of a horse Job 39, 24;

fig. agitation or trouble Job 3, 17, Is. 14, 3; anger or wrath Hab. 3, 2-2) commotion or rumbling, in the sky, thunder Job 37, 2. — Cf. the name Βοανεργές i. e. τζη μίοι βροντης Mark 3, 17.

adj. m. agitated, palpitating, of the heart, only Deut. 28, 65.

ּרְבְּוֶּהְ f. commotion or trembling, only Ez. 12, 18; r. זַבָּרָ.

(בְנֵל prob. denom. from כְנֵבֶל) akin to לכל, prop. to stir or move about on foot, hence 1) to pad or paddle, to tread, esp. clothes in washing or fulling, hence הֹנל a fuller (cf. Old E. a walker), 2) to gad or tramp about w. tales or scandal. hence to slander or backbite, Ps. 15, 3 רַגַל עַל לְשׁוֹן to tattle on the tongue, i. e. to use the tongue for calumny. - Pi. to go about much or often, hence 1) to gad about tattling, to slander, w. 2 2 Sam. 19, 28. 2) to pry about, to spy out Josh. 14, 7; part. פְּרָבֵּל a scout or spy Gen. 42, 9. — Tiph. הְרָנֵל (= Hiph., and Syr. , see Gram. § 55, 5) to cause to use the feet, to teach to walk, of a child Hos. 11, 3.

רְבְּלִּרִם (in pause רְבִּלָּרִם, w. suf. רְבְּלָּרִם, pl. רְבִּלְּרִם only fig.) com. gend. (seldom masc.) a foot of man or beast Ez. 1, 7, Lev. 13, 12; fig. a track Ex. 11, 8, a foot-step, pace Gen. 33, 14; a step or tread, fig. a time (cf. בַּבָּה 3), only in pl. רְבָּלִר שִׁרָּשׁ three times, thrice Num. 22, 28. — Prob. from obs. r. בַּבָּר (which see) w. old format. ending בַּבָּר, as in בַּבָּר; see on letter בַּרָר אָרָר אַרָּרָר אָרָר אָרָר.

רְבְלֵּדְן or רְבֶלֵּל Chald. (dual רְבֶל n. def. אָרָבְל, w. suf. רְבְלִּדְּהִי m. a foot, of men Dan. 2, 33, of beasts Dan. 7, 4.

קבָל (from בְּלָּרִם; pl. רַבְּלִּרם Jer. 12, 5) m. i. q. Arab. רוֹבְּל , a footman, one who goes on foot Ex. 12, 37; esp. a foot-soldier 1 Sam. 4, 10; once w. מַאָּל Judg. 20, 2.

רְבְלִים pr. n. (prob. fullers, r. רֶבְלִים) of a town in Gilead 2 Sam. 17, 27.

I prob. akin to בַּרָ, to heap up or pile, hence to pelt, esp. w. stones, hence to throw stones at, to stone, w. acc. of pers. Lev. 24, 14, w. בַּרָבָים, בָּאַבֶּן, בָּאַבָּן with stones 1 K. 12, 18, Lev. 20, 2, Num. 14, 10.

II (obs.) perh. akin to בקי, to paint or variegate; perh. hence

וו (obs.) prob. akin to רָתַם, to love; hence בָּנָם.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) prob. akin to דָבֶל, דָבָל, to move about or travel, hence to translate, only in — Taplı. בַּבְיל to interpret, only in part. pass. בְּבָּל יִי interpreted Ezr. 4, 7 (see Gram. § 55, 5, Note ²). Hence תַּבְּלָּבָּם Targum, also our dragoman.

أرْجَم pr. n. m. (i. q. Arab. رُجَم friend) 1 Ch. 2, 47.

קנם בֶּלֶהְ pr. n. m. (the king's friend) Zech. 7, 2.

וֹרֶכְּיָר (r. רְבְּרָה I) f. a heap, then a crowd of men, only Ps. 68, 28.

קרב, to murmur Is. 29, 24. — Niph. (fut. דְרַבְּי, to rebel (cf. Gram. § 51, 2, b), w. \$\(\pi\) against Deut. 1, 27, Ps. 106, 25.

דְבָנ prob. mimet. akin to רָבָג, to make a stir or commotion, hence 1) to alarm or terrify

Is. 51, 15. 2) intrans. to tremble,

esp. of the eyelids, to blink or wink, hence 527. 3) to shrink or contract, fig. to heal up, of ulcerated skin, perh. in Job 7,5.— Hiph. to cause to tremble (of the eye), to wink Prov. 12, 19, then fig. to give a sign by the eye, to give a wink Jer. 49, 19.

רְבֵּל adj. m. quiet, רְבֶּל Ps. 35, 20 the quiet ones (i. e. the pious) of the land.

קבערם) (r. דְבַערם) m. 1) a movement or wink of the eye, a moment Ex. 33, 5; as adv. for a moment Is. 54, 8, in a moment Jer. 4, 20, בבע as in a moment, suddenly Num. 16, 21; pl. ביְבֶערם according to moments, i. e. every moment Job 7, 18. 2) time, בע בע הבע once — again Jer. 18. 7, 9.

א akin to שֵׁבֶּי, to rage Ps. 2, 1 (cf. ἐφρύαξαν Acts 4, 25); hence שֵׁבֶּי,

Chald. (Pe. obs.) i.q. Heb. בשׁבִי, to rage. — Aph. to make haste or hurry, to hasten tumultuously, w. לב Dan. 6, 7.

רָבָּעֹי (r. בָּנִיי) m. crowd Ps. 55, 15, called so for its noise or agitation.

רְבְּטֶּדְרֹ, (r. בְּיֶטְדֹ,) f. crowd Ps. 64, 3. רֵב Is. 45, 1 for הוה inf. c. Qal of r. בְּיַרָר (see Gram. § 67, Rem. 3); but in Judg. 19, 11 a contraction for

דר, see r. דר.

(part. רֹדִי, inf. רֹד, אָר Is. 45, 1, cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 3) akin to רְדָּי, to tread down, trample out, fig. to subdue, subjugate Ps. 144, 2, Is. 45, 1. — Hiph. (fut. apoc. רְרַדְּד to make a stamping or treading, fig. to overlay, spread over, as if by treading, said of gold-beating 1 K. 6, 32.

לְּדָרֹ, Gen. 46, 3 inf. c. Qal of r. c., but also imper. (w. n— cohort.) in Gen. 45, 9; see Gram. § 69, Rems. 1 and 2.

(fut. יְרָהָד, apoc. יָרָהָד) akin to רַדָּדֹד, 1) to tread down, trample, esp. to tread grapes Joel 4. 13, also to press out honey Judg. 14, 9, from some fancied resemblance in the action; fig. to subdue, crush Is. 14, 6. 2) to tread along, walk at the side of, w. על רדר Jer. 5, 31; to walk over, w. 3 Ps. 49, 15; fig. to run along, spread, of fire Lam. 1, 13. 3) to tread on, fig. to have dominion over Lev. 25, 53, w. 3 id. Gen. 1, 26; to exercise lordship Ps. 72, 8. - Pi. (fut. apoc. יבר ) to crush to pieces, fig. to subdue utterly Judg. 5, 13. — Hiph. (fut. apoc. יֵרָהְ ) to tread down, fig. to subdue Is. 41, 2.

יבי pr. n. m. (subduer, r. רֶבֶּד 1 Ch. 2, 14.

ירידים, pl. קרידים, pl. קרידים, prop. a spreading over, hence a veil Cant. 5, 7, Is. 3, 23; r. דָרָב.

(Qal obs.) mimet. akin to Arab. (Cal obs.) mimet. akin to Arab. (Cal obs.), to snore or snoose, hence to sleep heavily; hence πορεία. — Niph. to be in deep sleep Jon. 1, 5; to be stupefied or stunned Dan. 8, 18, Ps. 76, 7. — Prob. mimet. akin to Sans. drâi (to sleep), δαρθάνω, L. dormio, G. traum, E. dream, drone.

רְרֵם Ps. 68, 28 part. Qal of ייָה w. suf. ם—.

gentil. pr. n. pl. of a people descended from Javan, mentioned along with הַּבָּים 1 Ch. 1, 7; prob. the Rhodians, but some good texts read הַּבָּים as in Gen. 10, 4.

רָרָבוּ (fut. קירָה, once קירָבוּ Ps. 7, 6 for קדר or קדר, cf. החלה Ex. 9, 23, p. 165) prob. akin to דֶרָה, רָרָד to press or push, to drive, hence 1) to follow Judg. 3, 28. 2) to pursue, chase Gen. 14, 14, w. אָדֶרֶר Gen. 35, 5, אַ Judg. 7, 25, 5 Job 19, 28 or acc. of obj. Gen. 14, 15; part. קדק pursuer, persecutor Ps. 7, 2. 3) fig. to be eager after Is. 5, 11, Ps. 34, 15. 4) to chase away Lev. 26, 36. - Niph. 1) to be pursued, צַל צַנָּארֵנוּ נִרְהָפְנוּ Lam. 5, 5 upon our neck have we been pursued, i. e. as if our foes sat on our necks to drive us. 2) to be chased away, fig. to be past or done with, only part. נְדָדָּםְ Ecc. 3, 15. — Pi. 1) to follow, go after Hos. 2, 9; to pursue or drive Nah. 1, 8; fig. to be eager after, e. g. righteousness Prov. 15, 9. - Pu. to be chased or driven away Is. 17, 13. — Hiph. to give chase to, pursue Judg. 20, 43. - Hoph. to be chased, only part. מְרָדֶּהְ (which see) as subst. persecution Is. 14, 6.

רְּדֶּהְ Gen. 44, 26 inf. c. Qal of r. ;, Gram. § 69, Rem. 1.

אנה (fut. בְּרָבֶּה ) prob. mimet akin to בְּרָבְּה , Syr. בּיִה, 1) to rage, be violent against, w. בּ Is. 3, 5. 2) to urge or press Prov. 6, 3. — Hiph. to arouse or excite Ps. 138, 3, Cant. 6, 5. Hence בְּרֵב , בְּרֵב

לְדָבֶׁב (only pl. יְדָבָּרם) adj. m. irascible or proud, only Ps. 40, 5; r. יְדָב.

שׁוֹרֵר m. 1) violence or pride, פֿוָרֵר בחב Job 9, 13 proud helpers. 2) a sea-monster Job 26, 12, so called for its flerce nature, perh. the crocodile; hence poet. a name for Egypt Ps. 87, 4, Is. 51, 9, cf. 30, 7; r. בְּחָב.

(w. suf. רָהַבֶּם) m. pride or boasting, only Ps. 90, 10; r. בהב.

(obs.) prob. mimet. akin to שרב (which see), to cry out; hence

pr. n. m. (outcry) 1 Ch. 7, 34, in K'thibh רוֹהֶגָה.

(only fut. אָרָהוּ) prob. akin to דָרֵד, דָרָה, to tremble, to be alarmed, only Is. 44, 8, where some texts read אַל־הַּרְאַיּ fear ye not.

(obs.) i. q. Aram. רְחַשׁ, שלה akin to דרק, דרט, to run or flow; hence

(כְּהָטִים (only pl. רָהָטִים) m. 1) a watering-trough Gen. 30, 38. 2) a curl, lock of hair Cant. 7, 6, so called from its flowing appearance.

m. a carved or fretted ceiling Cant. 1, 17 Q'ri; so called from its *trough-like* hollows; cf. φάτνωμα from φάτνη, L. lacunar from lacus.

[עבם obs.) mimet. akin to הכם, to be noisy or in tumult; hence יָּרֶם throng (cf. Arab. רָהָם) in אָבְרֶבָם

וֹתְ Chald. (for בָּאָד, w. suf. הַּיָב; r. רָאָד) m. look, appearance or form, only Dan. 2, 31.

חרוב m. 1) i. q. הוב which see. 2) perh. for ריב strife Job 33, 19 Q'ri.

1 to strive or contend; comp. ירבעל.

נוכ, to run or flee (for refuge, cf. אַרְנֵד, מֶרוּדּד); to run about or ramble, as an animal broken loose, fig. to run riot, to be unrestrained Jer. 2, 31, יהורה עוד לד עם־אַל Hos. 12, 1 Judah is yet unrestrained with God, i. e. makes light of His authority. -Hiph. דריד (fut. יריד) to break loose, to cast off restraint Gen. 27, 40; fig. to wander Ps. 55, 3,

ֹרַרֶּי, 3 pl. יִרְנָה, 3 fut. יִרְנָה, perh. akin to דְצַק, to drink to the full or copiously, then to partake largely, indulge in, as pleasure Prov. 7, 18 or dainty food, w. מָן Ps. 36, 9; fig. to be drenched or sated, w. 70, said of the sword Jer. 46, 10. -Pi. רָנָה 1) to be soaked with, w. בן Is. 34, 7; fig. to be sated, of the devastating sword Is. 34, 5. 2) to drench Ps. 65, 11; fig. אריוך דמעתר I will water thee w. my tears Is. 16, 9, where prob. אַרַהָּרָ should be read; to satiate Prov. 5, 19, Jer. 31, 14. - Hiph. to give to drink Jer. 31, 25, Lam. 3, 15; to water or irrigate the ground Is. 55, 10; fig. to satiate Is. 43, 24. --- Perh. akin to Sans. rî (flow), þέω, L. ruo, rigo, rivus, Rhenus, Rodanus, W. rhewyn, rhyd, E. run. Hence

רֵנֵת (c. רְנֵת adj. m., דָנָתוֹם f. drunken, filled with drink Deut. 29, 18; watered, of a garden Is. 58, 11. רובונה, see היהות.

(obs.) akin to Syr. 115, to hide or keep secret; prob. hence 17. רווף, see רווף.

רוּתַן (fut. רוּתַם) akin to רוּתַם, Arab. , to breathe, to have breathingroom, hence to be roomy; only impers. akin to רָדְשׁם, בּרָדִשׁ, Arab. לְנָחֹם it is spacious to i. e. one breathes freely or feels relieved 1 Sam. 16, 23, Job 32, 20. — Pu. to be made spacious, only part. קירים airy, spacious Jer. 22, 14. Hence

ing-room, a space Gen. 32, 17. 2) fig. relief Est. 4, 14.

רוֹדַן (w. suf. רוֹדִים, קתַּזּה, pl. הוֹדִיז, חות Jer. 49, 36) com. gend. 1) the breath of the nostrils or mouth Job 4, 9, Ps. 33, 6; השיב רוּח to take breath Job 9, 18; רדת חַלּים breath of life, vital breath Gen. 6, 17; fig. anger or pride Zech. 6, 8, Ps. 76, 13; evanescence or transitoriness Job 7, 7. 2) air, wind or breeze Job 4, 15, רוּחַ הַיּוֹם day-breeze, i. e. the cool of evening Gen. 3, 8, wind or tempest Gen. 8, 1, Job 1, 19; fig. 1) quarter of the heavens, whence a wind blows, רוּחַ קדים eastern quarter Ez. 42, 16, אָרֶבֶע the four quarters of the heavens Zech. 2, 10. 2) emptiness or vanity, דבר רוח vain words Job 16, 3, דַברוֹך רוּתַ vain desire Ecc. 1, 17, לרוּח for the wind, i. e. to no purpose Ecc. 5, 15. 3) soul, spirit or life, as the breathing principle (like ψω 1, ψυγή, L. anima), said of men and beasts Ecc. 3, 19. 4) mind, intellect, disposition (θυμός, νοῦς, L. animus) Job 20, 3, Ps. 51, 12, Is. 19, 3, Ez. 11, 19, הבון הבקון wise intellect Is. 11, 2, אווי מונים 
בּתְר Chald. (def. בּתְר, pl. c. רְבְּתַר i. q. Heb. 1) wind Dan. 2, 35; pl. Dan. 7, 2. 2) spirit or mind (L. animus) Dan. 5, 20. 3) inspiration or insight Dan. 4, 5.

וֹרְיָחָרְי (w. suf. רְיְחָרִי; r. רְיָחָרָי; f. a breathing Lam. 3, 56; fig. breathing-time, respite Ex. 8, 11.

וְדְרָּדְיּן (r. דְּדָיְה) f. abundance or fulness Ps. 66, 12, פוֹסִר רְנְיָה Ps. 23, 5 my cup (i. e. portion) is abundance i. e. satisfying my desire.

רָרֶם ,יָרִם apoc. יָרָם, , מָרָם, , בֶּרָם, ברם ,I לָמָה Ex. 16, 20) akin to הָרָם I, הַרָּם, רָבֶּם, רָבֶם, 1) to be or become high, Gen. 7, 17, Job 22, 12; fig. to be lofty, proud, of the eyes Prov. 30, 13. 2) to breed, only in נַיַּרָם הוֹלָצִים Ex. 16, 20 and it (i. e. manna) bred worms, but see bar II; fig. to be puffed up, of a proud heart Deut. 8, 14. 3) to rise up, to exalt oneself, fig. to show oneself great and mighty Ps. 21, 14, w. אד against Ps. 13, 3. 4) to be raised up or elevated, as a high-way Is. 49, 11; fig. to be exalted, dignified, of a prosperous city Prov. 11, 11, personal prowess Ps. 89, 17, said also of a hand Deut. 32, 27 and head Ps. 27, 6; part. בים and בים (which see). — Pil. רומם 1) to raise up, make high Ps. 107, 25; hence of a house, to build Ezr. 9, 9; of a plant, to make to grow, to cultivate Ez. 31, 4; of

children, to rear or bring up Is. 1, 2. 2) to lift up high Ps. 27, 5; fig. to make prosperous 1 Sam. 2, 7; to exalt or extol Ps. 30, 2. - Pul. pgin to be lifted up, fig. to be made to prosper Ps. 75, 11; part. pring exalted or dignified Neh. 9, 5. - Hiph. דַרים (fut. יְרֵם, apoc. יָרֶם, imp. הַרֶּם, before a monosyllable קרם 2 K. 6, 7) 1) to set up high Job 39, 27. 2) to make high, to raise e.g. a throne Is. 14, 13, monument Gen. 31, 45, standard Is. 62, 10; fig. to exalt or dignify 1 K. 14, 7, Ps. 3, 4; to exalt (w. פרון) the horn i. e. to advance power or influence 1 Sam. 2, 10, Ps. 75, 6. 3) to raise or lift up, as a cloak from the ground 2 K. 2, 13, w. \(\frac{1}{2}\) Ex. 7, 20; hence to offer or present Ex. 35, 24, 2 Ch. 30, 24; to lift up one's feet i. e. to set out, to go off Ps. 74, 3. 4) to put high, as a raised object 1 Sam. 9, 24; fig. to exhibit Prov. 3, 35; 14, 29. 5) to take away or remove Josh. 4, 5; then to take Lev. 2, 9; esp. to select, make a levy, raise a contribution Num. 31, 28. — Hoph. מידים to be raised up, fig. to be presented Ex. 29, 27; to be taken up or removed Lev. 4, 10. -Hith. (fut. אֵרוֹכֶם for הַבָּיוֹם, see Gram. § 54, 2, b) to raise oneself up, to be exalted Is. 33, 10; fig. to show oneself high or arrogant Dan. 11, 36.

Chald. (part. pass. בן as perf.) to be high, fig. to be lifted up or proud, of the heart Dan. 5, 20. — Pal. במות to lift up, fig. to exalt Dan. 4, 34. — Ithpal. במות to lift up oneself, w. בי against Dan. 5, 23. — Aph. ביל to lift or make high, fig. to dignify Dan. 5, 19.

m. height, as adv. on high Hab. 3, 10; r. 27.

בח, בן m. height Prov. 25, 3; fig.

loftiness or pride Is. 2, 11, w. צֵינֵים Is. 10, 12, ב] Jer. 48, 29; r. רוּם.

רוֹם Chald. m. height Dan. 3, 1. רוֹבְוֹת (r. רוֹם (r. רוֹם f. loftiness or pride, only as adv. proudly Mic. 2, 3.

기구기 pr. n. (height, r. 마기) of a place near Shechem 2 K. 23, 36.

רוֹבֶּים (r. רוֹבְם) m. exaltation, only Ps. 66, 17.

רֹבְיבֶרה (only pl. רֹבְיבֶרה) f. praises or extollings, only Ps. 149, 6; r. ה.ם.

רובובוה (r. רום f. a lifting or rising up, only Is. 33, 3.

(Qal obs.) perh. i. q. Arab. יְרוּן, to overcome; for the fut. יְרוּן in Prov. 29, 6 see under r. רָבָן I. — Hithpol. to be overcome, only part. in overcome of wine Ps. 78, 65 (cf. Arab. رائت علية الخبر) wine overcame him); but see under r. דָרָן T.

I (Qal obs.) to strike against.

— Pul. דּוֹפַן to be struck or shattered,
only Job 26, 11. Hence דּרִפּוֹים.

וו (obs.) prob. akin to אָבֶּדְ, to sew up or stitch, fig. to heal; hence הַרוֹּבְּה

ררץ (fut. יָרָדץ, apoc. יָרָדץ) akin

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to בּוֹלְ (which see), to run, said of men Num. 11, 27, horses Am. 6, 12, locusts Joel 2, 9; fig. to make haste, to do quickly Is. 59, 7, אין קוֹרָא (אַרָּאָן דְּרִּאְ קוֹרָא Ibab. 2, 2, so that the reader in (or of) it may run along, i. e. prob. so that one may read it quickly or as he runs by it; part. אין a runner or courier Job 9, 25; esp. a royal messenger 1 Sam. 22, 17, 2 K. 10, 25.

— Pil. אין ליינין to run fast, as a chariot Nah. 2, 5. — Hiph. אין וויינין (ווייני) 1) to cause to run Jer. 49, 19; w. אין to chase away Jer. 50,

44 Q'ri; to hurry, fig. to stretch forth

quickly Ps. 68, 32. 2) to bring quickly

Gen. 41, 14.

(Qal obs.) prob. mimet. akin to בַּקָּק, דָרָק II, to pour or flow out, to empty itself. - Hiph. 1) to pour out itself, empty itself, of a cloud Ecc. 11, 3. 2) to pour out, empty out Mal. 3, 10, hence to convey as a pipe Zech. 4, 12; fig. to scatter about Ps. 18, 43, to draw a sword Ex. 15, 9, to lead out troops Gen. 14, 14. 3) to cause to be empty, to empty e. g. sacks Gen. 42, 35; fig. to cause to famish Is. 32, 6. — Hoph. to be poured out Jer. 48, 11; fig. to be spread forth, קשם חורם שמן perfunie is thy name poured forth Cant. 1, 3. --- Cf. ἐρεύγομαι, L. ructo, E. retch.

to run or flow, only Lev. 15, 3; hence דיר.

Deut. 32, 32 poppy, see בּוֹשׁ

perh. akin to שֵׁבְי, to shake or tremble, hence (cf. πτωχός from πτώσσω) to be poor or in want Ps. 34,11; part. שֵׁיָ (also שֵׁבְּי Prov.10, 4, pl. דְּמִשׁׁׁים Prov. 13, 23) poor, poverty-stricken Ps. 82, 3. — For בַּרְיִי בַּי Jer. 5, 17 see שֵׁבִי וֹ. — Hithpol.

to feign oneself poor, to plead poverty, part. Prov. 13, 7.

pr. n. f. (perh. i. q. רְּהָׁה friendship) Ruth 1, 4.

רָדִיך, Chald. (def. רָזִיך, pl. רְדִיך, def. אָדָיד, r. רְדִיד, m. a secret Dan. 2, 18, 29.

akin to Arab. (i), to make thin or lean, fig. to waste away, to destroy Zeph. 2, 11. — Niph. to become thin, to be wasted away Is. 17, 4. Hence

מוֹן, adj. m. thin or lean, only fem. חוֹן, of cattle Ez. 34, 20; fig. meagre or poor, of soil Num. 13, 20.

וֹרֶ I (r. הַּיָּדְ) m. 1) leanness Ps. 106, 15, Is. 10, 16. 2) scantiness, of measure Mic. 6, 10.

וֹדְוֹלְן II (r. רָיֵן) m. a prince, only Prov. 14, 28; i. q. רֹיָן.

יורן pr. n. m. (perh. lean, r. תוֹדֶ)
1 K. 11, 23.

(obs.) prob. mimet. akin to

רָּיִדְי (r. רְיָדִי) m. leanness or wasting, only in דְּיִּדְלָּדְי Is. 24, 16 wasting unto me! i. e. I am undone.

prob. akin (by transposition) to Aram. زَمَرَ Arab. زَمَرُ , to wink, only Job 15, 12.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. ززّن, to be heavy or weighty, hence (cf. r. קבָר 3) to be honourable or mighty; hence

ווֹן, וְוֹיִן (prop. part. of יִוֹיִן) m. a noble or prince Ps. 2, 2, Is. 40, 23, Hab. 1, 10.

ורות Jer. 49, 36, see noun ביהות Jer. 49, 36, see noun ביהות ביהו

perh. akin (by transposition) to קיבור, to be wide, of the open mouth 1 Sam. 2, 1; to be large,

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spacious, of a room Ez. 41, 7; to expand, as the heart with joy Is. 60, 5. - Niph. only part. נרְחַב broad or spacious, of pastures, only Is. 30, 23. — Hiph. יהרחיב 1) to make broad, to widen Ps. 18, 37, Is. 57, 8; to open wide the mouth Ps. 81, 11, w. DD to widen desire, to be very greedy, said of the grave Is. 5, 14; to widen w. ▷, a) to make room for, give entrance to Gen. 26, 22, Prov. 18, 16; β) to grant deliverance to Ps. 4, 2. 2) to enlarge a site Is. 54, 2, הַרְחָבֵר שרחהה Mic. 1, 16 make thy baldness larger! hence to extend a region or boundaries Deut. 33, 20, Ex. 34, 24; fig. to expand or open (w. \(\frac{1}{2}\)) the heart Ps. 119, 32, but in צרות לְבָבִר דרריבו Ps. 25, 17 it may perh. mean my heart's troubles are enlarged, or prob. troubles have enlarged my heart, i. e. have caused it almost to burst. Hence

בותר (כ. רְתַבר) adj. m. רְתַבר) (כ. רְתַבר) f. 1) wide, of the sea Job 11,9; broad, of a thick wall Neh. 3, 8; large or capacious, of a region Ex. 3, 8, of a cup Ez. 23, 32; רַתַבר אָרָבר Ps. 104, 25, also רַתַבר רַתַבר רַתַבר רַתַבר רַתַבר רַתַבר רַתַבר רַתַב רַתַבר רַתַב רַתַּב רַתַּב רַתַב רַתַב רַתַּב רַתַב רַתַּב רַתְּב רְתַּב רַתְּב ּי רַתְּב רַתְּבְּי תַּתְּב רְתַב רַתְב רַתְּב רַתְב רַתְב רַתְּב רַתְּב רַתְּב רַת

בּתְרָ (pl. c. בְּתָב,; r. בְּתָּרָ) m. breadth, roominess Job 36, 16; pl. wide places, בְּתְבֶּרְ בִּתְרֵ בְּרִבְּעָרָ Job 38, 18 hast thou surveyed even to the breadths of the earth?

בְּחָבוֹ (w. suf. בְּחָבוֹ m. width or breadth Gen. 6, 15; fig. comprehensiveness, of mind 1 K. 5, 9; r. בַּחַב

Dan. 9, 25 (r. Δης; pl. Νίση, m. in Zech. 8, 5) f.

1) a street (prop. a broadway, cf. πλατεῖα) Gen. 19, 2; collect. streets
Est. 6, 9; pl. Prov. 1, 20. 2) a broad space, a market-place near the citygate, place of general concourse
Deut. 13, 17, Job 29, 7, Is. 59, 14.

3) an area or court, before the temple 2 Ch. 29, 4, before a palacegate Est. 4, 6. 4) pr. n. (street) of a city in Asher Josh. 19, 28.

וְתְּבְּרוֹ (r. בְּחָבְר) f. width or breadth, fig. liberty, רְחָבָה as adv. at large, only Ps. 119, 45.

pr. n. (roominess) of a well Gen. 26, 22.

pr. n. (perh. streets of city) of a city in Assyria Gen. 10, 11.

יה חוברת הוברת pr. n. (prob. streets of the river) of a city prob. on the Euphrates Gen. 36, 37.

יה pr. n. m. (הְּדְבְּרָה pr. n. m. (הְּחַבְּרָה enlarges) 1 Ch. 23, 17; 24, 21.

pr. n. m. (the people's enlargment, cf. Εὐρύδημος) of the son of Solomon, king of Judah after the secession of the ten tribes (Sept. 'Ροβοάμ), 995—958 B. C. 1 K. 11, 43.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. ¿, to crush or pound. — Prob. mimet. akin to Sans. ruj (break), ῥήγ-νυμι, L. frico, W. briwo, E. bruise. Hence

תְּבֶּים (like מְצֶבֶּם) m. mill-stone, only in dual בְּדְּיִם a pair of mill-stones, a hand-mill Ex. 11, 5, Is. 47,

.رَحَوَانِ Arab. رَحَوَانِ

בורב, see בורן.

מלְדְתּרֶּם adj. m. compassionate, said only of God Deut. 4, 31, mostly w. רָבִּים Ps. 103, 8; r. בְּבָּיָּב.

pr. n. m. (sympathizing, r.

רְחַם) Ezr. 4, 8; for which also נחוּם Neh. 7, 7, חַרָם Neh. 12, 15.

רוֹר also בחור, also בחור Deut. 30, 11 (pl. רחקים (also החקים) adj. m., רחקים pl. רחקות) f. 1) of place, far off, distant Deut. 29, 21; אַת רַחוֹק a brother (living) far off Prov. 27, 10; מְּבְּיִנִים מְכְּרָה Prov. 31, 10 far beyond corals is her price. As subst. distance Josh. 3, 4; בתחום at a distance Gen. 22, 4, also to a distance Prov. 7, 19, so too בר מרחום Is. 57, 9; אַרַחוֹף from afar Job 36, 3. 2) of time, a) future, far distant, times far off in the future Ez. 12, 27; בנרחום for a long time to come 2 Sam. 7, 19; \(\beta\)) past, hence מֵרַחוֹם long ago Is. 22, 11, also וא למרחוק Is. 37, 26.

ברים (obs.) i. q. ברים, to cut in or carve; hence

m. carving, fret-work on a ceiling, only Cant. 1, 17 K'thibh.

בְּהָיִם a hand-mill Jer. 25, 10, see החום.

Pרְתַּים Chald. (pl. רָחִיקין) adj. m. i. q. Heb. מְּחִיק, far off or distant Ezr. 6, 6; r. בְּחֵים

(which see), to be glowing or warm, then to be loving or fond; hence

קהל (pl. בְחַלִּים f. 1) an ewe Gen. 31, 38, Cant. 6, 6. 2) pr. n. f. (ewe or sheep) Sept. Paχήλ, Rachel, one of Jacob's wives Gen. 29, 16, Jer. 31, 15.

עריין) prob. akin to ביילים (cf. הַּהַיִּי) prob. akin to בּיילים (cf. הַהַיִּי II = הַבְּּהַי, הַיּה, בּיִהָּי (which see), הָהֵל to glow, to feel warm with tender emotion; hence (as in Syr. ביילי to love Ps. 18, 2.

— Pi. בְּחָרֵם (fut. בְּרָחֵם) to be compassionate Lam. 3, 32; to pity, w. acc. Is. 60, 10; to have pity, w. בכ on Ps. 103, 13. — Pu. בּרָחָם to be compassionated, to find mercy Prov. 28, 13; part. f. הַחָּחָר for הַחָּרָה (see Gram. § 52, Rem. 6) Hos. 1, 6. Hence

שתי, m. i. q. Arab. מילי, a carrion-vulture, a small white vulture with black wings, said to be very fond of its young, and hence prob. its Heb. name (r. בְּחַב, comp. בְּחַב, Lev. 11, 18.

בַּחָם (pl. רַחַפִּים f. 1) i. q. בַחָם, a womb Gen. 49, 25; fig. a maiden. perh. so called for her womb Judg. 5, 30. 2) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 2, 44. 3) in pl. הַהַּמָּרם the bowels, as the seat of warm and tender emotion, sympathy or pity (cf. σπλάγχνα ἐλέου; Luke 1, 78 and simply τὰ σπλάγχνα 2 Cor. 6, 12, Sept. only in Prov. 12, 10 but common in the classics); fig. tenderness, affection Gen. 43, 30; pity, compassion Zech. 7, 9; esp. of the divine pity or mercy Ps. 25, 6, mentioned together with TOT Ps. 103, 4; שוֹם רַחַמִּים ל Is. 47, 6 or ל בחן כ' ל Deut. 13, 18 to show pity or favour to some one

(w. suf. בְּקְיבָה) com. gend. the belly (prob. as seat of warmth and emotion, r. בְּקָרָה), esp. the womb Num. 12, 12, Ex. 13, 2, בְּקָרָה from the womb i. e. from one's birth Ps. 22, 11, Job 3, 11, בְּקָרָה from the womb of the dawn, poet, of the early morning, as the mother of the dew Ps. 110, 3.

רָתַם (only dual רָחַבֶּם) f. i. q. רָחַם, a maiden or damsel, only Judg. 5, 30; r. רַחַבָּר.

(see Gram. § 90, Rem. 2, c)

f. i. q. לְּחֶם, Arab. בֹּבֹּבֻ, a carrion-vulture, only Deut. 14, 17.

וֹתְּלֶתְ Hos. 1, 6 for הַּהָרָהְ part. fem. Pu. of בּהָרָה.

רְּחֲבִירְ Chald. (only pl.) i. q. Heb. רַחֲבִיר compassion Dan. 2, 18.

קרְרָּיִרְ adj. m., רְחֲכְּיִיּרְ f. pl. sympathising, compassionate Lam. 4, 10; r. רְחָם.

לבן (obs.) perh. akin to דָבָן, to murmur; perh. hence תַּרְחַנָּה.

I perh. akin to Arab.

, to be soft, fig. to be tender or sore, i. e. full of sympathy Jer. 23, 9.

וון (Qal. obs.) prob. akin to הַבְּהַ I, חַבְּהַ (which see), to cover or cherish (cf. הַהָּי akin to בַּהָּי, part. f. בְּהַהָּי to brood or hover over, w. בֹּי Gen. 1, 2 of the divine Spirit as creatively acting on primeval chaos, also Deut. 32, 11 of the eagle protectingly fluttering over its young.

\_ (fut. רְרְתַּוֹץ, inf. רְרְתַּוֹץ, once בְּתִּבֶּח Ex. 30, 18, cf. Gram. § 45, 1, Rem. b) perh. akin to דָּהַשׁ, prop. to overflow or overwhelm, hence 1) to wash, lave the body (never garments, as expressed by בָּבֶּס (Gen. 18, 4, parts of sacrificial victims Ex. 29, 17; fig. to wash the hands in innocency, i. e. to declare oneself guiltless Ps. 26, 6, comp. Mat. 27, 24. 2) to wash away filth Is. 4, 4. 3) to bathe, take a bath Ex. 2, 5, w. 3 and acc. to bathe in Cant. 5, 12, Ex. 30, 20, ellipt. w. כון of the vessel from which the water was taken (cf. ἀπὸ χρήνης λούεσθαι Herod. 3, 23) Ex. 40, 31. — Pu. רָחַץ to be washed or cleansed Prov.

30, 12. — Hith. הידיהון to bathe or wash oneself Job 9, 30. Hence

יַרָּיִגְי (w. suf. בְּיִזְצִּר ) m. a washing Ps. 60, 10.

Chald. to trust. — Ithpe. אַרְרָתְּץ to trust, w. בָּ on Dan. 3, 28. — Prob. akin to Heb. אָרָתָט, to run, hence to take refuge, to trust.

הַבְּרֶּבְּׁר f. a washing, of sheep Cant. 4, 2; r. רָחַץ.

(fut. רָרָחַק, inf. חַקָּהַיַ, Ez. 8, 6, cf. Gram. § 45, 1, Rem. b) perh. akin to הַחַל (ד = ד), Arab. , to thrust or push off, hence 1) to be distant or remote, of place Deut. 12, 21, of time Mic. 7, 11. 2) to go far, w. מן Job 30, 10, לבָּב Jer. 2, 5. - Niph. to be put away or removed Ecc. 12, 6 K'thibh. -Pi. רַחַק (fut. רָחַב,) to put far away, to remove Is. 6, 12; 26, 15. — Hiph. 1) to cause to be distant, to remove Job 11, 14, w. קוף Ps. 88, 19, בייל Jer. 27, 10; as adv. w. inf. (cf. Gram. § 142, Rem. 2) הרחים לככת to make distant to walk i. e. to walk or go far Ex. 8, 24. 2) to go far off Josh. 8, 4; inf. חַרְחֵק as adv. faraway Ex. 33, 7.

רְחַלְּתְ Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb. רְחַלִּת, to be distant, hence adj. רְחַלִּת

Pij (only pl. הְחַקִּים) adj. m. going far off, departing or removing; only in הַחַקִּים Ps. 73, 27 those departing from thee, prop. thy departing ones; r. בְּחַק.

יָרְחֹלִם, see pin.

prob. akin to רָחַץ, to boil up, to overflow, fig. to boil over, of the heart in meditation Ps. 45, 2; hence בְּרְהֶשֶׁר.

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בוות

 $\square$  f. a winnowing - shovel, a fan, only Is. 30, 24; r. 777 (cf. 777), from r. [773); cf. L. ventilabrum from ventus.

בְּטַב (fut. יִרְטַב) akin to קָטָק, i. q. Arab. رَطَبَ, to be moist or succulent, only Job. 24, 8; hence

adj. m. sappy, in full verdure, only Job 8, 16.

i. q. Arab. ட், to push or thrust forth, only perh. in כל-דר ירטנים דרטני Job 16, 11 he casts me on the hands of the wicked, but prob. for דְּטֵנֵר we should read (as in some texts) יְרָטֵיר for יִרְטֵיר, see יָרָטֵיר,

(obs.) prob. mimet. akin to רָבֵּד, to tremble; hence

m. trembling, shuddering, only Jer. 49, 24,

(which בָטָב (obs.) akin to קָטָב (which see), to be moist or sappy; hence (by adding the old format, ending w\_, see p. 608) came probably

UDUT to be fresh, only in — Pu. שַּׁמַשׁ to become fresh or flourishing, to be renewed Job 33, 25.

(Qal obs.) prob. mimet. akin to שַׁבָּי, to smash, to break in pieces. - Pi. to dash in pieces, children against stones 2 K. 8, 12; to dash to the ground, by archery Is. 13, 18. — Pu. to be dashed in pieces, against stones Hos. 10, 14.

תר for אָר, as אָר for אָרָר) m. i. q. Arab. ریّ, a watering, esp. rain, only Job 37, 11 (see ਸਹੂਦ); r. ਸਹੂਹ.

or בין (perf. בין, הָביַ,

ריבות, fut. יריבות, apoc. בַרָב, בַּרָב, inf. בר, part. בן; see Gram. § 73) prob. akin to בַבְבוֹן, to cast or hurl at, hence 1) to strive or quarrel, to contend against, w. acc. Job 10, 2, w. DJ Gen. 26, 20, אַן Judg. 8, 1, אַל Job 33, 13, בֻ Gen. 31, 36; to contend for anybody, w. 3 Judg. 6, 31, about anything, w. כל Gen. 26, 21. 2) esp. to contend or plead in court, to defend, w. acc. of pers. Is. 1, 17, w. ריב to plead the cause of 1 Sam. 24, 16, Ps. 119, 154, w. 70 to defend a cause (so as to deliver) from opponents Ps. 43, 1, cf. Gram. § 141; hence part. קב a defender Is. 19, 20. - Hiph. to contend against, to oppose, only part. מֵרִיב adversary 1 Sam. 2, 10, Hos. 4, 4.

☐, also ☐ Job 29, 16 (w. suf. סריבי , pl. ריבים or היבים, c. ריבי רבות) m. 1) contention, quarrel Gen. 13, 7, איש ריב an opponent or adversary Is. 41, 11; fig. discord or disturbance, in the bones Job 33, 19 in K'thibh. 2) a cause or suit before a judge Ex. 23, 2, איש ריב *a litigant* Judg. 12, 2, a complainant in a suit Job 31, 35. 3) a plea, ריבות שַּבֶּחָר the pleadings of my lips Job 13, 6.

pr. n. m. (prob. contentious. r. ררב (דרב Sam. 23, 29.

, see r. 🎮; hence

m. smell or odor, fragrance Gen.' 27, 27, Cant. 1, 12; דַרַהַ אַפַּהְ the scent or odour of thy nose i. e. thy breathing Cant. 7, 9, fig. Job 14, 9.

Chald. m. the smell, of fire Dan. 3, 27.

רָאַם see רֵרם.

שר ברבבם m. only in ברב Job 6, 27 your friend, see \tag{7} II.

(only pl.) pounded grains, grits 2 Sam. 17, 19; r. 📭 I.

דרבות pr. n. (perh. gigantic, cf. (רְּטָּאִים) of a people belonging to the Κιμμέριοι (see אָם), only Gen. 10, 3; prob. the name is traceable in the Riphean mountains ('Ριπαΐα δρη), said to be a part of the Ural chain in Russia.

קלי ריק (r. רְּדְּק) m. emptiness, בְּלִי רִיק an empty vessel Jer. 51, 34; fig. a vain thing Ps. 2, 1; 4, 3; as adv. to no purpose, in vain Ps. 73, 13, so too w. pref. בְּיִר בִּיךְ Lev. 26, 16, בְּיִר בִּין 49, 4, also בְּיִר רִיק Hab. 2, 13.

see Gram. § 100, 3) adv. emptily, a) with empty vessel Jer. 14, 3, or empty handed Ruth 3, 17; β) vainly or without effect 2 Sam. 1, 22, Is. 55, 11; γ) for nought, without ground or cause Ps. 7, 5; cf. Den.

רר (רגר. הר יור ) m. spittle or saliva 1 Sam. 21, 14; perh. slime or juice in Job 6, 6 as explained under השלמרה

שרת m. poverty, only Prov. 10, 15; r. שוא.

שׁר. m. poverty, only Prov. 28, 19; r. בידים.

רשון Job 8, 8, see רישון.

קבים (pl. רבים) adj. m., רבים (pl. רבים) f. 1) tender or delicate, said of fresh foliage Ez. 17, 22, children Prov. 4, 3, cattle Gen. 18, 7. 2) weak or feeble 2 Sam. 3, 39, Gen. 29, 17. 3) soft or gentle Prov. 25, 15, voluptuous Deut. 28, 54; as subst. pl. רבים soft words Job 40, 27; fig.

hearted 2 Ch. 13, 7, timid Deut. 20, 8; r. 377.

קבה (r. רֶבַהְ m. softness or delicacy, only Deut. 28, 56.

בב (fut. יְרְעַב) see below, 1) to ride a beast, w. acc. 545 257 a horseman 2 K. 9, 19, w. לבל Gen. 24, 61 or ש. ב Jer. 17, 25, רכבר אחנות riders of she-asses Judg. 5, 10. 2) to drive or ride in a vehicle 1 K. 18, 45, w. acc. Hagg. 2, 22, or w. 3 Jer. 22, 4; esp. of the Eternal as riding on a cherub or a cloud Ps. 18, 11, Is. 19, 1. - Hiph. וֹ (fut. w. וֹ consec. וֹיִרְכָּב ) 1) to cause to ride on a beast Est. 6, 9; fig. to let the hand ride or rest on a bow in shooting 2 K. 13, 16. 2) to cause to ride in a vehicle Gen. 41, 43, to convey by carriage 2 K. 23, 30, or otherwise 2 Sam. 6, 3; fig. Job 30, 22. 3) to cause to draw, to drive as a draught-beast in the voke or harness Hos. 10, 11. --- Perh. akin to דֶגֶג (which see), to move or travel, w. old format. ending 3-, see p. 74. Hence

קב pr. n. m. (prob. camel-rider, cf. Arab. عُرِّ, camel riders) the father

of a nomade race 2 K. 10, 15; gentil. n. רְכָבִים *Rechabites* Jer. 35, 2.

בַּבַּן (w. suf. בַּבָּבוֹ) m. 1) a rider or horseman 2 K. 9, 17. 2) a driver or charioteer 1 K. 22, 34; r. בַבַ.

רְבְבְּר f. a riding, only Ez. 27, 20; r. רָכַב.

רְכְּדוֹ pr. n. (perh. side, akin to יוֹרָב) of a place 1 Ch. 4, 12.

בלל m. vehicle or chariot, only Ps. 104, 3; r. בַבָּר.

שלים, also מכים Gen. 14, 11 (w. suf. בייטה) m. wealth or property as fields, cattle, household stuff 1 Ch. 27, 31, Gen. 12, 5, Ezr. 1, 4; r. בייטה ב

תְּבֶּיר הָבִיל m. tale-bearing, אֵּלְשֵׁר הָבִיל Ez. 22, 9 slanderers; as adv. הַבַּלְּהְ הָכִיל to walk slanderously, to go about as a tale-bearer Lev. 19, 16; r. בַּל

(perf. קר, fut. קריי) akin to ppr 1) to be tender or delicate, hence adj. קריי, fig. to be winning or soothing, of words Ps. 55, 22. 2) to be weak, fig. to be timid. of the heart 2 K. 22, 19. — Pu. קביי to be softened, mollified Is. 1, 6. — Hiph. to soften, fig. to make timid Job 23, 16.

לבל (only part. Qal) akin to זְבֶל to go about, hence 1) to trade, בֹ a trader or a merchant Cant. 3, 6; pl. Ez. 27, 13; fem. Ez. 27, 3. 2) to gad about as a talebearer, hence בָּבִיל.

קבל pr. n. (prob. trafficking, r. בֹּלֶל י (דְבֵּל of a city in Judah 1 Sam. 30, 29.

ַרְבֶּלֶה f. trade or traffic Ez. 26, 12; r. בְּבָל

רְכָּשׁ (fut. יְרָשֵׁל ) perh. akin to (יְרָשֵּׁל , to bind on or fasten Ex. 28, 28; perh. hence

(conly pl. רְכָּסִים) m. rugged

or rough places (cf. rough) Is. 42, 16), only Is. 40, 4, but perh. better chains or ridges of hills.

Dבְּלֵ (pl. c. רְבְּכֵּי m. prob. crookednesses or conspiracies of men, only Ps. 31, 21, where many prefer snares; r. בַּבָּל.

I to gather or amass, wealth or property Gen. 12, 5.

עב II (obs.) perh. akin to בָּגָּל, (which see), רָבָּב to stir, to move fast of a race-horse; perh. hence

m. a race-horse or courser Mic. 1, 13, Est. 8, 10; Syr. کُنْ horse.

יְרַכְּוֹשׁ see רָּכְשׁׁ

קר (כְּהִים (c. מְּהָיה f. high, as an uplifted hand Is. 26, 11, a mountain Deut. 12, 2, a tree Is. 2, 13, a throne Is. 6, 1; tall Deut. 1, 28; exalted Ps. 113, 4; pl. בְּיִר high things Job 21, 22; fig. raised, loud, of the voice Deut. 27, 14; supercilious, proud, of the eyes Ps. 18, 28; r. בּיִּר וֹיִי וְיִי וֹיִי וֹיִי וֹיִי וְיִי וֹיִי וֹיִי וְיִי וְיִי וֹיִי וְיִי וֹיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִי וֹיִי וְיִי ִי וְיִייִי וְיִי ִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִייִי וְיִי  וְיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִייִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִייִי וְיִייִי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִיי וְיִייִי וְיִי וְיִי וְּיִיי וְיִי וְיִי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִי וְּיִי וְּייִי וְיִי וְּיִיי וְיִייְיִי וְיִייְּי וְיִייְּיי וְּיִי וְיִי וְיִייְּיי וְיִיי וְיִיי וְיִייְּייִי ו

T II pr. n. m. (high) Ruth 4, 19, for which 'Αράμ in Mat. 1, 3. Other men in Job 32, 2; 1 Ch. 2, 25.

רֻ Ps. 22, 22, see רֻתְּאַ Ps. 22, 22, see רֻתְּאַ

רום, see noun.

רְבֶּה Chald., see r. רְבָּה.

ו prob. akin to רְּמַח throw or cast, to hurl, w. בְּבָּג. 15, 1, 21; esp. to shoot w. the bow, רְמֵח bow-shooter, an archer Jer. 4, 29, pl. בְּמֵח Ps. 78, 9. — Pi. רְמֵח to throw down, to trip up, fig. (cf. σφάλλω, L. fallo) to deceive Gen. 29, 25, בְּמַח לַבְּרֵר לְבָּרֵר לְבַּרֵר לִבְּרַר לִבְּרַר לִבְּרַר לַבְּרַר לַבְּרַר לַבְּרַר (and betray, cf. Gram. § 141) me to my enemies; cf. בְּמָרָה. Cf. בְּמָרָה.

וו (obs.) perh. akin to II (obs.) ו יְפָּה II, to be slack; hence נְפָּה

רביר, אביר Chald. i. q. Heb. רביר I, to cast or throw Dan. 3, 20; fig. to lay down, to set Dan. 7, 9; to lay or impose, to assess, w. ביר די ביר 7, 24. — Ithpe. to be thrown or cast, w. 2 Dan. 3, 6.

וֹרְבֶּלְתְּ I (c. רְבָּהְתְּ w. – firm) f. a height 1 Sam. 22, 6; esp. a sacred height Ez. 16, 24; r. רובה.

י (r. בְּבֶּין II) f. i. q. Arab. (مَعِنَّ), a worm, collect. worms Ex. 16, 24, fig. of frail man Job 25, 6.

וו רָכֶּים (w. suf. רָבֵּיִר; r. בְּיִרָּי, 1) pomegranate, either the tree Num. 20, 5, or the fruit Cant. 4, 3; also an artificial ornament made like it Ex. 28, 33. 2) pr. n. of a city in Simeon Josh. 15, 32, of another in Zebulon Josh. 19, 13, and of a place near Michmash Judg. 20, 45. 3) pr. n. m. (prob. exalted, r. בַּיִר I) of a man 2 Sam. 4, 2, also of a Syrian idol 2 K. 5, 18.

אָרָ הַּרֶּוֹן פֵּרָעְ pr. n. (pomegranate of the breach) a station of the Israelites in the wilderness Num. 33, 19.

קרבו pr. n. (rich in pomegranates) of a place in Zebulon 1 Ch. 6, 62, i. q. מון Josh. 19, 13.

קבורת pr. n. (heights) of a city in Gilead Josh. 21, 36, also רָאמיר Josh. 20, 8.

יבנב pr. n. (heights of the

south) of a city in Simeon 1 Sam. 30, 27, also 'רָאְמָה נָ.

קְּבְּרְּהָ (w. — firm; r. רְּבָּהְ I) f. prop. a castaway, hence carcass, collect. corpses, only in בְּבָרָהְ Ez. 32, 5, where Vulg. has sanies tua.

(obs.) prob. akin to r. יְּבֶּה I, to cast or hurl; hence

תְבֶּחֵיתָם (פְנְמְיִתְם, w. suf. רְבָּחִיתָם) m. i. q. Syr. רְבָּחִיתָם, Arab. מָבֶּה, a lance or spear Num. 25, 7, Jer. 46, 4.

קר, pr. n. m. (הי is high) Ezr. 10, 25.

קרָרָיִ f. 1) r. רְבִידְרָי II, slackness, remissness or idleness, רְבִּיבְי מְבָּי מְבְּי מִבְּי מְבְּי מְבְּי מְבְּי מְבִּי מִבְּי מְבְּי מִבְּי מִבְּי מִבְּי מִבְּי מְבִּי מִבְּי מִבְי מִבְּי מִבְּי מִבְּי מִבְּי מִבְּי מִבְּי מִבְּי מִבְּי מִבְּי מְבְּי מְבְּי מְבְּי מְבְּי מְבְּי מְבְי מְבְּי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְּי מְבְי מְבְּי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְּי מְבְּי מְבְּי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְּי מְבְּי מְבְי  מְבְי מְבְי מְבְיי מְבְי מְבְיי מְבְי מְבְּי מְבְי בְּבְיי בְּיבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי בְּבְיי בְּיבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְי מְבְיי בְּיי בְּיי מְבְיי בְּיי

קבים (for אָבֶּים, only pl. w. art. הַבְּיבִּים) m. the Syrians, only 2 Ch. 22, 5.

וֹרֶבֶּדְ (obs.) perh. akin to דְּבָּדְ , to cast, perh. hence to bear young, to foal, of a mare; hence

أَرُمُكُمُّ f. i. q. Arab. رُمُكُمُّ , a mare, only Est. 8, 10.

رُحِرُ (obs.) prob. akin to بَرِرَ, Arab. رُبَرِيَ, to abound; hence

קריקיים pr. n. m. (wealth of היים) of the father of Pekah, king of Israel 2 K. 15, 25.

I i. q. ביד, to be high Job 22, 12 where some texts read בְּבְּיּה ; imp. pl. בְּבִּיּר Job 24, 24; part. f. הִיבָּיר high or uplifted Ps. 118, 16.

- Niph. (fut. pl. אבים) to lift up oneself Ez. 10, 15, imper. pl. אבים Num. 17, 10.

Buarm, only in Ex. 16, 20 creep or swarm, only in Ex. 16, 20 crept with worms (cf. Gram. § 138, Rems. 2 and 3), where Syr. has in the vulg. et scatere cepit vermibus, both agreeing in the sense to swarm. — Prob. mimet. akin to comp, perh. to ερπω, L. repo, E. creep.

ווו (obs.) perh. akin to בקל (cf. בְּקְ בִּיקְ ), whence בּקְ blood, hence to be blood-coloured or red; perh. hence ביבון pomegranate, which bears crimson flowers and reddish fruit, full of crimson pulp or juice, cf. our blood-orange.

דוֹבְיבֶּיהְ pr. n. m. (prob. exalted as to help, r. רובה 1 Ch. 25, 4.

יִבין, see יְבֹּלְן.

(fut. of ]) akin to of ],

1) to tread, as a potter does clay

Is. 41, 25, w. P. Nah. 3, 14. 2) to tread down, trample on 2 K. 14, 9,

Ps. 91, 13; hence to step or stand on, fig. to profane Is. 1, 12, Ez. 26,

11, comp. Apoc. 11, 2. — Niph. to be trodden down Is. 28, 3.

(fut. ירְמֵשׁ prob. akin to דְּבְּשׁ II (w. format. ending שׁ, see p. 608), to creep or crawl, move about, of land animals Gen. 1, 26 or aquatic Gen. 1, 21; also to teem or swarm with, said of the earth Gen. 9, 2; in general to stir or roam about Ps. 104, 20. Hence

m. only collect. creeping things, either of land animals, rep-

tiles, insects Gen. 1, 25, or aquatic Ps. 104, 25; then animals in general Gen. 9, 3.

אריים, pr. n. (prob. i. q. קבר) a height) of a city in Issachar Josh. 19, 21.

רְיֵיֵי (c. pl. רְיֵיֵי m. a shouting, rejoicing, only in קיֵר פַּלָּט Ps. 32, 7 shouts of deliverance; r. אָרָ ג

mimet. akin to נָלָי I, to clang or clash, only in בֶּלֶיוּ מִּרְנֶּח Job 39, 23 against him rattles the quiver i. e. arrows.

רָבֶּרָן (w. suf. בְּיָבֶּר; r. בְּיָנָן I) f. a shouting, either for joy Ps. 30, 6 or for grief Jer. 14, 12. 2) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 4, 20.

\_ I (inf. -קן Job 38, 7; imp. רַנָּר, in pause דָּוֹר; fut. רָבוּ, once רַבּר Prov. 29, 6, pl. f. חֵרֹנָה Prov. 8, 3) prob. mimet. akin to אַרָן II and חַבָּד, to make a tremulous sound, to trill the voice, to shout, mostly for joy Lev. 9, 24, Is. 12, 6, also for distress (to wail) Lam. 2, 19, w. acc. of the obj. Is. 61, 7; fig. of the heavens Is. 44, 23. - Pi. 7:7 to shout for joy Is. 26, 19; w. acc. of the obj. or ground Ps. 51, 16 or w. בל Ps. 33, 1, על Jer. 51, 48, 58 Ps. 84, 3, 5 Ps. 95, 1; fig. of trees Ps. 96, 12. - Pu. to be joyously shouted, only in בַּכְּרָמִים לֹא־יִרָיַן Is. 16, 10 in the vineyards there shall be no joyous shouting. — Hiph. 1) to cause to shout for joy, fig. Ps. 65, 9. 2) to raise a shout Deut. 32, 43, w. 5 Ps. 81, 2. — Hithpo. only part. in מחרונן מירן making oneself noisy (i. e. shouting) from wine Ps. 78, 65, but see r. רון.

II (obs.) perh. akin to אָרֵן Ii. q. Arab. رَّى), to prick up the ears, to have long ears; see צִּרְנֶבֶּח.

לְבְיָרֵם (only pl. רְבְיָרִם) f. female ostriches, only Job 39, 13; so called from their loud cry or wail, r. יַבָּיָרָ I (cf. Arab. יַבְּיַבְ female ostrich, from its voice or cry).

קבן (prop. inf. of דָבָן I) m. joyous shouting Is. 35, 2.

רְנָנְיֹת (pl. רְנָנוֹת Ps. 63, 6) f. a shout of joy Job 3, 7; r. רָבָן I.

r. oct 1) of a station of the Israelites in the wilderness Num. 33, 21.

סרכה, c. רְסִיסִי חַ, c. רְסִיסִי m. 1) r. סְסָי II, drops of dew, רְסִיסֵי Cant. 5, 2 night-drops i. e. the heavy dew of night. 2) r. סְסָל I, ruins Am. 6, 11.

رَسَنَ to (obs.) i. q. Arab. رَسَنَ, to bind with a cord or halter, to curb;

I (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to יְבַּצִץ, to crush or break; hence 2, הַכָּה 2, הַכָּה

The control of the c

 said of material things Num. 13, 19, 2 K. 2, 19, Prov. 20, 14; also of moral qualities Gen. 24, 50, Judg. 2, 11. 2) evil, hurtful or noxious, said of wild beasts, disease, weapons, etc. Gen. 37, 20, Deut. 28, 59, Is. 32, 7. 3) wicked or evil, said of persons, deeds, thoughts, etc. Gen. 6, 5, Ps. 5, 5, Prov. 2, 12, 4) wretched or unhappy Gen. 40, 7, Is. 3, 11. - B) as subst. m. 1) wrong-doing Ps. 97, 10, לעות רע to do a wrong 1 Sam. 29, 7, w. 3 or by to or with (against) Gen. 31, 29, Jer. 39, 12; פעלר רע, עטר רע verong-doers Ps. 34, 17, Mic. 2, 1. 2) calamity or adversity Gen. 44, 34, ימר דע days of calamity Ps. 49, 6. 3) wickedness or mischief Job 1, 1, אנשר רע Prov. 28, 5 wicked men, קצה רַע mischievous counsel Ez. 11, 2.

T I (w. suf. רבי, ד. בילה) m. cry or shout, for joy Ex. 32, 17 or grief Mic. 4, 9; a roaring, esp. thunder Job 36, 33.

ווֹעָ II, once אָרַ Job 6, 27 (w. -firm; for רעה, w. suf. רעה, יער, pl. . רַעִּים, w. suf. רֻעָּר, רָעָר, דָיָר, r. רַעָּר, II) m. 1) a friend, a familiar Gen. 38, 12; esp. a lover, dear friend Cant. 5, 16, Jer. 3, 1. 2) associate or fellow Ex. 20, 14, Prov. 3, 29. 3) serving for adj. pronoun (see Gram. § 124, Rem. 4) another, שַּׁעֵּרֶר אַל־רֶצָהוּ יְקָרָא Is. 34, 14 one satyr shall call unto his fellow, i. e. to another; but mostly preceded by אָרשׁ, אָרשׁ, נֵיאֹמֶרוּ אָרשׁ אל־רֶעָחוּר Judg. 6, 29 and they said a man to his fellow, i. e. to one another; used also in speaking of things Gen. 15, 10 ניתן איש בחרו and he set each its part over against its fellow, i. e. one part of each against another corresponding part.

ווו (only w. suf. רֶעָר, pl.

רֵבֶּרְהָ: r. רָבָּד II) m. a thought or desire Ps. 139, 2, 17.

Zi (r. xxi II) m. 1) badness, ill condition or quality Gen. 41, 19, Jer. 24, 2. 2) wickedness Is. 1, 16, Jer. 4, 4. 3) wretchedness Neh. 2, 2.

or רָצָר (Chald. (obs.) akin to Heb. רָצָר (i. q. Syr. רָצָר) to will or desire, in Syr. בְּלִילוֹ to think; hence Chald. רַבְּיוֹן, רְעִירוּ

ברת (fut. ברתב) perh. akin to ברתב, to be wide or capacious, hence
1) to hunger Is. 8, 21, w. 5 for something Jer. 42, 14. 2) to be famished, to suffer famine, said of a country Gen. 41, 55. — Hiph. to cause to hunger Deut. 8, 3; to let famish Prov. 10, 3. Hence

בְּלֶבֶ (w. suf. בְּעָבֶ מְ m. 1) hunger Lam. 5, 10; בְּלֵבְ בַּלְּחָם a hungering for bread Am. 8, 11. 2) famine Gen. 12, 10, Ruth 1, 1, בְּלֶב to die by the famine Jer. 11, 22.

לְבֶּרֵם (pl. רְצָבִּרם) adj. m., רְצָבִּרם f. hungry Ps. 107, 5; fig. famished, exhausted Job 18, 12; r. בַּצָּרָ.

קְבְבוֹן (c. רֶעֲבוֹן; r. בְעַבוֹן) m. famine Ps. 37, 19, Gen. 42, 19 שֶׁבֶּר רַצְבוֹן corn of the famine (i. e. for the supply) of your houses.

ירְעֵל (fut. יְרְעֵל) i. q. Arab. (יְרְעֵל), akin to יְעָל ב'), to tremble or quake Ps. 104, 32. — Hiph. to quiver or shake, part. מֵרְעָל trembling Dan. 10, 11. Hence

דֹלֵי, m. a trembling or fear Ex. 15, 15, Ps. 55, 6.

לְּדֶּרָהְ f. a trembling or fear Job 4, 14, Ps. 2, 11, Is. 33, 14; r. בְּצֵר.

ור (fut. יִרְעֶּדוֹ, apoc. יְרְעֶּדוֹ, perh. Job 20, 26) ו) to feed, take

food, as a flock Is. 5, 17, w. בָּל or acc. of the pasture Gen. 41, 2, Is. 44, 20; 49,9; fig. to have subsistence Is. 14, 30, Ps. 37, 3 (but see דָבָה II). 2) perh. fig. to consume or devour, to destroy (but see רַעָה III), by sword, fire or oppression Job 20, 26, 24, 21, Mic. 5, 5; perh. fig. to delight in Prov. 13, 20, Hos. 12, 2, but see רצה II. 3) to pasture or tend, w. acc. of flock Gen. 4, 2, also w. 📮 1 Sam. 16, 11; part. m. רבה shepherd, f. רבה shepherdess, hence to be a shepherd Cant. 1, 7; fig. to care for, to rule or govern as a prince, leader or teacher 2 Sam. 5, 2, Ecc. 12, 11, Jer. 2, 8, w. 3 Ps. 78, 71 (cf. Homer's ποιμένες λαῶν), also applied to God Gen. 48, 15, Ps. 23, 1; to nourish Hos. 9, 2. — Hiph. to cause to feed, to pasture Ps. 78, 72, but here some texts read בַּרַכֶּם.

ון הַצָּא, אָדָ, װּ, 1) to wish or will, to desire Ps. 37, 3, Hos. 12, 2; hence דְּבְּרוֹן, רְבִּוּח 2) to delight in, with, to like, w. acc. Prov. 13, 20; 29, 3. — Pi. דְּבָּוּה to make agreeable or friendly, to conciliate or win, w. בְּבָּרוֹן, to apoc. בְּבָּרוֹן, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 8) to make oneself friendly, to associate oneself, w. דְּבָּרִיּע with Prov. 22, 24.

וו (fut. רְבֶּע, apoc. בְּרַע, prob. mimet. akin to רָבָע, to break or destroy, w. בַּחָרֶב Mic. 5, 5, Job 20, 26; to crush or shatter Jer. 2, 16; fig. to oppress Job 24, 21.

קְּבֶּהְ (c. רְבָּהְ w. — firm, w. suf. יְבָּהְהִי fr. צוּ, דְבָּהִי II) f. badness Jer. 21, 10; hurt, disadvantage Jer. 39, 16; לְבָּהִ אָח ,ִבְּהַ אַח ,ִבְּהַ אַח ,ִבְּהַ אַח ,ִבָּהָ to do a wrong to, to treat badly Gen. 26, 29, Ps. 15, 3; wickedness, sin Gen. 6,5; see also בּיִבּי

תְּעָרה (w. — firm, c. רֵעֵה, w. suf. Prov. 6, 8, cf. Gram. § 93, 9, Bem.; r. דְּיָרָה II) m. a companion or friend 2 Sam. 15, 37.

רְעָּה. רְעָה, r. רֶעָה, II) f. female companion or friend Ps. 45, 15, Judg. 11, 37 Q'ri, יְצִיה in K'thibh.

f. a breaking, a crash Is. 24, 19, דְּלֶהוֹ a broken tooth Prov. 25, 19 (on the irreg. accent cf. Gram. § 80, Rem. 2, e); ר. אבין I.

ק"ל pr. n. m. (for בֶּה friend, r. Τ΄ קְּבָּה Ι΄) Gen. 11, 18, Sept. ' Ραγαῦ, cf. Luke 3, 35.

לד Chald. (only c. רעדים) f. will or pleasure Ezr. 5, 17; r. רָנָא

י pr. n. m. (God's friend) of several persons Gen. 36, 4, Ex. 2, 18.

קלה (prob. for רְּבֶּה fem. of רְּבָּה pl. רְבָּה ; r. רְבָּה II) f. 1) female friend or companion, pl. Judg. 11, 37; in general another (see אַר II) Est. 1, 19, w. אָשָׁה מַאַר רְבּּה אָשָׁה Ex. 11, 2 one woman from another. 2) i. q. Chald. רְבּּה וֹר מָּאַר רְבָּה (רְבּּה only in רְבָּה desire, only in רַבּּה desire of wind, i. e. vain wish Ecc. 1, 14.

יני m. pasture, only 1 K. 5, 3; r. רָצָה I.

ק"ל pr. n. m. (friendly, r. רֶּצֶה II) 1 K. 1, 8.

רֹצֶר (for הֶּבֶּה; r. רֶבֶה) m. shepherd Is. 38, 12, Zech. 11, 17.

רְעָרָה (w. suf. רַבְּיִהוּ, perh. pl. רַבְּיָה Judg. 11, 37 K'thibh) f. female friend or companion Cant. 1, 9; r. בְּיִה H.

רְבְּרוֹן (r. רְצָה II) m. wish or desire Ecc. 2, 22; cf. רעה 2.

רקרון Chald. m. thought Dan. 4, 16; r. אָבָא.

prob. mimet. akin to \(\frac{1}{2}\), to tremble, to reel. — Hoph. to be made to quiver, esp. to be brandished, said of a spear Nah. 2, 4. Hence

רְעֵל m. a reeling or staggering, only Zech. 12, 2, i. q. הַרָּעָלָה.

רְעֶלְהֹה (only pl. רְעֶלְהֹה) f. i. q. Arab. בְּעָלִהוּ, a veil, only Is. 3, 19, so called from its fluttering or tremulous motion; r. בְּעָלִה

קבלייד pr. n. m. (trembling of i. e. caused by Him) Ezr. 2, 2, but in Neh. 7, 7 it is יְבֶּעְרָיָה, which see.

מות (fat. מַרָּבָר, רְבָּבָר, 1) to stir or move violently, be in agitation Ez. 27, 35; esp. to toss about, to rage, said of the sea Ps. 96, 11; fig. to be angry (see Hiph). 2) to rumble, to thunder; hence מות Hiph. 1) to make woroth, to vex 1 Sam. 1, 6. 2) to make a rumbling, to thunder, said of God Job 40, 9, Ps. 18, 14. — Prob. mimet. akin to Sans. raip (to stir), βέμβω, βοῖβδος, G. rumpeln, E. romp, rumble. Hence

שלח (w. suf. רַבְּקֹיף) m. thunder Is. 29, 6; בְּבֶּר רַבְּם thunder-covert, i. e. a black thunder-cloud Ps. 81, 8; הוהים his majestic thunder Job 26, 14; fig. roaring or shouting, of words of command Job 39, 25.

ו רְבֶּבְרָה ) f. a quivering or waving, poet. the mane of a horse, only Job 39, 19; cf. φόβη (mane) akin to φόβος (fear). 2) pr. n. m. (prob. agitation, r. בְּבָּח ) of a Cushite Gen. 10, 7, and of a Cushite tribe or region Ez. 27, 22.

יבליה pr. n. m. (i. q. רְעַלְיָה trembling of רְה Neh. 7, 7. סְבְּיִבְי, once סְבְּיִבְי (Ex. 1, 11) pr. n. (Copt. son of the sun) Ramesis, an Egyptian city in Goshen Gen. 47, 11; prob. named after a king called PHMCC i. e. sun's son.

(Qal obs.) to be fresh and green; only in — Pi'l. רְצָנֵן (Gram, § 55, 2), only 3 f. in pause רְצָנָן, to become green, to be in foliage Job 15, 32, Cant. 1, 16; but perh. in both these places, it is the fem. of

לְבְּנָנָה (pl. רְצָנָנָה) adj. m., ליבנָנָה f.green, of a tree or foliage Deut. 12, 2, Jer. 17, 8; fig. fresh of oil Ps. 92, 11.

Chald. adj. m. green, fig. flourishing or prosperous Dan. 4, 1.

וֹעַע I (3 pl. perf. רְעַ, inf. צִיֹם, inf. צִיֹם, רעם , fut. רעם, w. suf. ירעם Ps. 2, 9) mimet. akin to רָצָץ, װון רָצָץ, רָצָץ, to break, to crush or shatter in pieces Ps. 2, 9; intrans. to break or to be broken Jer. 11, 16; 15, 12; inf. רֹצָה prob. as subst. in בָּיָה tooth of crumbling, i. e. a broken tooth Prov. 25, 19. - Niph. (fut. רַרוֹעַ), see רַצִּע II. — Hiph. to break in pieces, to destroy Ps. 44, 3, Jer. 31, 28. - Hith. החלקע to break itself up, to be broken in pieces Is. 24, 19; fig. to come to ruin Prov. 18, 24. - This mimet. r. is akin to Sans. ruj (break), φήγ-νυμι, φωγή, βάχος, βήσσω, L. frango, fragor, G. brechen, E. break, rag, W. rhwygo, rhych.

וו (fut. בריע cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 3, imp. pl. ריע , inf. ייף to be evil is. 8, 9; רע בייני to be evil in the eyes of, i. e. to seem bad to Josh. 24, 15; לייך to be evil to, i. e. to go ill with Ps. 106, 32; fig. to be

sad, of the heart 1 Sam. 1, 8 or face Neh. 2, 3; to be envious at, w. D, said of the eye Deut. 28, 54. -Niph. (fut. ברוֹצַ) to suffer evil Prov. 11, 15; to become evil or worse Prov. 13, 20. — Hiph. דערע, הורע (יְהַנְעוֹת, הַרֵעוֹת, וֹחַנָע, inf. אַדָּרָע, צַדֶּצָּדָ, inf. אָדָרָע, צַדֶּצָּדָ in pause; fut. דָרֵע, דָרָד, part. מַרַע, pl. מֶרְעִים) to do ill, act badly, opp. to דיקיב Gen. 44, 5, esp. followed by inf. (cf. Gram. § 142, Rem. 1), as in הרע לעשות to do badly for to act i. e. to act badly or to do evil 1 K. 14, 9; to do evil to, to injure or afflict, w. ל Gen. 19, 9, ל 1 K. 17, 20, by Gen. 31, 7, 5 1 Ch. 16, 22, or w. acc. Ps. 74, 3.

בילים Chald. (fut. יֵרוֹשֵׁ i. q. Heb. יַבְּילֵע I (which see), to break in pieces Dan. 2, 40. — Pa. to crush, only part. מִיבָע Dan. 2, 40.

רְרַצֵּח (fut. רְרַצֵּח) perh. akin to רְרָצֵּח to flow, to destil or drop Job 36, 28, Ps. 65, 12. — Hiph. to drop or distil Is. 45, 8.

וויבץ (fut. יְבַשְׁן) mimet. akin to יְבַּץְ (which see); to break or dash in pieces Ex. 15, 6; fig. to oppress Judg. 10, 8.

Akin to קאש, דְּצָה to rustle, to shake or wave, of growing corn Ps. 72, 16, to quake or tremble, of the heavens Joel 2, 10, of door-posts, walls Ez. 26, 10, Am. 9, 1, of the earth Is. 24, 18, Nah. 1, 5, w. אָם סר בּיִּבָּי Jer. 10, 10, Ez. 38, 20. — Niph. to be shaken or agitated, of the earth Jer. 50, 46. — Hiph. 1) to cause to quake, to shake Ps. 60, 4, Is. 14, 16. 2) to cause to leap, of a horse Job 39, 20. Hence

of war-chariots Nah. 3, 2, noise or din, of battle Is. 9, 4, prob. thunder Ez. 3, 12. 2) leaping or bounding, of a horse Job 39, 24; brandishing, of a spear Job 41, 21, quaking of the earth, earth-quake Zech. 14, 5. 3) a trembling or agitation Ez. 12, 18.

ג רָפָּדו akin to יְרִפָּא I (fut. רְרָפָּא ) ג אווי to bind or sow together, to stitch or mend (cf. ράπτω), fig. 1) to heal a wound Ps. 60, 4 Q'ri, to cure a sick person Gen. 20, 17, w. 5 of pers. Num. 12, 13 or disease Ps. 103, 3; part. אַלָּה a physician Gen. 50, 2, Jer. 8, 22. 2) to mend or better, a land or people 2 Ch. 7, 14, Is. 6, 10. 3) to allay or quiet, an uproar; see מַרְפָּא 1. - Niph. to be healed or cured, of a disease Lev. 13, 18, of a sick person Deut. 28, 27; נרפא לנו Is. 53, 5 prop. it has been healed to us i. e. we have been healed i. e. pardoned. — Pi. (1 sing. רמאקד, see Gram. § 55, Rem. 21, a) to repair 1 K. 18, 30; to heal or cure, a wound Jer. 6, 14, a sick person Zech. 11, 16; to make wholesome 2 K. 2, 21; also to cause to heal or get well, i. e. to provide means of curing Ex. 21, 19. — Hith. to get oneself healed, of a wounded man 2 K. 8, 29.

II (obs.) perh. akin to Arab. רָבִים (to be lofty) and רָבּם to be high, tall or gigantic; hence perh. רְבָּם and pr. n. אָדָן II.

לבְּדֹּר III (Qal obs.) i. q. רְּפָּר II, to be relaxed or weak; only in Pi. to make weak, part. אַפָּרָטְּ Jer. 38, 4. Hence

אָבֶּי, I (only pl. רְּמָאִים) m. relaxed or feeble ones, departed or men dead Ps. 88, 11, Prov. 2, 18, Is. 14, 9; cf.

oxla, L. umbra, E. shade, for a deceased person.

אֹפֶּיְ II pr. n. m. (prob. giant, r. אפָּיְ, II) of the ancestor of a gigantic race, w. the art. אפָּיִי, 1 Ch. 20, 4; also רְּבָיִי 2 Sam. 21, 18.

וֹלְבָּלְּהְיֹי (only pl. רְּמָשׁיִין; r. הְּקָּבּוּיוֹן; f. medicines, means of healing Jer. 30, 13, Ez. 30, 21.

רְפָאוֹן (r. רָפָּא I) f. a healing or health, only Prov. 3, 8.

וֹרְאָבְּיְ (only pl.) patron. n. (prob. gigantic, see אַסְּ, II) Rephaites, a tribe of Canaanitish giants Gen. 14, 5.

אָבֶּאָרָ pr. n. m. (prob. God heals, r. בָּאָרָ I) וֹ Ch. 26, 7.

וֹרְפַּדְ I (fut. רְּבָּשִׁר) akin to רְבָּבָּר, to spread or stretch out Job 41, 22.

— Pi. to spread, a bed Job 17, 13.

II (Qal obs.) i. q. Arab. i., to support or succour. — Pi. to stay or strengthen, fig. to refresh, with fruit Cant. 2, 5.

ז (fut. pl. הַרְפַּריָה, imp. הְּרְפָּריָה, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 21) i. q. קּפָּר, I, to heal Ps. 60, 4, Job 5, 18.

— Niph. (3 f. perf. הַּיְפָּרָה, imper. הַיִּרְפָּרָה, fut. בְּיִרְפָּרָה, to be healed, fig. of bitter water 2 K. 2, 22, Jer. 51, 9; to be mended or repaired Jer. 19, 11. — Pi. (3 pl. fut. בְּיִבּוּר to heal Jer. 8, 11.

ווו, to be slack, to sink or hang down, said of the hands 2 Sam. 4, 1, 2 Ch. 15, 7, Is. 13, 7, Jer. 6, 24; of ייָר from anything, to desist from Neh. 6, 9. Fig. of persons, to become faint or unnerved Jer. 49, 24; w. ייְר to desist from Ex. 4, 27, to

cease from, anger Judg. 8, 3; also of things, to sink away or set, of the day Judg. 19, 9, to sink down, of fuel in the fire Is. 5, 24. — Niph. to become slack or indolent Ex. 5, 8. -Pi. רפה to loosen or untie, a girdle Job 12, 21; to let fall, the wings Ez. 1, 24; to make slack, esp. the hands, fig. to dishearten Ezr. 4, 4. - Hiph. הַרְפַּח (fut. בְּרֶפָּח, apoc. קְרָפָּח; imp. חַרְפַּה, apoc. חַרְפָּה, to slacken (w. הח hand), to desist or leave off 2 Sam. 24, 16; w. מָן from Josh. 10, 6, also (w. יד understood) to cease from, to let alone Deut. 9, 14, Judg. 11, 37, Ps. 37, 8, w. > of pers. for whom 1 Sam. 11, 3; to leave off or be still Ps. 46, 11. 2) to let off or dismiss Job 7, 19, Cant. 3, 4. 3) to leave off, work Neh. 6, 3, to cast off or forsake a person Josh. 1, 5. — Hith. 1) to shew oneself slack or indolent Josh. 2) to be fainthearted Prov. 18, 3. 24, 10.

ון (prob. giant, i. q. אַפְּּרָ II) of the head of a Philistine family, w. art. הְּלְּפָּר 2 Sam. 21, 18, whose sons were noted for their tallness and prowess 2 Sam. 21, 16; see אַפָּרָ ווֹ רָבָּר pr. n. m. (perh. healer, r. הְבָּרָ ווֹ Ch. 8, 37, for which also רְבָּרָי Ch. 9, 43.

רְבֶּלְי (c. רְפַּה ) adj. m., הְבָּר (pl. קּפּוֹת) f. slack, said of the hands 2 Sam. 17, 2; fig. feeble Num. 13, 18; r. הָחָה II.

እትይፒ pr. n. m. (healed, r. የር I) Num. 13, 9.

رُفَع (obs.) prob. i. q. Arab. نَعَ, to be rich; hence

קבּ pr. n. m. (wealth) 1 Ch. 7, 25. וְבַּלְּדָרָן (r. בְּבָּרְ I) f. a couch, prob. a litter or palanquin, only Cant. 3, 10.

יבידים pr. n. (perh. refreshments, r. קבידים II) of a station of the Israelites in the wilderness Ex. 17, 1.

קָּבֶּר, pr. n. m. (prob. הַּיָּ heals) 1 Ch. 9, 43; see also רָפָּר 2.

(only c. רְבִּידוֹן) m. slackness or unnerving, of hands (רְבִיבוֹ), only Jer. 47, 3; r. בְּוֹדְי II.

akin to סְבֶּים, to tread or trample Ez. 34, 18; to trouble or muddle (streams) Ez. 32, 2. — Niph. to be troubled or fouled, of a fountain, part. בְּבָּים Prov. 25, 26. — Hith. סְבָּים to be troubled on, fig. to prostrate oneself Ps. 68, 31, Prov. 6, 3.

Chald. to trample or stamp upon Dan. 7, 7.

קרת (only pl. הַמְּסִרוּח) f. a raft or float (Sept. מְצָפּטֹּוּמ), only 2 Ch. 2, 15, parall. to הַבְּרוֹח in 1 K. 5, 23.—
Prob. from obsol. r. פַּבָּט (= Arab.

w. old format. ending — (see p. 135) and fem. n— (cf. [ΣΞΞΞ]); hence prob. meant a binding or lashing together, which idea lies also prob. in σχεδία (akin to σχεῖν) and in E. raft (akin to rafter, pάπτω, Ε. to reef, rope, W. rhūft).

רוב see איר I.

רְבִיץ (Qal obs.) prob. akin to to lean. – Hith. to lean oneself, w. אַבָּי, only part. f. הַבְּיִבָּין Cant. 8, 5.

to be muddy or slimy; hence

m. mud or mire, only is. 57, 20.

بروه المحقق المحققة ال

רְּפֶּרִים (only pl. רְפָּרִים) m. stable or stall, as the resting-place of cattle, only Hab. 3, 17; prob. from r. הַבָּר II (כּר הַבֶּל = בָּבָר, r. הַבָּל ), akin to קּבָל to lie extended.

יר (only pl. c. יְבֵּץ; r. רְצֵץ) m. pieces or ingots, onlyPs. 68, 31.

אָרָ m. a runner or courier Job 9, 25; r. דרץ.

ו i. q. רוץ, to run, only inf. אוֹצְי Ez. 1, 14.

אָדְ II i. q. רְּבָּאַר, to delight in, only Ez. 43, 27, where בְּאַאַר is for בְּאַאַרָּ, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, a.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to אָרָע (Cal obs.) prob. akin to אָרָע (cf. אָרָע = Chald. אָרָע = רָעֵּר ), to shake; only in Pi. to skip or dance, only fig. of mountains in high excitement of joy or jealousy Ps. 68, 17, where the Targum has בְּיִנְי dancing; but many prefer to identify אָרָע with the Arab. בּיֹב, to watch closely, hence perh. to regard w. jealousy.

וביץ (fut. apoc. יֵבֶץ) akin to רְעָהו II, 1) to delight in, to be pleased with, to accept, said of persons or things, w. 3 1 Ch. 28, 4, Ps. 49, 14, DJ Job 34, 9 or w. acc. of obj. Deut. 33. 11, Ps. 102, 15; part. דצר (c. רצור) accepted or acceptable, w. 5 Est. 10, 3, else in c. state Deut. 33, 24. 2) to be kind, to act graciously Ps. 77, 8; esp. of God as graciously receiving his worshippers and their offerings Ez. 20, 41, Am. 5, 22. 3) to appease or propitiate, to atone for sin Lev. 26, 41, comp. Niph. 2. - Niph. 1) to be graciously received Lev. 7, 18, w. 5 for Lev. 1, 4. 2) to be paid off or discharged, to be satisfied or atoned

for Is. 40, 2. — Pi. to conciliate Job 20, 10. — Hiph. to take pleasure in, to enjoy Lev. 26, 34. — Hith. to make oneself acceptable, to be pleasing, w. 1 Sam. 29, 4. Hence

לְרָצִין, (c. צִיוֹן, m. 1) delight, acceptance Prov. 14, 35; לְרָצִין, לְרָצִין for acceptance i. e. so that the offerer may find favour Ps. 19, 15, Jer. 6, 20, Is. 60, 7; w. suf. לְרַצִּיוֹן for your acceptance, i. e. that ye may find favour Lev. 19, 5; also object of delight, a delight Prov. 11, 1, Mal. 2, 13. 2) favor or grace Ps. 51, 20, אַרַוֹן לִרְצִין in the time of favor, while grace is being exercised Is. 49, 8; fig. gifts of grace Deut. 33, 23. 3) will or pleasure Ps. 40, 9, יֹבְּיוֹן וֹרְעֵיִין לֹרְ to do according to the pleasure of any one Est. 1, 8; wilfulness Gen. 49, 6.

Akin to אַרָּקְ, יְצַרְּ, i. q. Arab. אָרָּסְ, and אָרָסְ, to break or crush, to pierce or stab, hence esp. to kill, to murder Ex. 20, 13, Deut. 4, 42; part. רְּבָּיִם מּשׁתְּחְלֵּהְוּ Num. 35, 16, Job 24, 14, a man-slayer or homicide Josh. 20, 5.

— Niph. (fut. רְּבָּיִם) to be murdered Judg. 20, 4. — Pi. 1) to dash in pieces, Ps. 62, 4 אַרְבָּיִם שָׁיִּשְׁ שָׁיִּשְׁ שִׁיִּשְׁ שִׁיִּבְּיִּ שְׁ שִׁיִּבְּיִּבְּי שִׁיִּבְּי שִׁיִּבְּי שִׁ שִׁיִּבְּי שִׁיבְּי שִׁיִּבְּי שִׁיבְּי שִׁיבְּי שִּׁי שִׁיִבְּי שִׁיִּבְּי שִּׁי שִׁיבְּי שִׁיבְּי שִׁיבְּי שִׁיבְּי שִׁיבְּי שִׁיבְּי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִׁיבְּי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִׁיבְּי שִׁיבְּי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִׁיבְּי שִּׁי שִּיבְּי שִׁי שִּׁי שִּיי שִּיי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִׁי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִּיי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִּׁי שִּיי שְׁיי שִּיי שְּיי שִּיי שִּיי שְּיי שִּיי שְׁישְּיי שִּיי שִּיי שְּיי שְ

可望元 m. 1) a breaking or crushing, of bones Ps. 42, 11. 2) a crash or outburst, of the voice (cf. r. 可取) Ez. 21, 27.

אָרָאָר pr. n. m. (delight, r. רָצָּדּר)
1 Ch. 7, 39.

pr. n. m. (perh. i. q. Arab. رُصُونِي firm or stable) of a king of Damascus 2 K. 15, 37; also of another man Ezr. 2, 48.

i. q. Arab. رَمَعَ, to pierce or bore, only Ex. 21, 6; hence عِبْدِينَا

or set in order, esp. stones to form a checkered pavement, only in part. pass. جيدا tessellated or inlaid Cant. 3, 10; hence المعلمة 2.

ליביק, (obs.) prob. akin to מיביק, to burn, to glow; prob. hence

אָלְיהָ, (only pl. רְצָּפִרֶּם) akin to Arab.

(cake i. e. baked on hot stones 1 K.

19, 6. 2) pr. n. (perh. oven) of a city

Is. 37, 12; prob. ' Ρησάφα in the land of Palmyra.

ר בּצַבְּיֹר f. 1) r. בְּצַרְ, a hot stone or coal, only is. 6, 6, where ἔνθραξ in Sept. 2) r. בְּצַרְ, tessellated pavement Est. 1, 6, Ez. 40, 17. 3) pr. n. f. (perh. hot coal, r. בְּצַרְ) of a concubine of Saul 2 Sam. 3, 7.

עביין (2 pers. רָצִיֹם, part. pass. יברץ, fut. ירוץ for דרוץ Is. 42, 4, also קרָע Ecc. 12, 6) mimet. akin to רָבַע, רַצִּץ (נְשֵׁשׁ, I, i. q. Arab. رَفَى, 1) to break or crush, part. דַצוּץ bruised or crushed Is. 42, 3; fig. to oppress Deut. 28, 33, 1s. 58, 6. 2) intrans. to be crushed, to fall to pieces Ecc. 12, 6; fig. to break down, to fail Is. 42, 4. - Niph. נרץ (fut. ברוץ, cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 5) to be broken Ecc. 12, 6, Ez. 29, 7. — Pi. אַץ to smash Ps. 74, 14; fig. to treat with violence, to oppress Job 20, 19. - Po. רוֹצֵץ to oppress or crush Judg. 10, 8; but רֹצֵץ in Nah. 2, 5 belongs to r. 777. - Hiph. (fut. apoc. for קרץ to break or smash, only Judg. 9, 53. — Hithpo. print to dash against one another, to struggle, only Gen. 25, 22. — Cf. Sans. arksh (break), àpássw, þássw, G. reissen, E. crash, crush, all taken from the sound made by breaking or rending.

Phi (r. Pa) adj. m. empty, see Phi — Prob. hence paxá in Mat. 5, 22 for a fool; or else from phispittle, hence object of contempt (cf. κατάπτυστος).

Ph (w. suf. iph; r. pph II) m. spittle or phlegm Job 7, 19, Is. 50, 6; cf. ph.

perh. akin to pp, to become porous or carious, to be rotten Is. 40, 20; fig. to decay or perish Prov. 10, 7; hence

בְּקָרָ (c. בְּקָר) m. rottenness, of wood Job 13, 28, of bones Prov. 12, 4; fig. decay or wasting Hab. 3, 16.

יקבון m. rottenness, only Job 41, 19; r. בְּקָב.

(fut. קריי) prob. akin to אין (which see), to leap, for joy Ecc. 3, 4; to start, for fear Ps. 114, 4. — Pi. to leap or dance Is. 13, 22; to bound along, as a chariot in full speed Nah. 3, 2. — Hiph. to cause to leap or hop Ps. 29, 6.

ווֹפְּחַדְּ (w. suf. יֹבְפָּחַדְּ (w. suf. יֹבְפָּחַדְּ (m. suf. יֹבְפָּחַדְּ

r. PET I, prop. thin, hence collect. the temples or sides of the head Judg. 4, 21. 2) prob. i. q. Tata, prop. soft, hence collect. the cheeks Cant. 4, 3.

pr. n. (perh. meagreness, r. Pr. I) of a city in Dan. Josh. 19, 46.

(fut. רְּבֶּין) prob. denom. from רְּבְּין spice or scent, hence to make perfume Ex. 30, 33; part. קברות perfumer Ex. 30, 35, Ecc. 10, 1. — Pu. to be spiced 2 Ch. 16, 14. — Hiph. to season or spice, food Ez. 24, 10.

חברן m. spice, הבין הליב the spiced wine Cant. 8, 2. — Prob. from an obs. r. הבין (akin to הבין, הבין I) to pound or beat; hence הבין what is pounded or crushed, spice, whence the denom. verb. הבין.

TP, m. perfume or scented ointment, only Ex. 30, 25. 35; r. np,.

תְּקְרִים (pl. בְּקְרִים) m. a perfumer Neh. 3, 8; fem. רְפָּרָית (pl. רְפָּרָית) 1 Sam. 8, 13; r. רְקָרָי

תַּבְּן (only pl. יְשְׁחִים; r. חַבְּי) m. perfumes Is. 57, 9.

דר, (כ. בּדרָד,; r. בּדרָד,) m. expanse, prop. something beaten out or expanded, esp. the sky or firmament Gen. 1, 6, fully רְקִרצָ וְשְׁמֵיִם Gen. 1, 1, 14.

ף קרן (c. רְקִיק, pl. c. יְקִיק) m. a thin cake, a wafer Ex. 29, 2; r. בָּקָין I.

perh. akin to קבם III, to variegate or embroider, part. בקם embroiderer Ex. 26, 36. — Pu. בקר to be embroidered, fig. to be curiously or skilfully fashioned, said of a child in the womb Ps. 139, 15. Hence

ורְיָּבְ 1) pr. n. (perh. i. q. Arab. variegated garden) of a city in

Benjamin Josh. 18, 27. 2) pr. n. m. (perh. party-colour) Num. 31, 8.

לקרות (ד. מבין, w. suf. מבְּבֶּרוּת, pl. מבּינוּת, pl. מבּינוּת, pl. מבּינוּת, party - colour work, מבְּנִרי embroidered garments Ez. 16, 18, same as מבּינוּת in Ps. 45, 15; מבּינוּת double-embroidery, i. e. on both sides Judg. 5, 30. Fig. versicolour, variegation of hues, in an eagle's wings Ez. 17, 3, in stones of a tessellated pavement 1 Ch. 29, 2.

(fut. ירָקר ) akin to pp¬ I

1) to beat or pound, to stamp, the ground with the feet Ez. 6, 11; fig. to crush or overcome, foes 2 Sam. 22, 43. 2) to beat out, then to spread out or expand (cf. ירָקר ), said of God in laying out the earth Ps. 136, 6. — Pi. 1) to beat or hammer out, metal plates Ex. 39, 3. 2) to overlay or cover, w. metal plates Is. 40, 19. — Pu. to be beaten out, part. ייף beaten out, of metal plates Jer. 10, 9. — Hiph. to spread out, the skies, only fut. ייף Job 37, 18. Hence

(only pl. c. יְּקְצֵּר) m. plates of metal, only Num. 17, 3.

I (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to pp, קד, i. q. Arab. 5, to pound or beat out, hence to be thin; hence pp, ppp, בקרת pp.

וְרָבֹק II (fut. רָרֹים) prob. mimet. akin to דְּבַן (which see), to hawk, to spit Lev. 15, 8.

רְּבְּקְר n. (perh. meagreness, r. רְבָּקְר I) of a city in Naphtali, near the lake of Tiberias Josh. 19, 35.

ער (prop. part. of שלי) adj. m. poor Prov. 14, 20; see r. ביליד.

Deut. 2, 24, שֹׁ Deut. 1, 21, imp. Qal of יָרָשׁ:

ן (obs.) i. q. Chald. אַטְּק, perh. akin to r. אָנָה, to be pleased, to consent; hence

יה m. pleasure or permission (cf. בצוֹן), only Ezr. 3, 7.

תשית Deut. 11, 12, see השית.

akin to Syr. مُعُمّ, Arab. مُعُمّ, and مُعُمّ, to mark or write, to inscribe, only in part. تتابع written Dan. 10, 21.

Chald. (fut. יִרְשֶׁם) to write Dan. 5, 24, esp. to mark a signature, to sign an edict Dan. 6, 9.

יַרְשֵׁע (fut. יִרְשֵׁע) prob. mimet. akin to בָּצִץ, to be fractious or obstreperous, fig. to be turbulent, lawless or wicked 1 K. 8, 47; as a forensic term, to be guilty or condemned w. 72 of the judge before whom Ps. 18, 22 (opp. צָרֶק). — Hiph. דְרָשִׁיתַ 1) to disturb, to make a tumult Job 34, 29; fig. to act turbulently or wickedly Job 34, 12; to violate, part. בַּרָשִׁיבֶי בָּרָית Dan. 11, 32 covenant-violators; before an inf. it has adv. force (cf. Gram. § 142, Rem. 1) הַרְשִׁיבֶ לַבְּטוֹח to act wickedly 2 Ch. 20, 35. 2) as forensic term, to pronounce guilty or condemn Ex. 22, 8 (opp. to הְצְהַרֶּק); to gain a cause Is. 54, 17; hence to be victorious, w. 2 1 Sam. 14, 47. Hence

לְשְׁעָד (pl. רְשִׁעִּד ) adj. m., רְשָׁעָד f.

1) turbulent, lawless or wicked Job

20, 29. 2) as subst. a lawless or wicked one, a transgressor Ps. 9, 6, pl. רְשַׁעִּדם the wicked Job 3, 17, Ps.

1, 1; then, as forensic term, the guilty party Ex. 23, 7, Deut. 25, 1; דְשָׁעַ לְּמֵּרָה Num. 35, 31 wicked for to die i. e. obnoxious to capital punishment.

רְשׁׁעְּרֵם (w. suf. רְשִׁעּרִם, pl. רְשִׁעָּרִם; r. השׁבּן m. turbulence, lawlessness,

wickedness Ps. 5, 5; 'ק" to do wickedness Prov. 16, 12, ק" אַגָּשׁי לייני ליי

רְשְׁלֶּדְהְ (c. רְשֶׁהַהְ, w. suf. רְשְׁלֶּדְהְּ יִּדְּ (c. רְשֶׁהְ, w. suf. רְשְׁלֶּדְהְ, r. יִּדְשְׁלָּדְהְ, f. lawlessness or wickedness Is. 9, 17, a wicked deed Deut. 25, 2; fraud Prov. 13, 6, cheating by false measure Zech. 5, 8.

ליטְעָּחָיִם Judg. 3, 8, see הַשָּׁלָּחָיִם

רְעָּיָרָ (obs.) prob. akin to אָדֶרָ, יְּטָרֶנּ, to burn or glow; hence

(pl. מרשבין ע. אור w. suf. אור ייבין m. 1) a flame Cant. 8, 6; בייבין sons of flame, prob. sparks from the fire Job 5, 7; fig. inflammation or fever Deut. 32, 24, Hab. 3, 5. 2) the lightning Ps. 78, 48; רבייבין lightning-flashes of the bow, i. e. perh. burning or fiery arrows (cf. βέλη πεπυρωμένα Eph. 6, 16) Ps. 76, 4. 2) pr. n. m. (perh. fever) 1 Ch. 7, 25.

(which see), to break in pieces. — Po. (fut. בְּשִׁישׁ to be broken down, destroyed Mal. 1, 4.

עשק II (obs.) perh. akin to אָבִץ, אָביז, to be firm or strong; perh. hence מַּרְשִׁיה

רְשֶׁהְ (prop. inf. c. Qal of שֶׁדְיָּדְיָּי, w. suf. רְשְׁהֵי) f. a net Ps. 57, 7; שַּׁרָשָּׁ to spread a net over any one Ez. 12, 13; רְשֶׁה רְשֶׁה מַבְּשֵּׁה מַבְּשֵּׁה הַלָּשִׁה הַלָּשׁה בּל. 27, 4.

מוֹק (pl. חוֹף בּוֹח 1 K. 6, 21 Q'ri)m. a chain Ez. 7, 23; r. בְחַק.

(Qal obs.) i. q. Aram.

to boil, a pot Ez. 24, 5. — Pu. to be made to boil, to be in a ferment, to be greatly moved, of the bowels under strong emotion of the mind (cf. ζέων ἐν πνεύματι Rom. 12, 11) Job 30, 27. — Hiph. to cause to boil Job 41, 23. Hence

רְהָחֶיהָ (pl. w. suf. רְהְחֶהֶה) m. a boiling or seething, only Ez. 24, 5.

prob. akin to יְבַּי, Arab. r prob. akin to יְבַּי, Arab. conj. IV, to bind or make fast, esp. to harness horses to a chariot, only imper. בְּיִלִם Mic. 1, 13; hence

תְּהָיִם) m. i. q. Arab. (קְּהָבִים) m. i. q. Arab. (קָּהָבִים), genista, a species of broom 1 K. 19, 4, Job 30, 4, a shrub growing in the deserts of Arabia, from which the best charcoal was said to be made Ps. 120, 4. — Akin perh. to ratan, name of a cane-like

plant in the East, from which withes, cords, ropes, etc. are made.

broom-plant) of a station of the Israelites in the wilderness Num. 33, 18.

עבור, to bind. — Pu. to be bound Nah. 3, 10. — Niph. in Ecc. 12, 6 where the Q'ri has רְרָחֵל shall be bound, but as this makes no suitable sense, the K'thibh אייר shall be removed ought prob. to be retained, unless (as some propose) we adopt אייר shall be broken. Hence

רְּחָקְיֹת (only pl. רְחָקְיֹת) f. a chain, only Is. 40, 19.

יל (obs.) perh. akin to דָּעַר, i. q. Aram. רְעַה , בֿיַּ, to terrify; hence

תְּתָּתְ m. i. q. Chald. רְהָיהָא, terror, only Hos. 13, 1.

## שׁ. שׁ

Shîn, Sin, originally one letter 🕲 (see Gram. § 6, 2, 2), and still counted as the 21st in the Alphabet and used as a numeral sign for 300; hence the two may well, for both correctness and convenience, be placed together, as in this Lexicon, though they are generally arranged apart, as if they were really distinct characters. The name שֵׁדְן or יִשׁרְן is prob. the same as po and means tooth, which object appears to be rudely pictured in the ancient and the actual form W, w (see the Table of Ancient Alphabets); hence the Gr.  $\mathbf{M}$  and  $\Sigma$ , called Záv in Doric, though later

known only as  $\Sigma(\gamma\mu\alpha)$ , whence our S. The when marked w sounds as sh, but as s when marked w (= D, see Gram. § 6, 2, 2); cf. what is said in Judg. 12, 6 about read being sounded as read, and our own different sounds of s in sun and sure, also in pleasant and pleasure.

**U** is often formative — 1) as initial, prob. w. a causative or Hiph. force, as in שלחב Shaph. form from r. לַחַב (which see, and comp. kindred form זְלֶעֶה from r. בְּצָב, cf. Chald. from ולול = סנלול ,לעם rom קלום from r. ΣΣλ, Gr. σμιχρός = μιχρός, σφάλλω = L. fallo, G. schmelzen = E. smelt שַבַל , קער . from r שָׁקַצֶרוּרוֹת , שָׁבַל = טָגַא ,בֶּלֶל (I, זְתָר = שָׁנַא ,בֶּלֶל , חֶרֶר Chald. שֵׁלָהָ, רָזֶב from שֵׁלָהָ akin to קלף, קבש = קילף I, שָׁמָן akin to Syr.  $\dot{\mathcal{L}} = \dot{\mathcal{L}}$  2) as final, or a format. ending (cf. Sans. -as, -is, -us, Gr. -os, - nc, -uc, L. -us, -es, -is), e. g. ガララッ (r. בַבֶּב I), מַרָם (r. חַרָם II), פָּלְּדָשׁ (r. ים בועש (קבר (r. פַלָּד (r. פַלָּד (r. פַלָּד (r. פַלָּד (II), see also שֶׁבֶשֶׁ, שֵׁבֶּרָ, cf. זְהַבְּוֹ, זִּשְׁהַ, סְבֶּרְבָּ, . قَدَمَ from r. قَدْمُوسٌ Arab. فِإِبَاثِق

'U, rarely 'U (with Dagh. forte in following letter), once b Judg. 6, 17, twice DEcc. 2, 22 (in some texts) and 3, 18 (Gram. § 36), only a prefixed form of אַשֶּׁר, and akin to אָשָׁר, Chald. ד, הַּד, Syr. •, hence 1) relative pron. who, which, what, that Judg. 7, 12, Ps. 122, 3, Cant. 4, 1, also including the antecedent (Gram. § 123, 2) he who Ecc. 1, 11, him that Cant. 3, 3. 2) relative conj. that Judg. 6, 17, Ecc. 2, 13, Job 19, 29 שַׁהַרַן (for אישר דרן) that there is judgment; because Ecc. 2, 15, השֶלַשֶּׁי what for? why? Cant. 1, 7. 3) as mere sign of relation (like אשׁר, cf. Gram. § 123, 1), as in பய் — 'ய் whither Ecc. 1, 7 and bww Ps. 122, 4; also of possession, w. \cdot\ (making אַשֶּׁר פּרָּטְּרָר לְּיִּ for בְּיִשְׁרָר לִּיִּ to express emphatic gen. of property, e. g. in איני שְּׁיִשְּׁר לִי וֹשְׁרָּי בְּיִשְׁרִי שְׁיִּבְּי שְׁיִּבְּי שְׁיִר שׁׁנִּר וֹשׁׁרִּי שׁׁנִר שׁׁנִר שׁׁנִר שׁׁנִר שׁׁנִר שִׁיִּר שְׁיִר שִׁיִּר שְׁיִר שִׁיִּר שְׁיִר שְׁר שְׁיִר שְׁיִר שְׁר שְׁיִר שְׁר שְׁיִר שְׁר שְׁר שְׁר בַּיִּבְּי שְׁר בְּיִי שְׁיִר שְׁר בְּיִים שְׁיִר שְׁר בְּיִים שְׁיִר שְׁר בְּיִים שְׁיִר שְׁר בְּיִים שְׁיִר שְׁר בְּיִבְּים שְׁיִר שְׁר בְּיִבְּים שְׁר בְּיִים שְׁיִר שְׁר בְּיִּבְּים שְׁר בְּיִבְּים שְׁיִר שְׁר בְּיִים שְׁיִר שְׁר בְּיִים שְׁיִר שְׁר בְּיִּבְּיים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִים שְׁיִים שְׁיִים שְׁיִים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִים שְׁיִים שְׁיִים שְׁיִים שְׁיִּים שְׁיִים שְׁיִים שְׁיִים שְׁיִים שְּיִים שְׁיִים שְׁיִים בְּיִים בְּיים בְּייִים בְּייִים בְּייִים בְּיִים בְּיִים בְּייִים בְּייִיים בְּייִים בְּייִים בְּייִים בְּייִים בְ

באב ביים) perh. mimet. akin to אויים) 
Akin to אָשָׁרְ, אָשָּרָ, pytָ, i. q. Arab. בָּעָּלָּ, to roar, as a lion Judg. 14, 5, as thunder Job 37, 4; to roar out or groan for pain Ps. 38, 9, for rage Ps. 74, 4. Hence

רוֹאָלָיִי (c. רוֹאָשֶׁי) f. roaring, of a lion is. 5, 29; greaning, of a person in great pain Job 3, 24.

noise, to rage. — Niph. to become noisy, to rage Is. 17, 12. 13.

be strewn or prostrated, to lie desolate or waste Is. 6, 11. — Niph. to be laid waste Is. 6, 11. — Hiph. to lay waste Is. 37, 26, inf. niph. (for niph.), see Gram. § 23, 3) 2 K. 19, 25.

ווו (Qal obs.) akin to האָה, וווי (Qal obs.) akin to האָה, ווּ הְשִׁהְּיָּה, ווּ הְשִּׁהְיָּה, ווּ וְשִׁהְיִּה, to look at, to contemplate. — Hith. דְשִׁהְיָּה to gaze at, w. בְּיִהְיִהְיִה to gaze at, w. בְּיִהְיִהְיִּה to gaze at, w. בּיִהְיִהְיִּה to gaze at, w. בּיִהְיִּהְיִּה to gaze at, w. בּיִה בּיִּה נוֹ הַיִּהְיִּהְיִּה נוֹ הַיִּהְיִּהְיִּה נוֹ הַיִּיהְיִּהְיִּה נוֹ הַיִּיהְיִּהְיִּה נוֹ הַיִּיהְיִּהְיִּה נוֹ נוֹ נִייִּהְיִּהְיִּה נוֹ נוֹ נִייִּהְיִּהְיִּה נוֹ נוֹ נִייִּהְיִּהְיִּה נוֹ נוֹ נוֹיִיה נוֹיִיה נוֹ נוֹיִיה נוֹייה נוֹיִיה נוֹיִיה נוֹייה נוֹיה נוֹייה נוֹיה נוֹייה נוֹיה נוֹייה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹייה נוֹיה נוֹייה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹייה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹייה נוֹייה נוֹייה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹייה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹיה נוֹייה נוֹיה נוֹייה 
(obs.) prob. mimetic of a shepherd's cry sh! sh! or whish!

in leading or guiding his flock (cf. the cry in calling شوقه or مُعَامَلُهُ the cry asses to the water); hence prob. hig, as אם from r. מאָם.

הישות see האיש.

וואט (r. אונד I) f. storm or tempest, only Prov. 1, 27 K'thibh, where in Q'ri.

שאל, שאול (w. ה loc. מָשְאוֹל, r. ו שאל II) com. gend. prob. quiet or stillness (cf. דּלְּמָדוֹ Ps. 94, 17), esp. the under-world, Sheol (Sept. αδης), fig. the grave, as the resting-place (cf. Job 3, 17) of the dead (cf. רַקַאִים) Gen. 42, 38; poet. the dead or departed Is. 14, 9, death Ps. 49, 16. -Perh. אָשָׁאַל comes from obs. r. שָׁאַל = טׁמַעל to be hollow, hence meaning cavity or cavern; cf. G. hölle, E. hell.

pr. n. m. (asked for or desired, r. אָשָׁעָ I) of the first king of the Israelites 1 Sam. 9, 2; also of others Gen. 36, 37; 46, 10; patron. שאולר Shaulite Num. 26, 13.

אור (c. שָׁאוֹנָהָם, w. suf. שָׁאוֹנָהָם) m. 1) r. האָט I, noise, tumult Is. 5, 14, קנר שאון sons of uproar, i. e. men of war and tumult Jer. 48, 45; roar or raging of waters Ps. 65, 8. 2) r. ואָשֵׁ II, destruction, desolation Jer. 46, 17, שור pit of destruction, fig. of great calamity Ps. 40, 3.

(obs.) prob. akin to ਲਬਾਂ I, ਲਬਾਂ, to tread or trample on, fig. to contemn; hence

🗅 🖔 (c. ਖੁਲ੍ਥਾਂ, w. suf. ਜ਼ਖ਼ਲਾਂ) m. contempt Ez. 25, 6; 36, 5.

חובאים Ez. 16, 57 for הישיני part. f. pl. of ਪੁਖਾਂ I.

TINU f. devastation, ruins, only Is. 24, 12; r. אָשָׁ II.

U I, rarely 32, 18 (but see Gram. § 64, Rem. 1), fut. ישאל, prob. akin to שֵׁלָּח I i. q. Aram. שוֹל, אבי, Arab. שוֹל, to pull out or draw forth; hence 1) to demand or require, to ask, w. acc. of obj. 1 Sam. 12, 13, w. מָלָה or מָּלָם of pers. Ps. 2, 8, 1 Sam. 8, 10, w. double acc. (like alteiv τινά τι, cf. Gram. § 139, 2) Deut. 14, 26, Ps. 137, 3, also w. acc. and inf. Jonah 4, 8, 1 K. 19, 4. 2) to beg or intreat, w. acc. of thing Judg. 5, 25, w. p Ps. 21, 5 or אים 1 K. 2, 20 or מעם Deut. 18, 16 of pers. from whom, w. > of pers. for whom 1 K. 2, 22 or from 1 Sam. 2, 20; esp. α) to seek as a gift or loan Ex. 3, 22; to borrow 1 Sam. 1, 28, part. pass. אַליט 2 K. 6, 5; β) to ask as alms, to beg Prov. 20, 4 (cf. Arab. سَايُلَ a beggar). 3) to inquire Deut. 13, 15; to question, to ask, w. acc. of pers. Gen. 24, 47, Judg. 4, 20, or w. > Job 8, 8; the obj. or thing stands w. ל Gen. 32, 30 or לעל Neh. 1, 2; to ask for, w. acc. of thing Jer. 50, 5, w. 2 acc. of pers. and thing Is. 45, 11. Esp. a) in salutation or friendly greeting, e. g. to ask of any one שַׁאַל לָפִי לְשָׁלוּם to respecting welfare, i. e. about his health or prosperity, to greet Gen. 43, 27, Ex. 18, 7; β) to seek oracular response, to consult, w. acc. Deut. 18, 11, w. 4, of God Judg. 1, 1, also of images Ez. 21, 26. — Niph. to ask for oneself, ask leave 1 Sam. 20, 6. — Pi. אשל question or interrogate, w. D of pers. 2 Sam. 20, 18; to beg or be a beggar Ps. 109, 10. — Hiph. to grant a request Ex. 12, 36; esp. to grant a loan, to lend 1 Sam. 1, 28.

II (obs.) perh. akin to

חלָשֶׁי II (cf. בְּלֶּבְּר (בְּרָבְּי II) to be at rest or quiet; hence perh. יאשִי the resting-place of the dead, the grave or under-world; see בּרָבְּי II.

בּאָשָׁ pr. n. m. (request, r. אַשָּׁ I) Ezr. 10, 29.

אָשָׁל, see אַיּמּאָל,

Chald. (1 pl. אַזְאָלָּאָ, part. אָשֶׁי i. q. Heb. אַשֶּׁי I, to ask, interrogate, w. אְ of pers. Ezr. 5, 9, soc. of thing Dan. 2, 10; to demand of Ezr. 7, 21; hence

אָלְאָלֶי Chald. (def. אַהְאָלִיי) f. prop. inquiry or seeking, hence (like Arab. (أَسُسُّ) a matter of inquiry, a cause or affair, only Dan. 4, 14.

וֹאֵלֵחְ: (r. שְׁאֵלֵּחְ: w. suf. אָשֶׁלְחִיּ once אַשְּׁלְחִיּ טְּטְּלְּהִּ יִּ וֹשְׁלִּחְ: 1 Sam. 1, 17 (w. nomitted, cf. Gram. § 23, 3), בּיְבְיּשָׁלְ Ps. 106, 15) f. 1) a request or petition, שְׁשְׁלְחִי to ask a petition or make a request Judg. 8, 24, שֵׁיִלְחִי to grant a request Est. 5, 8, בְּיִי יִי בִי יִי בְּיִי בְּיִי שְׁאַלְּחִי Job 6, 8 who will grant my request may come? i. e. Oh that my desire should come! (cf. Gram. § 136, 1). 2) a loan, as something requested 1 Sam. 2, 20.

pr. n. m. (prob. I have begged of God, r. שָׁלְחִראָל I) 1 Ch. 3, 17; but in Hag. 1, 12 הַיֵּלְחִראַל טֵּלְחִראַל בּיַל.

(Qal obs.) akin to אָשָׁלָּי, to repose, only in — Pi'l. אָשָׁלָּי (Gram. § 55, 2) to be tranquil, to feel at ease Job 8, 18, Jer. 30, 10. Hence

אָלֶע Josh. 17, 11, see שָׁלָּלָּיָ

שׁאַנֶּיוּ (חָוֹ שְׁאַנֵּיִי m., שְׁאָנִייִּ m., מֹשְׁאַנִּיִי m., מֹשְׁאַנִייִּ m., וֹשְׁאַנִייִּ m., וֹשְׁאַנִייִּ f. quiet, comfortable, of a home Is. 33, 20; tranquil, living at ease, of a person Job 12, 5; in a bad sense careless or heedless, self-satisfied or proud Ps. 123, 4, Is. 32,

9. 2) subst. (w. suf. 河流道) m. self-complacency or pride 2 K. 19, 28, Is. 37, 29; r. ] NO.

ບົກພັ Jer. 30, 16 in K'thibh for ວຽນ part. of r. ວຽນ; see Gram. § 67, Rem. 3.

Akin to אָשֵׁי, בּשְׁיִּלּי, 1) to breathe or blow, to pant, from anger Is. 42, 14, haste Ecc. 1, 5 (comp. אַבּאַר Hab. 2, 3), eagerness Ps. 119, 131. 2) to sniff up Jer. 2, 24; fig. to be eager or long for Job 7, 2, Ps. 56, 2, said of a trap or snare Job 5, 5; w. אַצְּ Am. 2, 7.

I prob. akin to the and syr. , to be firm or enduring, hence to remain, to be left 1 Sam. 16, 11. — Niph. 1) to be left, to survive Gen. 7, 23; part. And a survivor Gen. 32, 9; pl. Gen. 14, 10; f. Is. 37, 31. 2) to be remaining, to continue Ex. 8, 5, Job 21, 34. — Hiph. 1) to leave or let remain Deut. 28, 51, Josh. 10, 28, Joel 2, 14; to retain Am. 5, 3. 2) intrans. to be left Deut. 3, 3, Josh. 8, 22.

II (obs.) prob. akin to Arab. אָלָ and אָבָּעָה III, to snoell up, to be full or plump; hence אָבָּעָה flesh and אַרְאָדָיה kneading-trough.

(obs.) akin to Arab. it, to ferment, turn sour; hence kin.

ጉኝሮ (c. ጉኝሮ; r. ጉኝሮ I) m. remainder or residue, the rest Is. 10, 20, Zeph 1, 4.

下門 Chald. (c. 內中, once 內中 Ezr. 7, 18) m. i. q. Heb. remainder, the rest Dan. 7, 7, Ezr. 4, 9.

אָשֶׁיָּרָי (w. suf. יְשָׁאֵרָי; r. שָׁשָּׁ וו) m.

בּרְלוֹת בְּתְשׁרְהְ הְשְׁאֵרָהְ הְיְבְלוֹת מְּתְשׁרְהְ Prov. 5, 11 in the failing of thy flesh and thy plumpness, i. e. when thou art enfeebled and wasted. 2) flesh in general, human Ps. 73, 26, animal-flesh, as food Ps. 78, 20, then food of any kind Ex. 21, 10; prob. poet. and collect. for human bodies slain in battle Jer. 51, 35. 3) fig. like שְׁבָּי, blood-relative, kindred Lev. 18, 12, fully אַבְּיר בַּעִיר בַּעִיר 18, 6.

ראָטְ, m. i. q. Chald. אַסְ, leaven Ex. 12, 15, Deut. 16, 4; r. אָטָר.

רוֹתְאַנְי f. blood-relationship, concr. kins-woman, only Lev. 18, 17; prop. a denom. from אָשָׁלָּ 3.

pr. n. f. (kinship) 1 Ch. 7, 24.

שְׁאֶר רְשׁרְּב pr. n. m. (a remnant shall return) of Isaiah's son Is. 7, 3.

ראלים (for אָשֶׁיֵּן; r. אָשָּׁיָּן II) f. destruction or ruin, only Lam. 3, 47.

ראשׁ (for רְּשִׁשׁ, prop. inf. fem. of r. אַשְׁיִי, w. suf. רְשִׁשׁיִי, once יֹרשׁ Job 41, 17) f. 1) lifting up, יוֹרשׁי Job 41, 17 at its rising up; lifting up of the head i. e. cheerfulness of countenance Gen. 4, 7. 2) a rising in the skin, pimple or boil Lev. 13, 2. 3) exaltation, majesty Gen. 49, 3, Ps. 62, 5.

R文東 (perh. captor, r. ロッド) pr. n. 1) of several men, e. g. the grandson of Cush Gen. 10, 7; a son of Joktan Gen. 10, 28, a grandson of Abraham Gen. 25, 3. 2) of two countries or regions, the one in Arabia Felix 1 K. 10, 1, the other prob. near the Persian gulf, settled by the אַבְשִּׁ of Gen. 25, 3; gentil. n. pl. בּאַרִם Sabeans Joel 4, 8.

ת (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to שָׁבֶּר Į, i. q. Chald. מַּבֶּים, to break; hence

בְּבִים (only pl. שֶׁבָבִים) m. pieces or fragments, only Hos. 8, 6.

i. q. Arab. (יִשֹּׁרְ, Aram. אַשְׁרָּ, apoc. בְּשִׁיּ, to take captive Gen. 34, 29, 1 K. 8, 48; to carry off cattle or property 1 Ch. 5, 21, Obad. 11; also to lead in triumph a band of captives Judg. 5, 12, Ps. 68, 19; to hold captive Ps. 137, 3; part. pass. pl. בְּבִּילוֹ מְבָּרִילוֹ (Gen. 31, 26 female captives of the sword i. e. women taken captive in war. — Niph. to be captured Gen. 14, 14, Jer. 13, 17.

Π (obs.) prob. akin to ΣΞΦ I, to glow or gleam; hence

וֹשׁׁשְׁ m. prob. an agate (Sept. ἀχάτης) Ex. 39, 12, one of the brilliant or precious stones in the high-priest's breastplate.

pr. n. m. (perh. God's brilliancy, r. אָשׁרָאוֹ II) 1 Ch. 23, 16, called also מְּבֶּאֵל 24, 20.

לאָבעי Jer. 18, 15 in K'thibh, see איבעי.

ישְׁבְעִיק (c. שְׁבְשֶׁ, dual ישְּבְעִיק, pl. מּיִבְּעִיק עָּיבִים עָּיבְּיבִים עָּיבִים עָּיבְים עָּיבְּיבִים עָּיבְּיבִים עָּיבְים עָּיבְים עָּיבְּיבִים עָּיבְים עָּיבְּים עָּיבְּים עָּיבְּים עָּבְּים עָּבְּים עָּבְּים עָּבְים עָּבְּים עָּבְים עָּבְּים עָּבְּים עָּבְּים עָּבְּים עָּים עָּבְּים עָּבְּים עָּבְּים עָבְּים עָּבְּים עָבְּים עָּבְּים עָּבְּים עָּבְּים עָּים עָּבְּים עָּבְּים עָּים עָּבְּים עָּבְים עָּבְּים עָּיבְּים עִּיבְּים עִּיבְים עִּיבְּים עוּבְיבִּים עוּבְיבִּים עִּיבִּים עוּבְּים עוּבְיבִים עוּבְים עוּבְים ע

seven, 1) like έβδομάς, a period of seven days, a week or sennight Dan. 9, 27, সমা সুনুষ্ট্ week of this one, i. e. her week Gen. 29, 27, חַג שֶׁבְעוֹח Ex. 34, 22 feast of weeks, i. e. the Pentecost, celebrated at the close of seven weeks (i. e. on the 50th day, ή πεντηχοστή Acts 2, 1) from the Passover, חג שבעות ימים Ez. 45, 21 the feast of weeks of days, i. e. celebrated each time for seven whole days, viz. the Passover. 2) a period of seven years Dan. 9, 24 (cf. hebdomas annorum, Gell. N. A. 3, 10).

ישבועה, also שָׁבַעָּה (c. רְשָּבוּעָה, pl. אַבְעוֹח ; r. אַבְשֵּׂי ) f. an oath , a swearing 1) for confirmation, an oath Lev. 5, 4, וְשָׁבֵּע שִׁבּרּעָה to swear an oath Josh. 9, 20, היותר מובעת an oath of (i. e. by) the Eternal Ex. 22, 10; esp. a covenant oath 2 Sam. 21, 7, hence בַּעַלֵר שְׁבוּעָה לִם masters of oath to any one i. e. confederates w. him Neh. 6, 18 (Sept. Evopxoi). 2) for imprecation, a cursing or curse Is. 65, 15, fully הַאָּלָה הַאָּלָה the oath of cursing Num. 5, 21.

ים שבות or מובות (r. השָבָית I) f. captivity Num. 21, 29; concr. captives, משבר שברה to bring back the captives Deut. 30, 3, Zeph. 3, 20, also שׁיב שׁי Jer. 33, 7; also fig. for affliction or calamity, שֶׁב אֶת־שֶׁבָרת he (God) turned the affliction of Job, i. e. restored his prosperity Job 42, 10, cf. Ez. 16, 53, perh. also in Ps. 14, 7.

I (Qal obs.) prob. mimet. akin to اسبع, i. q. Arab. سبم, to call or speak aloud, to shout for joy; hence ישׁבַּח. — Pi. הַשַּׁשָׁ (fut. הַשַּׁבַּח) to praise or celebrate Ps. 63, 4, Ecc. 8, 15, w. 5 to Ps. 145, 4; to felicitate or congratulate Ecc. 4, 2 where ਸ਼ੜ੍ਹਾਂ

for ਸ਼ੁਰੂਹਾਂ (cf. Gram. § 52, Rem. 6). — Hith. to glory in w. 3 Ps. 106, 47.

II (Qal obs.) prob. akin to ngo II, ngw, to pour out, to diffuse or scatter; hence - Pi. to allay or still billows Ps. 89, 10; to quiet anger Prov. 29, 11. - Hiph. to make still, to calm billows Ps. 65, 8.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) i. q. Heb. ਸੜ੍ਹਾਂ I, to speak aloud. — Pa. to praise or laud, God Dan. 2, 23, idols Dan. 5, 4.

נַבָם (obs.) prob. akin to יָבָם  $(\vec{v} = n)$ , to beat, fig. to castigate or rule; hence

ರ್ವಲ್ಲ, also ರವ್ರಲ್ಲ (w. suf. ಇಭಾಧ, pl. שָׁבְטִים, c. שָׁבְטֵּר m., but f. in Ez. 21, 15. 1) a staff or rod, for beating Ex. 21, 20; fig. correction or punishment Is. 10, 5. 2) a kind of flail Is. 28, 27. 3) a shepherd's crook Lev. 27, 32, Ps. 23, 4. 4) 4 staff or wand of office Judg. 5, 14, esp. a sceptre, of a king Gen. 49, 10, Ps. 2, 9; fig. a) a tribe, considered as ruled by the chieftain's staff Deut. 18, 1; β) rule or sway Ps. 45, 7. 5) a lance or spear 2 Sam. 18, 14. --- Cf. σχηπτρον, L. scipio.

Chald. m. same as Heb. ಲ್ಲಾಲ್, a tribe Ezr. 6, 17.

שׁבַשׁ m. i. q. Syr. בּבֹּבּ, the eleventh month of the Hebrew year, from the new moon of February to that of March, Shebat, only Zech. 1, 7. - Said to be Persian, but perh. from an obs. Heb. r. בַּעַבָּי = חשה, so perh. akin to ששה rest, alluding to the inert state of nature in that hardest time of winter, for Jerome says that the month was 'in accrrimo tempore hiemis'.

שׁבֵּשׁ pr. n. m. (perh. brilliant, r. שֵׁבָשׁ II) Ezr. 2, 42.

רֹבְיּט pr. n. m. (perh. taking captive, r. רֹבְיָּט וֹ) 2 Sam. 17, 27.

בְּרֵב (c. שְׁבִּרב; r. שַׁבָּל Ι) m. α flame Job 18, 5; Sept. φλόξ.

בְּבִיבְּעְ Chald. (def. שְׁבִיבְּשְׁ, pl. קיבִיבְּעָ Dan. 7, 9) m. i. q. Heb. שָׁבִיבִין, a flame Dan. 3, 22.

עברה (r. אַבֶּשׁ I) f. captivity Jer. 48, 46; concr. and collect. captives Deut. 21, 11, 2 Ch. 28, 5.

שְׁבְּיָּה (fem. of שְׁבִיּקׁ 2) f., a female captive, only Is. 52, 2.

שְׁבִּילֵי (pl. c. שְׁבִילִּי Jer. 18, 15, where שְׁבִּילֵי in K'thibh; r. שָׁבָּיל, m. i. q. Aram. אַבּבּילָא, שְׁבִילָא, Arab. مُحَمَّلًا, a way or path Ps. 77, 20.

שׁרֵיס (only pl. יבְּשֹׁרָ r. יבָשֶׁ) m. reticules or nettings, used in female head-dress (cf. L. reticulum), only Is. 3, 18, Sept. τὰ ἐμπλόχια.

לְּיבִילְי (from שֶׁבֵּע) ordin. num. adj. m., שְׁבִיקִית f. the seventh Gen. 2, 2, Ex. 21, 2.

שְבִרִּתְּ, see מְבִרִּתְּית. שָׁבִרִּתְית captivity, see

ים (obs.) akin to ישׁקּה, to pour or shed; prob. hence ישׁיבָּה.

(obs.) akin to 720, p20, to interweave, braid; hence

קברם (only pl. שֶּבֶּכִּים) m. lattices or latticework, only 1 K. 7, 17.

אָלְבְיֹּטְ Chald. Dan. 3, 7, same as אַבְּבָּס, which see.

קרבויים (pl. מיִבּיים; r. יְבְישׁים f. 1) a net Job 18, 8. 2) lattice, lattice-work, fret-work before a window or balcony 2 K. 1, 2, esp. around capitals of columns 1 K. 7, 18, Jer. 52, 22, 2 Ch. 4, 12.

(obs.) prob. mimet. akin to גָּבֶל , בָּלֵל i to bubble or spring forth, hence 1) to flow or stream, hence שַּבְּלֵי 2. 2) to move on or advance; hence שָבִּל a way. 3) to shoot forth, to grow, hence בַּבָּל 1.

אבל m. i. q. Arab. אייעוֹם, the skirt or train of a robe, only Is. 47, 2; from r. בָּילָ hence prop. the flowing part of a garment.

לוּכְל (r. בְּשֶׁל 1; cf. Gram. § 84, Rem. 32) m. a snail, only Ps. 58, 9, prob. so named from its making a wet and slimy track.

שְׁבֶּלֶת (r. שָׁבֵל 3) f. a twig or branch, only pl. c. in ישָׁבָל הַצַּיר הַצִּירִים Zech. 4, 12 the two olive-branches.

ר (pl. בְּבֶּלִית, כ. בְּבָּשְׁים, לְּבָּלְיּת) f.

1) r. בְּשַׁים 3, an ear of corn Job 24,

24, Gen. 41, 5; Aram. אבׁבּלֹים,

Arab. בּבּלִים, 2) r. בְּבַשָּׁי, a stream or flood Judg. 12, 6, Ps. 69, 3; Syr.

בְּבַבְּלֵים a river-bed.

الم (obs.) prob. akin to ما في to be fragrant or balmy; hence

pr. n. (prob. fragrance) of a city in Reuben Num. 32, 3.

pr. n. (i. q. בְּשֶׁבְּי of a city in Reuben Num. 32, 38, in a region abounding in vineyards Is. 16, 8, 9.

(obs.) prob. akin to pri, to hide, hence perh. to be shy; hence

ਲ੍ਹੇਹ੍ਰਾ, also ਜ਼ਰ੍ਹੇਹ੍ਰਾ pr. n. m. (perh. shyness) of a royal officer under Hezekiah Is. 22, 15, 2 K. 18, 18.

יָמֶלָנ, see אָיָבְנָה,

ייבורה pr. n. m. (perh. יְדְּ hides or protects, r. יְשֶׁבְיִרְהּ 1 Ch. 15, 24, but שְׁבִיְרָה in Neh. 12, 3 and יְבִירָה in 1 Ch. 24, 11.

Chald. שַׁבַשְׁ to interweave, to make netting; hence prob. סְבָּרִי

prob. denom. from מַבֶּע seven, hence perh. to use or call seven, i. e. either to slay seven victims (Gen. 21, 28) or to call seven witnesses (cf. Herod. 3, 8), in ratification of some agreement; hence to swear or make oath, only part. pass. in שָׁבָעֵר שׁבְעוֹת Ez. 21, 28 sicorn ones of oaths, i. e. men bound by taking oaths. -Niph. נְשׁבֵּע (fut. רָשֶׁבֶע) prop. to use or name seven (victims or witnesses) as to oneself, i. e. to bind oneself by an attested oath, to swear Gen. 21, to Gen. و 4, w. ك by Josh. 2, 12, w. أو to Gen. 24, 7, w. אין about Lev. 5, 24. משבל w. לְמָרְמָח or לְמָרְמָח to swear to the falsehood Jer. 5, 2 or to a deception Ps. 24, 4, i. e. to swear falsely. - Hiph. to cause to take an oath, to bind by oath Gen. 50, 5, Ex. 13, 19; fig. to adjure, to charge solemnly Cant. 2, 7, Jer. 5, 7.

דֹשְׁלֵי I (כ. צְּשְׁלֵי ) card. num. f., איָבְיּהְיּ (כ. רְּצְּשְׁלִי ) w. suf. בּיבְּיִלְי m. seven (see Gram. § 97, 1 and § 120), in the absol. usually before the noun e. g. בַּיבִּים שָׁבָיב (Gen. 5, 7, in later Heb. after the noun e. g. בְּיבִים בַּיב עַרִים 2 Ch. 13, 9; in the constr. when the

numeral is considered as an abstract noun e. g. τρος α heptad (ἐπτάς) of days, a week (cf. ἐβδομάς) Gen. 8, 10; w. suf. υπρος their seven i. e. the seven of them 2 Sam. 21, 9. Dual form υπρος sevenfold Gen. 4, 15; pl. form υπρος seventy Gen. 50, 3. Σρώ as adv. seven times Lev. 26, 18, Ps. 119, 164. — Prob. akin to Sans. saptan, ἐπτά, L. septem, Kelt. saith, seith, G. sieben, E. seven; see Gram. § 97, 1 Note<sup>2</sup>.

ブロッ, ブロゼ Deut. 14, 29, Is. 9, 19 (fut. רְשִׁבֶּע) prob. akin to אָבֶס, אַבָּב, i. q. Syr. عُبع , Arab. شَبع , 1) to be satisfied, satiated or filled Ps. 17, 15, w. food Deut. 6, 11 or drink Am. 4, 8; fig. of the irrigated earth Ps. 104, 16, of the eye feeding on sights Ecc. 1, 8, the sword feeding on carnage Jer. 46, 10, and of greed satisfied w. money Ecc. 5, 9; with בָּ, בַּ and acc. of the source of satisfaction Job 31, 31, Ps. 65, 5, Ex. 16, 12. 2) to be sated with, tired of Job 7, 4, Is. 1, 11. — Pi. שבי to satisfy, w. acc. Ez. 7, 19, w. 2 acc. Ps. 90, 14 (cf. Gram. § 139). — Hiph. to satisfy Ps. 107, 9, w. acc. of person and thing Ps. 132, 15, w. > of pers. and acc. of thing Ps. 145, 16, w. 75, ፮ of thing Ez. 32, 4, Lam. 3, 15, Hence

לְבְּעִיים (c. יְבְיִים pl. יְבְיִים adj. m., מּבְיֵים f. satisfied, satiated 1 Sam. 2, 5; fig. rich Deut. 33, 23; full Gen. 35, 29, Job 14, 1.

ንጋኒ m. satiety Ecc. 5, 11; abundance Gen. 41, 29, Prov. 3, 10; r. ታጋኒን.

שׁבְעֵּךְ (w. suf. שֶׁבְעֵּךְ) m. 1) satiety, to the full Ex. 16, 3. 2) plenty, abundance Ps. 16, 11; r. שַבָּעָ

רְבְּעָרָ f. 1) seven, see בְּעָרָע. 2) pr. n. of a well Gen. 26, 33.

לְּבְּעָה Chald. (c. מִּבְעָה) m. seven Dan. 4, 13, Ezr. 7, 14.

שָׁבִּעָּה, see הְשָׁבְעָּה.

קבְּלֶּהְ f. i. q. אַבְשֶׁ, satiety Is. 56, 11, אַבְשֶׁל to the full Is. 23, 18; r. בַּעַ

רקביי (c. ראָבְייִי) f. satiety or fulness Ez. 16, 49.

שַבְעִים seventy, see שַבְעִים.

m. prob. for הַּבְּעָרָה seven, only Job 42, 13; see Ewald's Lehrbuch d. Heb. Sprache, § 269, c.

אַבְעוֹ seven, see אַבְעָּה.

שַבְע sevenfold, see שֶׁבֶעָתִים.

Syr. مَتْرَ (Qal obs.) akin to كَاتِّن , Syr. مِثْدَ , to interweave.

— Pi. to interweave, to variegate, so as to produce a sort of plaid Ex. 28, 39. — Pu. to be interwoven, fig. to be set or enchased, as gems in gold Ex. 28, 20. Hence

Vau m. an interweaving, fig. confusion or giddiness in the head, vertigo, only 2 Sam. 1, 9.

i. q. Aram. בְּשָׁלָ, to leave or forsake, hence בְּשָׁלָ, בְּשָׁלָ

Chald. (inf. מְשְׁמָיִם Dan. 4, 23, imp. מְבְּיִם to leave Dan. 4, 12; hence σαβαχθανί = מְבָּיְתְּמִי = Syr. בּוֹבְאַב thou hast forsaken me Mat. 27, 46. — Ithpe. to be left Dan. 2, 44.

דיים I (fut. רְשָׁבֹּר) prob. akin to prob. to break or fracture Ex. 12,

46; to rend, of wild beasts 1 K. 13, 26. 28; part. pass. שבור broken or maimed, in a limb Lev. 22, 22. Fig. in many applications, e. g. to break or rend the heart i. e. to make very sad Ps. 69, 21; part. pass. שַׁבּוּרֶר לָב the broken of heart Ps. 147, 3; to break thirst, i. e. to quench it Ps. 104, 11; to break up a people, i. e. to destroy it Is. 14, 25; to break off a limit, i. e. to mark it off or set it Job 38, 10. - Niph. to be broken Ez. 6, 11; to be wrecked, of a ship Jonah 1, 4; to be injured or maimed Is. 8, 15, Ex. 22, 9, part. fem. בינוברת Ez. 34, 4; fig. to be contrite, כשברי לב the broken or contrite of heart Ps. 34, 19; to be routed, of an army 2 Ch. 14, 12; to be destroyed or perish, of a kingdom Jer. 48, 4, of a city Is. 24, 10, of persons Prov. 6, 15. -Pi. שַׁבֶּר (ים בָּי in pause Ex. 9, 25 Gram. § 52, Rem. 1) to break in pieces, to shiver Ex. 34, 1; to fracture, bones Is. 38, 13; to wreck, ships Ps. 48, 8; to crush or smash, teeth Ps. 3, 8. — Hiph. to cause to break or burst open, to open (i. e. the womb) Is. 66, 9. — Hoph. to be broken Jer. 8, 21.

ער (obs.) prob. akin to הָּדְּע II (to feed), or to הָּדָּע I, to bear fruit, esp. corn; hence prob. שֵׁבֶר II, whence as denominative

דער) to deal in grain, hence a) to buy grain Gen. 41, 57, w. אבל Gen. 42, 3, 7; 47, 14; β) to sell grain Gen. 41, 56 (cf. Arab. بَنِي to sell straw). — Hiph. to sell grain Deut. 2, 28, Prov. 11, 26.

מֶּבֶר I, thrice עֶּבֶר as in Is. 30, 14 (w. suf. בְּיבִר, pl. שִׁבָּרִים, w. suf.

קרקביין; r. רְשַׁלֵּין; m. a breach, fracture or wound Is. 30, 13, Lev. 21, 19; fig. destruction Jer. 6, 14; a breaking down or depression, of spirit Is. 65, 14, Job 41, 17; interpretation (prop. a breaking or bursting open), of a dream Judg. 7, 15.

ֶּלֶשְׁלֶּבְ I (w. suf. שְׁבְּרָט) prop. produce, esp. grain Gen. 42, 1, Neh. 10, 32; r. בְּיֵשׁ II.

perh. akin to אַבְּי I (cf. אַבָּי III), i. q. Chald. אַבָּי to look, w. אַ at Neh. 2, 13. — Pi. אַבָּי to look out, to expect or wait Buth. 1, 13; to look to, w. אַ Ps. 104, 27; to look for, w. אַ Ps. 119, 166; to anticipate or hope, w. inf. Est. 9, 1. Hence

עוֶבֶר (w. suf. שֶׁבְרָי) m. expectation or hope Ps. 119, 116.

קברוֹן (כּ, יברוֹן m. prop. a breaking, fig. sharp pain or cramp Ez. 21, 11; destruction Jer. 17, 18; r. בשָׁבוֹן I.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) prob.

akin to Heb. אָבָשָׁ, סֹבַשָּׁ, to interweave.

— Ithpa. to be interwoven, fig. to be perplexed, only part. דְּשָׁבִּיבִיינִים Dan. 5, 9.

name) to keep the sabbath (Sept. σαββατίζειν) Ex. 16, 30, fully w. rape
Lev. 23, 32. — Niph. to cease, come
to an end Is. 17, 3. — Hiph. to cause
to rest, to make quiet or still Ps. 8,
3; to let rest from, w. p. Ex. 5, 5;
to cause to cease Ps. 46, 10, Dan. 9,
27; to cause to fail, w. of pers.
Ruth 4, 14; to put away or remove,
w. p. of place from which Ex. 12,
15, w. of pers. for whom Jer. 48,
35; fig. to destroy, do away with
Deut. 32, 26, Am. 8, 4. Hence

ਸਿਹਾਲੂ I (ਸਹੂਲਾਂ in pause, w. suf. ਸਹੂਲਾਂ) m. rest or cessation, then interruption or loss of work Ex. 21, 19; a ceasing or abstaining from strife Prov. 20, 3.

רְשְׁיֵהֵ וֹן (w. suf. יְּחָבֶּיה; prop. inf. of r. בְּיֵהָ f. 1) a sitting or staying Ps. 27, 4; fig. a sitting still, quietness Is. 30, 7. 2) a seat Am. 6, 3; also a place 2 Sam. 23, 7.

<u>ਸੋਧੇ</u> (c. ਸੜ੍ਹਾਂ, w. suf. ਜਿੜ੍ਹਾਂ, pl. חוֹחשַׁשֶׂ, c. הוֹחשִׁיב; r. השֵׁשָׂ) com. gend. 1) rest from labour, esp. a day of rest, a sabbath Ex. 16, 25, Neh. 13, 18, the 7th of each week, from Friday evening to Saturday evening, fully רוֹם דַישָּׁבֶּח day of the sabbath, the sabbath day Ex. 20, 8, hence Lev. 24, 8 on ביום הַשַּׁבַת בִּיוֹם הַשַּׁבַת each sabbath day, so also משבח שבה שבה 1 Ch. 9, 32; ਸੜੂਬੂ ਸੜੂਬੂ, 'ਬੂ ਸੜੂਬੂ to keep the sabbath Ex. 31, 13, Lev. 23, 32, also 'ਧੂ ਹੋਜ਼ਾ to keep it holy or sacred Ex. 20, 8. 2) a week Lev. 23, 15 (cf. πρώτη σαββάτου Mark 16, 9, δὶς τοῦ σαβ. Luke 18, 12). 3) the sabbath year, every seventh-year in which the land had rest or lay fallow Lev. 25, 2.

Thing m. a sabbath-keeping or sabbatism (cf. σαββατισμός Heb. 4, 9), a festival in which labour was

suspended Lev. 23, 24, 39; used of the weekly sabbath Ex. 31, 15, of the great day of atonement Lev. 16, 31, and of the sabbatical year Lev. 25, 4, which last is also called nything in v. 5. — From nyth w. format. ending n, hence prop. sabbatic season.

אָרָקּד Ps. 23, 6 either for שָּׁרְקּדּ my dwelling, or for יַשְׁרָקּד I dwell.

pr. n. m. (perh. sabbathborn, from שָׁבֶּח Ezr. 10, 15.

אַבִישָׁג (r. אֲבִישָׁג and prob. שְׁבִּישָׁג (which see).

אָבָל (obs.) akin to שָׁבָל (I, to wander about; hence אָבָל and

N. D. pr. n. m. (wanderer) 1 Ch. 11, 34.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to The I, to grow or mount up, to become great. — Hiph. 1) to give growth to, to make great, w. 5 (cf. Gram. § 154, 3, e) Job 12, 23; fig. to magnify or dignify Job 36, 24.

בּיִלְי Chald. (fut. אַבְּיֶר) i. q. אַבְּיסְ, Syr. בָּיּר, Heb. אַבְיָּטְ (which see), to be great Ezr. 4, 22, אַבְּיסְכִּוֹן רְשִׁבָּאָ Dan. 3, 31 may your peace be great! a form of salutation.

prob. akin to Fig., to be high Deut. 2, 36; fig. to be exalted or extolled Job 5, 11. — Niph. Indicate to be lofty or high Is. 26, 5; fig. to be supreme Is. 2, 11, to be safe Prov. 18, 10, to be difficult Ps. 139, 6. — Pi. to raise or set on high, fig. to strengthen Is. 9, 10, to make safe Ps. 20, 2, w. 70 from Ps. 107, 41. — Pu. to be made safe Prov. 29, 25. — Hiph. to exalt oneself Job 36, 22.

אַנֶּלָּ, אַנֶּאָ II, שָּׁנָּא to wander, to roam, fig. to err Lev. 5, 18, also to do wrong or transgress Ps. 119, 67.

אַעָּלָ, assumed r. for מִּלְמֵּל, but see r. שׁלְּגֹ

לְישָׁנְלְּנֵה (w. suf. יְשְׁנְעָה ; r. נְשִׁנְאָ f. a wandering or roaming, hence 1) error or mistake, יְשְׁנָגְע שְׁנָגְע נְשְׁנָגָע commit an error Lev. 5, 18, בְשְׁנָגָע by mistake Josh. 20, 3. 2) wrong or transgression Num. 15, 25.

ו (obs.) perh. akin to אַשְׁלֵּע to call or cry out, to sing aloud; hence perh. אָשָׁלָּג

II akin to w, Syr. 1, 1) to wander or stray, as sheep Ez. 34, 6; fig. to back-slide from, w. 12. Ps. 119, 21, to reel about as a drunkard Is. 28, 7, to be ravished with love Prov. 5, 19, fig. to perish Prov. 5, 23. 2) to err, to blunder 1 Sam. 26, 21. — Hiph. to cause to wander Deut. 27, 18; fig. to lead astray Ps. 119, 10, to seduce Job 12, 16.

(fut. אָלֶּיָיְי) i. q. אָלֶּיָּי (which see), to grow, to become great Job 8, 7, Ps. 92, 13. — Hiph. to cause to grow, to increase Ps. 73, 12.

קינה pr. n. m. (elevated, r. שֶׁנָה Ch. 2, 21, also שְׁנִרב 1 K. 16, 34 K'thibh.

רב (Qal obs.) prob. akin to myw I, רב (Qal obs.) prob. akin to myw I, to look, to gaze. — Hiph. ידישנים to view, to take a look, w. אַכ Cant. 2, 9; to look or gaze at, w. אַל Ps. 33, 14, Is. 14, 16.

אָלָיִא (r. שֶׁנָּא) adj. m. great or mighty Job 36, 26.

great Dan. 2, 31, much, many Dan. 4, 9, Ezr. 5, 11; as adv. much or greatly Dan. 2, 12.

לְּבִיאָּה (only pl. שְׁנִיאוֹה; r. שָׁנִיאוֹה; f. a wandering or error, transgression, only Ps. 19, 13.

בינו 1 K. 16, 34 K'thibh for שנוים.

m. a loud hymn, an enthusiastic song, in title of Ps. 7; חַבְּיוֹן in the style of dithyrambic songs or odes Hab. 3, 1.

— Perh. from r. רְּבָשְׁן I referring to loudness of tone; but prob. from r. רְבָשָׁן II alluding to the ravished wildness of the strain (cf. διθύραμβος).

ישׁבּע, to pour or gush, hence to embrace sexually, w. acc. of the woman Deut. 28, 30 רְּשָׁבֶּעָדְ, but רְּשָׁבֶּעָדְ in Q'ri, because the Massorites always read בְּשָׁ for בְּשָׁבָ for בְּשָׁרָ, as if they thought the latter word too coarse or obscene. — Niph. to be ravished Is. 13, 16, Zech. 14, 2. — Pu. to be sexually embraced Jer. 3, 2. Hence

f. a consort, e. g. of a king, hence a queen Ps. 45, 10, Neh. 2, 6.

Chald. (only pl. w. suf. הְּחָלֶּהְשׁ, לַּחָלֶּהְעָּ f. wives or consorts, esp. queens, as opp. to בְּחַלֶּהְ concubines Dan. 5, 23.

Dau only in the very obscure clause שְּׁשֵׁ הְּאֹר בְּשִׁ Gen. 6, 3, prob. in their (the suf. בּישִׁ Gen. 6, 3, prob. in their (the suf. בּישִׁ הַ referring to בּישׁ man as collect.) erring he is flesh, i. e. because of their transgression men are mortal, see שׁ which may be noun from r. בַּישׁ (to wander), or the inf. (like שְּׁשֵׁ Jer. 5, 26), cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 3; but perh. בּישׁ הַ אוֹר בּישׁ in that also

(i. e. because also) he is flesh, as in Sept., Targûm, Syr. on himo? had vulg.

(Qal obs.) prob. i. q. Arab.

i. q. Arab.

i. q. Arab.

i. q. Arab.

i. q. Arab.

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שְׁבְּעוֹן m. madness Deut. 28, 28.

קבי (obs.) i. q. Chald. יְשַׁלָּב, perh. akin to בְּרַשׁ, to cast or send forth; hence שְׁנֶר Deut. 7, 13 for יְשַׁנֶר; cf. Heb. נַבְּר for נַבְּר.

ת. מְלֵבֶּל (c. בְּישֵׁלְי, cf. בְּילֵדְ as c. of בַּילֵּר, m. prop. what is cast forth (cf. בּישׁבּ), hence a fatus, the young or offspring, only of animals Ex. 13, 12, Deut. 7, 13; r. בַשָּׁי.

עלעוב Is. 17, 11, see אינ וו.

דור (dual ישָרָה, c. ישָׁרָה, r. ישָׁרָה, lm. the breast or pap, of woman Cant. 4, 5; also of animals, the teats, מורים וְרָהוּם לָּבָּרָה Gen. 49, 25 the blessings of teats and womb, i. e. abundance of milk and of young cattle. — Prob. same as דַּבָּר, Aram. דַּבָּר, וְיַבָּרָ, Arab. בַּבָּי, τίτθη, τιτθός, G. zitze, E. teat, titty, W. tēth, diden, Irish did, Breton tēs, all being prob. mimetic, taken from the mouth of sucklings.

m. idols, prop. oppressors or destroyers, then wicked sprites or demons (Sept. δαιμόνια, cf. 1 Cor. 10, 20) as objects of idol-worship Deut. 32, 17, Ps. 106, 37; Syr. 1214.

TU I m. i. q. w (which see) the breast Job 24, 9, Is. 60, 16.

דום און, און (קידי יום) m. prop. force, then 1) violence Jer. 6, 7. 2) ruin or destruction Job 5, 21, Is. 13, 6; in imprecation, שור לָּדָם Hos. 7, 13 ruin to them!

שָׁהַרם, see שָּׂדָּר.

(3 perf. pl. ਬਗਲੂ Ps. 17, 9 and שְׁרָדּל Jer. 49, 28; inf. שָׁרָדּל Jer. . 47, 4 and של Hos. 10, 14; fut. ביטורר Ps. 91, 6 for יָשׁרָם, w. suf. יָשׁרָם Prov. 11, 3 Q'ri and יְטָּוִדֶם Jer. 5, 6) akin to min, to be strong or mighty, then to use force or violence, to oppress or destroy Ps. 17, 9, to spoil Jer. 47, 4, to prey upon Jer.5,6; part. שׁרֵד as subst. destroyer or robber Job 12, 6, שׁרֵד בַּצַּחַרִים Jer. 15, 8 a destroyer at noon-day, i. e. a bold, open robber, opp. שׁרְדֵיר לֵּרֶלֵח Obad. 5 nightrobbers; part. pass. נָעדוּד destroyed Judg. 5, 27, also הַּשָּׁדּרְּהַה Ps. 157, 8 the ruined one. — Niph. to be ruined Mic. 2, 4. — Pi. שׁהַר to ruin Prov. 19, 26. — Pu. יְשַׁהַר (also יָשָׁהַד Nah. 3, 7) to be devastated, of a city, land, fields Is. 15, 1, Jer. 4, 20, Joel 1, 10; to be ruined, of men Jer. 4, 13. — Po'el (fut. שׁבֵּד ) to destroy Hos. 10, 2. - Hoph. (fut. רוֹשֵׁד for יוֹשֵׁד, cf. Gram. § 27, Rem. 1) to be destroyed Hos. 10, 14, Is. 33, 1.

Qal obs.) akin to hip, to stretch out, to be level or even. — Pi. to make even, e. g. land or field, to harrow Is. 28, 24, Hos. 10, 11, Job 39, 10.

(obs.) akin to عَنْجٌ, Aram. الْمَارِّةُ, to send or shoot forth, to shed or pour, akin to Arab. الْمَا to moisten; hence perh. تُونًا.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. اسَدَا, akin to חִינֶּח, חִינֶּח III, to stretch out, to lie extended or wide; hence

שׁרֵוֹת c. שָּׂרוֹת, pl. שִׁרָּוֹת, c. שִּׂרָוֹת and שַׁר מור שׁר w. suf. שִׁר שׁר, also שוברה, שובר m. 1) the open or plain, the field as tillage or pasture Gen. 31, 4, Ruth 2, 2; opp. to cities Gen. 29, 2, to vineyards (which were enclosed Is. 5, 2) Ex. 22, 5, then the country in general Judg. 9, 82; איש שַּׂרָהו a sportsman Gen. 25, 27, הַשְּׁיֵה הַשְּׁיֵה הַ wild beasts Gen. 2, 20, דַשָּׁבוֹר הַשָּׁבוֹר field-herbs, wild plants Gen. 2, 5; כבי השורה country towns, i. e. villages or hamlets 1 Sam. 27, 5; fig. fieldproduce Ex. 22, 5, Ecc. 5, 8. 2) a field, a piece or parcel of land Gen. 23, 9, Lev. 19, 10, fully חַלְּמָח שָׁרָה part of a field Gen. 33, 19. 3) country or territory Gen. 14, 7; שָׁבֶּח אֲרָם the country or plain of Aram Hos. 12, 13; pl. מודר מואב the plains of Moab Ruth 1, 1. 4) the land, opp. to the sea Ez. 26, 6.

(נְּבֶּרֶה (r. קְּבֶּרָה) f. prop. mighty one (cf. מְבָּרָה), akin to Arab. שָּׁבּה, mistress or lady, then wife, only in שִׁבָּה (piper Ecc. 2, 8 wife and wives, i. e. perh. the queen and the concubines (cf. 1 K. 11, 3 and Ecc. 7, 28).

Job 19, 29 Q'ri for שַׁהַּדּרָן, which see.

m. poet. for שָּׁבֶּים, field or country Deut. 32, 13, Ps. 8, 8.

מילֵי (from r. אָשָׁרָּי, w. adj. ending, as in בּילֵי, see Gram. § 86, 2, 5) adj. m. forceful or mighty, only of God, hence the Almighty, either w. אֵל שָׁדִי as in אַל שָׁדִי God Almighty Gen. 17, 1, or often without it as in Num. 24, 4, Ruth 1, 20, Ps. 91, 1. In Ex. 6, 3 בַּאַל שַׁדִּי is in (scil. the character of

i. e. as) God Almighty (cf. Fr. en Dieu), see Gram. § 154, 3, a, γ.

pr. n. m. (prob. lightshedding, from r. אור and אור) Num. 1. 5.

pr. n. (prob. plains or fields, r. צָמֶל דְשָּׂהָים of a plain, only in צַמֶּל the Valley of Siddim i. e. the valley of the plains, covered by the Dead Sea Gen. 14, 8.

only in K'thibh of Job 19, 29 (where the Q'ri reads שַׁהַּדּן) prob. only a contraction from ਸ਼ਹੀ and אַטר הָרן (or הוֹן) and therefore for that (there is) judgment.

עיָר I (obs.) prob. akin to שָׂרָה (cf. r. מַלָּם = חֹשֵׁלָם II), to be even or level: hence שׁרְמָה I.

UTU II (obs.) prob. akin to קוני, to parch or blast vegetation; hence שׁדְמָהוֹ II.

ישרמות, c. שָׁרֶמוֹת; נְשִׁרָמוֹת I (only pl. שְׁרָבֵּוֹה; r. מַבְּים I) f. akin to מָבֶּים a field Is. 16, 8, corn-fields Hab. 3, 17, also vineyards Deut. 32, 32.

וו (r. ביש II) f. akin to מרפח, a parching or blasting, of vegetation Is. 37, 27.

akin to hiể, biể II, to scorch or parch, then to blight or blast (as in Chald. שָׁדָלוֹ), only in part. fem. pl. מדופת קדים Gen. 41, 6 parched or blasted of the east wind; hence

ווֹפֶּדְעָּה f. i. q. שׁדְבָּה II, a parching or blight 2 K. 19, 26.

ווֹפֿוֹן m. a parching or blasting, of grain Deut. 28, 22, Hag. 2, 17.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) i. q. Syr., ישׁרָל, prob. akin to שָׁלָּל, Heb. שָׁרָל, to send out or put forth, to make an effort. - Ithpa. to exert oneself, to strive, only in part. דוַרַח מִשְׁתַּהַרּ בוזאל Dan. 6, 15 he was striving for to deliver him; hence אָשׁוּבְּהַרּהָּ

🛂 (obs.) akin to טָדֵר, לָּדָר, to arrange or order, to put in a row; hence

(only pl. שֹּרֶרוֹת) f. rows or suits, of chambers 1 K. 6, 9; ranks or files, of soldiers 2 K. 11, 8.

Chald. pr. n. m. (prob. strenuous, from r. שׁלֵּה w. old adj. ending , see p. 284) of one of Daniel's three companions at the court of Babylon Dan. 1, 17; 3, 12.

ਹਿ (c. ਜਾਂਦੂ, w. suf. ਾਂਦੂ Deut. 22, 1, ארדים 1 Sam. 14, 34) com. gend. a sheep or a goat (opp. to the collect. צאן flock) Gen. 22, 7, השֶׁבִּים וְשֵׂה כִּשֶּׂבִים וְשֵׁה Deut. 14, 4 one of the sheep and one of the goats, i. e. a sheep and a goat; as collect. in Is. 7, 25; 43, 23; Arab. \$14, pl. 114. --- Prob. from a mimetic r. שַּׁאָשׁ, which see.

া 🕡 (obs.) i. q. Aram. মাট্, פֿעש, Arab. בֿאַב, prob. akin to יָּטָד, סְצֵר, to confirm or establish, esp. by testimony, to testify; hence

עווד (w. suf. שווד , as if Aram. part.) m. poet. for Ty a witness, only Job 16, 19.

Thiu Chald. (def. אוווידים) f. i. q. Syr. 12070 m testimony, used only by Laban, as an Aramean, in בָּר שתדותא Gen. 31, 47 heap of testimony, i. e. a witness heap.

שׁבַּער see שְׁבַּדְרֹרָתָא.

prob. akin to min, to forget, only in בור ילדה הושר Deut. 32, 18 the Rock that begat thee thou forgettest; here מְלְשׁׁרְ is prob. a shortened form for מְּלָבְּהָ but see שָׁרָה I.

المَّالِّ (obs.) i. q. Arab. مُعَمَّ, to be pale; hence

a kind of precious stone, said to be in colour like the human nail Gen. 2, 12, Ex. 28, 9. 2) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 24, 27.

וֹשְׁלֵית (obs.) prob. akin to יְּשָׁתוֹי I, to be bright or gleaming; hence

or crescents (Sept. μηνίσκοι, Vulg. lunulæ), used as neck-ornaments for women Is. 3, 18, for men and camels Judg. 8, 21. 26.

שׁלֵי m. i. q. אִישָּׂ vanity, only Job 15, 31 in K'thibh.

(obs.) akin to אָשְׁן, to make a noise, hence 1) to crash or smash, to destroy; hence אִישׁ, אַאָּשׁן, אַאָּשׁרָ, אַישׁרָ, hence אַישׂ.

איש (only pl. w. suf. בייארישט m. crash, fig. destruction, ruin Ps. 35, 17; r. איש'.

אוש (prob. inf. of אשט) m. a lifting

or rising, only in בַּלְּדוֹ in the heaving of its billows Ps. 89, 10.

Chald., see יָּשֶׁי,

אָלְשְׁ pr. n. m. (prob. vanity, r. איש) 2 Sam. 20, 25 Q'ri for אָיָשׁ in K'thibh.

ראָשׁ (c. רְאָשׁ Prov. 3, 25; r. אִשְׁ 1) f. a crashing, then 1) a tempest Ez. 38, 9, in Q'ri of Prov. 1, 27 but K'thibh רְשָׁאָשׁ 2) desolation, Job 30, 3 רְאָשׁיִם אַשְּׁשׁ wasteness and devastation i. e. utter desolation; concr. desolate places, ruins Job 30, 3. 3) destruction or ruin Ps. 63, 10. Is. 10, 3.

בוֹנוֹ Jer. 42, 10 for בּוֹשֶׁי inf. abs. Qal of בַּשָּׂי; cf. Gram. § 69, 1, Rem,

ער (3 f. perf. אַבָּשֶׂי, once אַבָּשׁ Ez. 46, 17; fut. בשׁב, apoc. בשֶׁב, apoc. inf. c. 340, once 30 Josh. 2, 16, imp. cohort. מָבָב akin to מָבָב i. q. Aram. الآب كة Arab. كأب to turn or turn back, return Judg. 14, 8; point whence, put w. 79 Ruth 1, 22, מאַחֵרֵי Ruth 1, 16; point whither, w. ל Gen. 8, 12, Est. 7, 8, ל Gen. 18, 33, 7- loc. Ex. 4, 21, also w. acc. 2 K. 2, 25; to turn or bend round, as a boundary Josh. 19, 12. Joined with another verb it has often the force of an adverb again (cf. Gram. § 142, Rem. 1), or the Lat. and Eng. pref. re-, e. g. אַטוּב וָלַקַחָהָר Hos. 2, 11 I will return and take, i. e. I will re-take, take back again; also without יָ, אַרְעֵּח אַרְעָה Gen. 30, 31 let me return, let me feed, i. e. let me again feed the flock. Part. לבר ושב Zech. 7, 14 passing and returning i. e. passing backwards and forwards. Hence w. ? or sk to come back to a possession, i. e. to repossess it Lev. 25, 10, Is. 23, 17. 2) fig. to be con]

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verted Jer. 3, 12, w. 5 1 K. 8, 33, Ps. 22, 28, עד 2 Ch. 30, 9, על Joel 2, 12, בן Hos. 12, 7; w. כָּל from 1 K. 13, 33, also without מָבֶר מַשֶׁע in שַׁבֶּר מָשֶׁע turners (i. e. converts) from transgression Is. 59, 20. 3) to swerve, to apostatise Josh. 23, 12; w. מַאַחַרֶר Josh. 22, 16, 1 Sam. 15, 11, also w. מַעַל Ez. 14, 6. 4) fig. of state, condition, to return or come back again, to be restored 1 K. 13, 6, w. > Lev. 27, 24, said of cities, diseased members Ez. 35, 9, Ex. 4, 7; שורב אל־עַמַר to return to dust Gen. 3, 19; 5 370 to turn into, be changed into Is. 29, 17; to be revoked, of a decree, opp. to וצא Is. 45, 23; to cease, of anger Gen. 27, 44. 5) trans. to bring back Num. 10, 36; to turn away, to remove, prob. in שוב שבות to turn away captivity or calamity Job 42, 10 (see ਸਮਹਾ); part. pass. שובר מלחמה Mic. 2, 8 turned away from war i. e. averse to it; to restore Nah. 2, 3. This trans. use in Qal often occurs, where the Q'ri has needlessly the Hiph., as in Job 39, 12, Ps. 54, 7, Joel 4, 1.— Pil. שוֹבֵב 1) to cause to return Jer. 50, 19; fig. to convert Is. 49, 5; to restore, w. ? Ps. 60, 3. 2) to cause to swerve, to seduce Is. 47, 10; perh. intrans. to backslide Jer. 8, 5. - Pul. to be restored or recovered, only שובב in part. fem. מְשׁוֹבֶבֶת מָחֶרֶב Ez. 38, 8 rescued from the sword. — Hiph. קשׁיב (fut. בְּשִׁר, apoc. בַּשִּׁיד, בַּשָׁר, בַּ to cause to turn, w. אַ Prov. 20, 26, w. אם Mal. 2, 6. 2) to bring back Gen. 48, 21, w. בָּ, בָּאָל, or acc. Gen. 28, 15, Deut. 28, 60, Deut. 1, 22; to reduce to dust or destruction, w. >5, ער Job 10, 9, Ps. 90, 3; to withdraw, the hand Ex. 4, 7, Lam. 2, 8; to drive back or repel Jer. 2, 24, Job 9, 12; to recover, spoil Gen. 14, 16, to rescue, w. 72 Ps. 35,

17; to restore Deut. 22, 1, then to make payment Num. 5, 7, also to compensate Ex. 21, 34; to requite or reward Prov. 17, 13, w. ל-ראש , על -ר or מַל־ראש of person; נָּבֶר to return word, i. e. to answer Is. 41, 28; to bring back word 1 K. 2, 30, also without דָּבֶר Hab. 2, 1, w. acc. of person 1 K. 12, 6; to reply 2 Ch. 10, 16, also ה' אַבָּדִים ל to answer יה' צַדֶם חָה' כִּלָּין Prov. 22, 21, also Job 35, 4, Prov. 26, 16; to render, as tribute Ps. 72, 10; הַל־לֶב מַ to recall to mind Deut. 4, 39; also בל־לֶב Is. 46, 8; to repeal or revoke, a threat Am. 1, 3, a benediction Num. 23, 20. — Hoph. בולים to be brought back Ex. 10, 8; to be returned or restored Gen. 42, 28.

אַרְעָּי, אָרָעָ, part. אַשְׁי, perh. akin to שִּׂרְאַ, אָרָבּ, Arab. בְּיבֹּ, to be white, hoary or gray, of the hair 1 Sam. 12, 2; part. שִׁ grey-haired, hence an old man Job 15, 10.

לשׁרְבָאֵל 1 Ch. 24, 20, see שִׁרְבָאֵל.

בְּלְשׁלְּבֵר (pl. מּזֹרְבֵרים (pl. מּזֹרְבָרים 1) adj. m. turning away, rebellious or apostate Jer. 3, 14. 2) pr. n. m. (renegade) 2 Sam. 5, 14.

בושׁיני (r. מישׁים) adj. m., המיבשׁים f. froward, rebellious or refractory, of the Israelites Jer. 31, 22, of the Ammonites Jer. 49, 4; as subst. apostate or renegade Mic. 2, 4.

רֹבְּיוֹע (r. יוֹדּב ) f. return, fig. conversion, only Is. 30, 15.

קבוני pr. n. m. (prob. shedder i. e. of blood, r. אָבְיּשׁ of a Syrian general 2 Sam. 10, 16, אָבָישׁ in 1 Ch. 19, 16.

m. i. q. קבף, a thicket, then

thick branches, of an oak 2 Sam. 18, 9; r. 135.

לֹבְעֹוֹעׁ pr. n. m. (prob. stream, r. בְּשׁׁי וֹ) a son of Seir Gen. 36, 20; also another man 1 Ch. 2, 50.

קְבֶּעֶׁי pr. n. m. (forsaker, r. בְּעָבֶּי) Neh. 10, 25.

אינג (obs.) akin to שָׁנָג װָשָׁ, װְשָׁנָג II, to wander or roam, to err; hence הַשְּׁנִגנָּה.

אור (Qal obs.) akin to אזיג. II (Qal obs.) akin to סרג. II, to hedge in, to enclose. — Pilp. שִּׁנְשֵׁע to hedge about or fence in, only Is. 17, 11.

עוֹם Job 5, 21, see שׁוֹם IL

(only fut. יָשׁרָּר) akin to אָדָיָר, to use violence, fig. to lay waste, of a plague Ps. 91, 6.

וויד I (obs.) akin to אורד (which see), to boil, to effervesce; hence שורד ime, whence

to cover with lime, to plaster Deut. 27, 2. 4; Chald. 770, Arab. 515.

Arab. (fut. העביי) i. q. Syr. ארבי, prop. to spread or lay out, hence to be level or even (cf. מינים, hence fig. 1) to be fit, becoming, w. א of pers. Job 33, 27, Est. 3, 8. 2) to be like or comparable w. ב Prov. 3, 15, w. א Is. 40, 25. 3) to be equal or enough, w. א of person Est. 5, 13; to compensate, w. ב of thing Est. 7, 4.

— Pi. שׁלַּח 1) to level, to make even Is. 28, 25; fig. to allay or quiet, the soul Ps. 131, 2, שַּׁנֵּרָתִר עַד בּּוֹקֵר Is. 38, 13 I composed (scil. משר myself) till morning. 2) to make comparable or like, w. 2 2 Sam. 22, 34, Ps. 18, 34. 3) to set or place, w. לנגהר before me Ps. 16, 8, perh. w. understood in Ps. 119, 30 ליהר לשניהר thy judgments I have set before me, but prob. better I have deemed fit or right; also w. בל on, upon Ps. 21, 6; 89, 20. 4) to lay out, to yield, פרר רשוח לו Hos. 10, 1, he yields fruit for himself. - Perh. in K'thibh of Job 30, 22 (Q'ri אושיה) should be read השׁיָה thou prostratest, i. e. thou dost completely cast me down; but see השונה. — Hiph. to make equal, to compare, w. 5 Is. 46, 5, Lam. 2, 13. — Nithp. קשׁמְיָה (see Gram. § 55, 9, a form frequent in Rabbinic) to be like one another, of two things, only Prov. 27, 15.

סריד, or ביייי Chald. i. q. Heb. ייייי to be like; יייי in Dan. 5, 21 should perh. be read as part. pass. יייי made like, to correspond w. יייי Dan. 5, 21 his heart made he on a level with beasts. — Ithpa. to be set or made, ביייי בייי Dan. 3, 29 his house shall be made a dunghill.

קריביים pr. n. (level place, r. קיביים of a plain beyond Jordan, called also בְּעֵּכֶּלְ Gen. 14, 17, הַשֶּׁלֶּ עָ Gen. 14, 17, הַיָּים עָּ

ரிய or ரிய (obs.) perh. akin to மய், Arab. jú, to be bright, hence cheerful or lively; hence வும்.

الله (fut. الله عليه) akin to الله الله

החש, Arab. בֿשׁ, to sink down, החשם אל־מֵוֹת בֵּרתָה Prov. 2, 18 prob. she sinks down into death (i. e. the grave, which is) her house; fig. to be depressed or dejected, of the soul Ps. 44, 26. — Hiph. השרה to get low or depressed Lam. 3, 20, where Q'ri has Qal. — Hithpol. mringen to let oneself sink down, fig. to become dejected or despondent Ps. 42, 6; see הַּשָּׁים. Hence

קור pr. n. m. (depression, r. קור (depression, r. מורק) Gen. 25, 2; hence patron. שׁוּדִוּד Shuhite Job 2, 11.

וויין I (obs.) prob. akin to שָּׂנָה, i. q. Syr. هـفــ , to grow or spring עף; hence שירו 1.

חיל II (inf. c. אוני), also ורשירה (fut. ישירה) prob. mimet. akin to Talm. 175, 1) to speak or talk Judg. 5, 10, w. 5 Job 12, 8 or acc. of pers. Prov. 6, 22; to talk of or celebrate, w. 2 Ps. 69, 13 or w. acc. Ps. 145, 5; to meditate Ps. 77, 4, w. a of subject Ps. 119, 15. — Pil. (fut. מיוחה) to consider, w. acc. Is. 53, 8; to meditate, w. A of subject Ps. 143, 5.

וויים (r. שורוו) f. 1) a depression or sunken place, a pit Prov. 22, 14, Jer. 18, 20; אָרֶץ עֵרָבָת וְשׁוּחָה Jer. 2, 6 the land of desert and chasm, the region of Sinai. 2) pr. n. m. (pit) 1 Ch. 4, 11, but ਜਲ੍ਹੇਸ in v. 4.

pr. n. m. (perh. pitman, r. ושות (שות Num. 26, 42; but דושרם in Gen. 46, 23.

ロラゼ I i. q. Aram. ロヴ, しょ, akin to ບຽຫຼ່, ບຽຫຼ່, to trample on, fig. to spurn or contemn, only part. pl. f. היטאט for הוטש (see Gram. § 72, Rem. 1) Ez. 16, 57.

🔼 🎹 II (fut. ७२७), inf. ७२७, ठळ् Job 2, 2) perh. akin to ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂਹ, 1) to go about or move to and fro, as inspector 2 Sam. 24, 2, Job 1, 7. 2) trans. to brandish, a scourge, hence ਾਂਦਂ; esp. to ply oars, to row, part. pl. טַּטִים rowers Ez. 27, 8; hence שיש oar. — Pil. upin to stir about, to rove to and fro, for inspection Jer. 5, 1, of God's all-seeing eyes 2 Ch. 16, 9; fig. to examine or scrutinise, a book Dan. 12, 4. - Hith. בישושט (not ששוחשה, see Gram. § 54, 2, a) to run to and fro Jer. 49, 3. Hence

Dil m. 1) a scourge Prov. 26, 3; שוֹם לַשׁוֹן Job 5, 21 the scourge of the tonque, i. e. slanderous speech. 2) fig. a plague or infliction, a calamity Job 9, 23; ਸੁਧਾਂਦਾ ਹਾਂਦਾ Is. 28, 15 overwhelming calamity i. e. wide-spreading invasion.

பிய akin to ார்ம், to turn aside or deviate, only part. pl. בַּוָב טָיֹטֵר Ps. 40, 5 those turning away to a lie.

্ৰাট্) prob. akin to אונ, זהג I, to interweave or interlace, hence to hedge or fence in, w. בַּעָד around Job 1, 10; to hedge in בַּסִררם with the thorns, i. e. to set an effectual check Hos. 2, 8. -Pil. שובה to intertwine or weave, fig. to form Job 10, 11, cf. Ps. 139, 13.

יווֹד (w. suf. מוֹבוֹשׁ m. i. q. Aram. קוס, שבים, twig or branch Judg. 9, שוּרָד r. שוּרָד.

f. i. q. שוֹבֶּר a twig or branch Judg. 9, 48.

שוכה מילו עוכה K'thith, שוכה מיהי pr. n. for שוֹכוֹן (prob. hedging, r. שוקה) of two towns in Judah, one near Eshtemoa Josh. 15, 48, the other in the plain Josh. 15, 35.

יולְלוֹע pr. n. m. (perh. branch, r. יוֹשְׁינֵי hence patron. pl. שֹּבְיִים Sukathites 1 Ch. 2, 55.

שוכת see שוכוש.

(obs.) akin to Arab. שָׁבֶּל, to flow or stream, fig. to hang loose; hence

תי (חולקיה, w. suf. שולקיה, w. suf. שולקיה, m. the flowing part of a dress, hence

1) the skirt or train of a robe Lam.

1, 9, Is. 6, 1; שלים Jer. 13, 22

to uncover the skirts, i. e. to disgrace deeply. 2) the hem of a garment

Ex. 28, 33.

לְילִי (r. לְּשָׁלֵי m. 1) adj. prop. stripped, perh. barefooted Mic. 1, 8 Q'ri. 2) as subst. one carried off, a captive Job 12, 17.

בּיבְילֵם pr. n. (perh. peaceful, r. בְּיבָים) according to Eusebius i. q. בְּיבִים in Issachar, which see. Hence perhaps

only w. article the Shulamite Cant. 7, 1; but perh. pr. n. f. (the peaceful, L. pacifica) of the beloved one of הלאים (peaceful, L. pacificus), Solomon.

אוו (obs.) prob. akin to טָּשֵׁם, Arab. הָּשׁ, to have a smell; hence

יל (only pl. שׁמָּקִים) m. garlic, i. q. Aram. אָבָה, בּבֹּבל, Arab. בֹבֹּבל, only Num. 11, 5. Egypt was famous for garlics, Herodot. 2, 125.

(perf. bb, fut. once ישם, Ex. 4, 11, בשרם, apoc. בשרם; inf. abs. מוֹשׁ, c. שׁוֹשׁ, once ישׁים Job 20, 4) akin to box, 1) to set, place or put Gen. 2, 8; 6, 16, Jer. 13, 1; לם ל to set a name to Dan. 1, 7; w. לפני אל to lay before, i. e. to propound to Job 5, 8, Ex. 21, 1; שׁבֶּל שׁ to lay down the meaning Neh. 8, 8; esp. to station troops 1 Sam. 11, 11. 2) to set or put down, a pledge Job 17, 3; hence to lay aside, esp. to treasure up, קשרמה Job 36, 13 they treasure up wrath (cf. 875avρίζεις σεαυτῷ ὀργὴν Rom. 2, 5). 3) to set, to plant Is. 28, 25; to set up, e. g. a throne Jer. 43, 10; hence to establish or found Job 34, 13, Is. 44, 7. 4) to make, a law (cf. νύμον τιθέναι) Job 38, 33, Ps. 78, 5, a covenant 2 Sam. 23, 5. 5) fig. to make or constitute, to appoint Num. 6, 26, מר רשום אלם Ex. 4, 11 who to שום החמים ל ?maketh the dumb show mercy to Is. 47, 6; ש' בנים to beget children Ezr. 10, 44. — Hiph. (part. מֶשֵׁים) 1) to set, esp. to station troops for fighting Ez. 21, 21. 2) to lay by or treasure up, fig. to regard, remember Job 4, 20. - Hoph. (fut. רוּשָׂם) to be put or set Gen. 24, 33 Q'ri.

קרות 2 Sam. 13, 32, pass. part. f. Qal of r. ישוֹם settled or appointed; the K'thibh מיקים has the same meaning.

שׁבֵּים, see בּישׁי.

שמר see שלבור, see

(obs.) prob. akin to بعقبر to be still or quiet; hence

שרק" pr. n. m. (quiet, r. (שרק) Gen. 46, 16; also patron. for שרניר Shunite Num. 26, 15.

שרכם pr. n. (prob. for שרכם two resting-places, r. אשר, or for בשנים b = 3) of a city in Issachar Josh. 19, 18; hence

שרנבית gentil. n. f. from שרנבית a Shunamitess 1 K. 1, 3.

ਹਿੰਦੀ (obs.) akin to סַסְשָׂ, ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ, to plunder; hence ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂਕ.

(Qal obs.) akin to רְּצָּקְ (Chald. רְּצִיּלָ, to cry out. — Pi. אַבָּילָ to cry out, esp. to call out for help Ps. 18, 42, w. אָל of pers. Job 30, 20.

אַרְשׁ (w. suf. שֹׁיְבִים m. cry for help, esp. supplication (Sept. δέησις), only Ps. 5, 3.

ਤ੍ਰੀਈ I (r. ਤਾੁਘੁਂ) m. i. q. ਤਾੁਘੁਂ, a cry for help Is. 22, 5.

שוֹתַ (r. שׁוֹתָ adj. m., 1) wealthy Job 34, 19. 2) liberal Is. 32, 5.

רשׁב (obs.) akin to רָשׁב, Arab. , to be broad, open, fig. to abound, to be wealthy; hence שׁב II. שׁבּב II.

עורע (r. שׁיִב m. i. q. שִׁישֵׁ, a cry for help, only Job 30, 24.

ברב ווו (ד. ביות) m. 1) wealth, only Job ?6, 19. 2) pr. n. m. (abundance) Gen. 38, 2.

אוו m. prob. i. q. שַבָּשֶׁ an

oath, only in pr. n. f. אַרייבה Bath-shua 1 Ch. 3, 5.

אָלְעָּאָ pr. n. m. (prob. wealth, r. בּינָע 1 Ch. 7, 32.

שׁוְלֶּהֹ (w. suf. שֵׁיְבֶּהִי) f. i. q. שֵׁיְבֶּהָ a cry for help Ps. 102, 2.

תַּבְלֵּים (pl. בְּבֶּלִים (קּבְלִים M. 1) i. q. Aram. אָבְׁבִּים (Arab. בַּבּלֹים, Arab. בּבּלֹים, a fox, also jackal Judg. 15, 4, Cant. 2, 15, Ps. 63, 11. — Perh. so called for its barking or growling from r. בְּבָּי II, akin to שִׁבְּל I, or from r. בְּבָּי I to burrow. 2) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 7, 36. 3) pr. n. (perh. burrow) of a district in Benjamin, בִּבִי שִׁבְּל וֹ אַבֶּי J Sam. 13, 17; also of a village in Simeon, בַּבַּי Josh. 15, 28.

שׁבְרִים, שׁוֹבֶרים (pl. שׁבְרִים, שׁבְּרִים (denom. from שַבֶּים, cf. בַּבָּם from בַּבָּים) m. a gatekeeper, porter, at the city gates 2 K. 7, 10, at the temple Neh. 12, 45.

I prob. akin to אָשָּׁי, Chald. אָשׁי, Syr. אָשָּׁה, to bruise or crush, only in these 2 passages, viz. אָשְּׁהְּ בְּּשִׁי בְּּשִׁי בְּשִּׁי הַשְּׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִׁי הַשְּׁי בְּשִׁי בְשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְשִׁי בְשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִּׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִּׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִּׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִּׁי בְּשִּׁי בְּשְׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשְׁי בְּשִׁי בְּשְׁי בְּי בְּשְׁי בְּשְׁי בְּשְׁי בְּשְׁי בְּשְׁי בְּשְׁי בְּשְׁי בְּשְׁי בְּיבְּי בְּישְׁי בְּיבְּי בְּישְׁי בְּישְׁי בְּיבְּי בְּישְׁי בְּיבְּי בְּישְׁי בְּיבְּי בְּישְׁי בְּיבְּי בְּיי בְּישְׁי בְּיי בְּיִּי בְּיִּי בְּישְׁי בְּיִּי בְּיִּי בְּיי בְּישְׁי בְּיבּי בְּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיי בְּיִי בְּיִּי בְּיִּי בְּיִי בְּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּי בְּיִי בְּי בְּיִי בְּי בְּיִי בְּי בְּיבְיי בְּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּי בְּיבְי בְּיבְּי בְּיבְּי בְּיבְי בְּיבְי בְּיבְּי בְּיבְי בְּיבְי בְּיבְיי בְּיבְיי בְּיבְּיי בְּיבְיי בְּיבְיי בְּיבְיי בְּיבּיי בְּיי בְּיבְּיי בְּיי בְּיבְיי בְּיי בְּיי בְּיבְּיי בְּיי בְּיי בְּיי בְּיי בְּיי בְּיבְּיי בְּיי  בְּיי בְּיבְיי בְּיבְיי בְּיבְייבְיי בְּיי בְּיבְיי בְּיבְיי בְּיבְּיי בְּיבְיי בְּיבְי

דיים II prob. akin to קיות, to surround or enclose, to hide or shelter, only הְשָׁהְ רְשׁוּמָבִי Ps. 139, 11 darkness shall shelter me.

שובה see שובה.

Num. 26, 39, from pr. n. m. DPE.

וְבְּשׁׁ (r. הַבְּשָׁ III) m. prob. bareness or baldness, only in pr. n. הַיִּים אַנוּים Num. 32, 35; see הַיִּישְׁבָּי.

Thu, Thu (pl. πίτρια, c. πίτρια, r. τρα 2) m. i. q. Arab. τε α trumpet, cornet Ex. 19, 16, Job 39, 25; prob. named for its clear sound (cf. E. clarion); Sept. χερατίνη, σάλπιγξ, L. lituus.

1 (obs.) prob. akin to ਸਾਹੁ, to cleave or cling to, fig. to desire; hence ਜਲ਼ਾਹਜ਼.

II (Qal obs.) prob. akin to PPU, to run, to flow. — Pil. PPU to cause to overflow, fig. to make abundantly fruitful, of the earth Ps. 65, 10. — Hiph. PPU to run over, of vats Joel 4, 13; with acc. of wine, to overflow with Joel 2, 24. Hence

(pl. דְּיָדֶי, see Gram. § 93, Rem. 5; r. דְיִי וֹן m. i. q. Aram. אָדָיי, prop. a run, hence street, alley Prov. 7, 8, Ecc. 12, 4.

לובר (pl. שורים Hos. 12, 12, cf. ערה לייברים from לייברים איני לייבר

too has collect. force in Gen. 32, 6, Deut. 15, 19.— Cf. Sans. sthûras (bull), ταῦρος, L. taurus, W. tarw, Gael. tarv, Breton taro, G. stier, E. steer.

ושרר וערר (fut. רַיַּשׁיר, ישר Job 33, 27, apoc. ישר to sing Judg. 5, 1; w. acc. of song Is. 42, 10, of the subject Ps. 89, 2; to sing to w. בל Job 33, 27; על Ps. 137, 3 or ל to sing of or about w. 2 Ps. 138, 5 or ל Is. 5, 1; part. m. שׁר (pl. שֵׁר (שׁררם) singer, singers Ps. 68, 26, part. f. pl. שרות female-singers 2 Ch. 35, 25. — Pil. שורר to sing, celebrate by singing Job 36, 24; to resound Zeph. 2, 14, 2 Ch. 29, 28; part. m. מַשֶּׁרֶם (pl. משררים) singer, singers 1 Ch. 6, 18, השררות f. pl. female-singers Ezr. 2, 65. - Hoph. (fut. רושר) to be sung, of a song Is. 26, 1. Hence שירה, שיר ---- Prob. mimet. akin to Sans. svar (to sound), συρ - ίζω, L. su-surro. G. surren, schwirren, E. shrill,

ווו (fut. אווי akin to אווי akin to אווי akin to look round, to survey, perh. in Cant. 4, 8; to gaze at Job 35, 5; to look out for Hos. 13, 7. 2) to look after Job 24, 15; fig. to regard Job 35, 13.

— Pil. אוויי to gaze at, behold, perh. in Job 36, 24, but see in אווייי I.

ווע (obs.) prob. akin to אַשְׁר II. לָשֵׁר, to be straight or upright; hence אַשָּׁר 1, שׁבָּרָה.

ע (obs.) prob. akin to יְּדֶבֶּר, Maltese tavvar, Arab. أَكْرَة, to cleave, to plough; prob. hence

רְּיִם Chald. (pl. def. אַיְרְיִּם, שׁרְּרָיָם, בּיבָּים, בּבֹר, 4, 16) m. i. q. Heb., Syr. בּבֹר, Arab. בָּיבּ, a wall Ezr. 4, 12.

I (only inf. w. suf. טורר i. q. סרר I, to go away or depart, w. ביד, only Hos. 9, 12.

אוֹני (fut. apoc. רְיֵשֵׁין) prob. mimet. akin to יְשָׁין (cf. L. serra), to saw, only 1 Ch. 20, 3.

אווו (fut. apoc. קשָרָה) akin to ישָרָה, דְשָׁרָה, to contend or strive, w. אַ against Hos. 12, 5; to prevail or rule over, w. אַ Judg. 9, 22. — Hiph. דְשִׂרה to make a ruler or prince Hos. 8, 4.

Arab. i, to arrange, to set in a row; hence

וריים f. a row, only in השני Is. 28, 25 he puts (i. e. plants) wheat in a row. In the east they often sow or drop wheat in rows or drills.

שורות, see שורות 1 a wall. פיר א see שורות.

to shine or glisten, hence to be white; hence שִׁשְׁ, שִׁשְׁ white marble, שֵׁשׁ byssus, שִׁשׁשׁ, הַשִּׁשׁשׁ.

ווארים, סוכם (fut. שישי, once שישי, inf. שישי, once שישי, is. 35, 1; inf. שישי, c. שישי, imper. שישי akin to סיס I, Arab. סיב, to spring or leap, then to exult or rejoice Job 3, 22, at or over something w. שיש Deut. 28, 63 or ביש Is. 65, 19 or acc. Is. 35, 1 שישי they shall be glad for them (cf. Gram. § 121, 4). — Hiph. only fut. שישי to cause to spring, leap i. e. to flourish or wave a rod Ez. 21, 15.

שְׁלְשָׁא 1 Ch. 18, 16, see שְׁלָשָׁא.

າງຫົນ (r. ໝ່າ) f. a lily Cant. 2, 1, Hos. 14, 6; also artificial lily 2 Ch. 4, 5.

לשליביא Chald. Ezr. 4, 9 prob. Shushanites, gentil. n. pl. m. def. formed from שוליין w. old. adj. ק- ,

as in בְּלְדֵהְ, see under letter בֹּ, p. 284.

רְעִישׁ 1 K. 14, 25 in K'thibh, where the Q'ri is שְׁשִׁשׁ, which see.

וֹשְׁיִבְּיִר Is. 10, 13 for שׁיִבְּיִר 1 p. perf. Po'el of r. שְׁשָׁיִּר הַשְׁיָּר, which see.

תיים, ז'ען (perf. השָּׂ, 1 p. יַשְׁתְּל, 2 p. הַשְּׁיֵם Ps. 8, 7, fut. הַשִּׁים, apoc. מָיֵר, הֹשֵׁה, imper. הִשׁל, inf. abs. רשׁ Is. 22, 7, c. רשׁים i. q. שׁים, שִׁים, to set, place or put, w. 5, 5 on, in Ps. 21, 4; 73, 28; to set oneself or take a stand Ps. 3, 7; to constitute or appoint, w. double acc. 1 K. 11, 34, or w. acc. and prep. 5 Ps. 45, 17, לב Gen. 41, 33; to found or establish. the world 1 Sam. 2, 8; to lay snares Ps. 140, 6; set a bound Ex. 23, 31; to put or set in a place, w. ב, ל Ps. 88, 7, Jer. 3, 19, also w. 2 of place and of pers. Ps. 73, 18; to add on, w. 55 Gen. 30, 40, also to put on ornaments Ex. 33, 4; שׁרת רֵד to put the hand with, i. e. to cooperate with Ex. 23, 1; to lay on, impose w. לֵשל or אי Ruth 3, 15, Ps. 9, 21; to make or constitute Ps. 110, 1, Is. 5, 6, w. acc. and 5 Jer. 2, 15; w. acc. and > to make as Ps. 21, 10. Hos. 2, 5; to effectuate or produce Ex. 10, 1, w. 5 of pers. for whom Gen. 4, 25, Hos. 6, 11. - Hoph. רשָׁה to be laid, w. צל on Ex. 21, 30. ושה, שרת לשה IIence

קיבות pr. n. m. (prob. plantation, r. ישהלים w. old format. ending מים, see on letter ה, p. 191) Num. 26, 35; patron. אַבְּלְּבִיה Shuthalhite Num. 26, 35.

Chald., see בוַק.

akin to אַדָּטָ, Chald. אָדַיָּל, to burn or scorch, of the sun Cant.

1, 6; fig. to look piercingly, to scan, of the eye Job 28, 7.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to אָרָ (II, i. q. Arab. אָבֹלָּל, to bind, to twist together. — Hoph. to be twisted or twined, of stuff, part. אָנָשְׁי שִׁשְׁי twined byssus Ex. 26, 1.

חש (ר. חודש) adj. m. depressed or dejected, שרברם Job 22, 29 down-cast of eyes i. e. with dejected looks.

אוני (w. suf. יוֹחשׁי: r. יוֹשׁים II) m. meditation, thought Am. 4, 13.

(imper. pl. שִׁחֲדָּר, fut. שִׁחֲדָּר, perh. akin to תְּדֶּה, to gladden or gratify, hence to make a present, esp. to give a bribe Job 6, 22, Ez. 16, 33; hence

1 K. 15, 19, Prov. 17, 8; esp. a bribe Ex. 23, 8.

akin to מַשׁתָּי, to sink down, to lie low; שׁחַד lie down! Is. 51, 23. — Hiph. השָה to cause to sink or lie down, fig. to depress, the mind Prov. 12, 25. - Hithpa'le'l הַיַּחָם, (fut. הַיַּהַהַּשִּׁי, apoc. הַשַּׁבּחַר, for יְשְׁחַּתִּי, in pause יְשְׁחַתִּי, pl. יְשָׁחַתִּי; see Gram. § 75, Rem. 18) to bow oneself down, prostrate oneself, as a token of respect Ruth 2, 10, sometimes w. the addition of אָפֶרם אָרָצָה Gen. 19, 1; the person before whom the prostration is made stands w. לפנר , Sam. 2, 36 לפנר , Gen. 22, 12 על Lev. 26, 1, אל Is. 45, 14; esp. to bow before God, to worship Gen. 22, 5; 47, 31, w. במנר ,5 Ex. 20, 5, לפנר Ps. 22, 28; also w. > or > of the direction of the act of prostration Ps. 99, 9; 138, 2. — משחחייתם in Ez. 8, 16 is prob. for בְּשָׁתְּוֹרָם as in some texts.

וויין (inf. חוֹחשׁי, part. חַיָּיִים)

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i. q. Aram. ১৯৯ prob. akin to ১৯৯ prop. to dive, hence to bathe, to swim Is. 25, 11. — Hiph. to cause to swim, fig. to bathe or drench one's bed with tears Ps. 6, 7. Hence

וֹשְׁרֵוּר (for שֶׁבֶּוּר f. diving or swimming, ning, ning, ning, new green of swimming, i. e. deep enough to sink down in Ez. 47, 5.

אָשׁרוֹשְ, see phių.

אורשׂ, see היחשׁ.

שִׁיחוֹר see שָׁחוֹרר.

ישׁרוֹר (r. שְׁתָּד II) m. blackness, only Lam. 4, 8.

កាកាឃុំ (w. suf. កោកឃុំ; r. កក្ឃុំ) f. a pit or hole, only Prov. 28, 10.

🎵 💯 (3 perf. השֵׂ, 1 perf. יֹחָיוֹתִיב, 3 perf. pl. ਸਾਹਾਂ, also ਸਾਹਾਂ, fut. ਸੁਧਾਂ, inf. c. minu, cf.Gram. § 67, Rem. 10) akin to שבה, חשש, זשבה, to sink down, of hills Hab 3, 6; to crouch down, of beasts of prey Job 38, 40; fig. to be low or depressed Ps. 107, 39; to be humbled, of pride Is. 2, 11; to submit or abase oneself, שַּׁלַרָהָ שָׁלַרָּהָ שָׁרוֹחַ Is. 60, 14 and they shall come to thee to submit. — Niph. (only fut. רשָׁרוֹ) to be brought low Is. 2,9; fig. to be low or weak, of faint utterance Is. 29, 4, also of singers scarcely audible Ecc. 12, 4. — Hiph. השה to cause to sink down, to bring low Is. 25, 12. -Hithpo. השחודת to sink oneself down, fig. to become depressed Ps. 42, 7.

וֹתְשׁלֵישׁ, inf. abs. בּיִחְשׁיׁ, prob. akin to דְּיִשְׁיׁ i. q. Arab. (1) to kill or slaughter, animals Gen. 37, 31; esp. to slaughter or sacrifice, victims Lev. 1, 5, also human victims Gen. 22, 10, Is. 57, 5. 2) to massacre Judg. 12, 6; to cause to die or perish Num. 14. 16; בּיִחְשׁיֹּ Jer. 9, 7 K'thîbh (בּיִחְשׁיִׁ in Q'ri) a killing

arrow, fig. of a deceitful tongue (but see בּוּשִׁ בּוֹן). — Niph. בּוּשִּׁיִי to be sacrificed or slaughtered Num. 11, 22. — בּוֹרָשׁיִי is prob. inf. Qal (cf. בּוֹרָשׁיִּ sand see Gram. § 45, 1, b) to murder, found only in Hos. 5, 2 בּיִרִי בּוֹרָשׁיִי וּשִּׁיִי בּיִּרִשׁי וּשִּׁיִי בּיִּרִשׁי וּשִּׁי בּיִּרִשׁי וּשִּׁי בּיִּרִי בּיִּרִי בּיִּרִי וּשִׁי וֹחַ בּיִּרִים וּשִּׁי בּיִּרִי בּיִּרִי וּשִׁי וֹחַ בּיִּרִי בּיִּרָ בּיִּרָ בּיִּרָ בּיִּרָ בּיִּרָ בּיִּרָ בּיִּרְ בּיִּרָ בּיִּרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִיּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּרְ בְּיִּיּ בְּיִיּיִי וּ Hos. 9, 9.

וו (only part. pass. בּישׁה Q'ri) perh. i. q. Chald. יהשָׁה, Arab. בּישׁה , to sharpen, only in שִׁרְשָּׁה Jer. 9, 7 (Q'ri) a sharpened arrow is their tongue; but the K'thibh has שֵׁחָשׁ killing, see שַּׁהָשָׁ I.

בארשיים) prob. akin to אווי to spread out, only in יידיה יידי אווי ווידי ווידי אווי ווידי 
בוויים) perh. akin to בוויים I i. q. Chald. בוויים, to crush or press out, only Gen. 40, 11.

ਜਹਾਹ Hos. 5, 2, see r. ਹਾੜ੍ਹ I.

וֹשְׁרְשְׁרְ (r. טְּחָשׁ I) f. a slaughtering of victims, only 2 Ch. 30, 17.

רותי (ד. אותי) m. an inflamed or burning sore, esp. a boil or botch Lev. 13, 18; a carbuncle in the skin of a plague-stricken person 2 K. 20, 7, Is. 38, 21; in Job 2, 7 it is prob. elephantiasis, the most dreadful kind of leprosy.

prop. sprouting, esp. after-growth, what comes up the second season after sowing, only Is. 37, 30.

קירוש (כ. קירוש; ד. קיים) m. מ

thin piece, esp. a board of wood, only Ez. 41, 16.

ਨਾਜਿਸ (r. ਜਜ਼ਸ਼); only pl. ਜਾਜਸਾ, cf. Gram. § 87, 2, Rem.) f. a pit, only Lam. 4, 20, Ps. 107, 20.

רֹחְדִישְׁ Chald. part. f., see r. רְחָדִישׁ

וֹ (obs.) mimet. akin to אַבָּע II, Arab. בֹּע, to growl, to roar; hence אַבָּע lion. — Prob. mimet. akin to אַבָּע (which see), Sans. çâl (cry or call), κλείω, G. schall, schelle, L. calo, clamo.

יובע וו (obs.) i. q.Arab. آيٽر to peel or scale; hence ליוולים.

לְחַוֹע (r. שְׁחַל I) m. a lion, prop. roarer Job 4, 10.

רְּשְׁקְילֵי f. shell of a kind of muscle of peculiar odor Ex. 30, 34; r. יְשׁתְשׁלָּנוֹ II.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. אָדְיּרָן, prob. akin to prob. akin to inflamed; in Syr. (Pa.) also to ulcerate; hence

Arab. شَخُون, to raise or lift up oneself, then to shoot up, of the after-growth; hence ما المانية على المانية عل

(obs.) perh. akin to אַדְּיָן II, i. q. Arab. عَدَّفَ, to shave off, esp. to plane or hew wood so as to reduce its thickness; hence אָדִייִי 2) i. q. Arab. عَدُفُ, to be thin, Talm. אַדִייִי to pine; hence אַדִּייִי and

so called for its lean appearance, perh. (as Sept. λαρός, Vulg. larus) the sea-mew, sea-gull Lev. 11, 16.

ਸਭਾਹਾਂ (r. ਸਮਾਹਂ 2) f. leanness, esp. a decline or consumption Deut. 28, 22.

رَّمُغُونَ (obs.) i. q. Arab. مُغُونَ to raise or lift up oneself; hence

אָרָשְׁ m. up-lifting of mind, pride, as Talmud. אָבֶי שָׁתוּל, only in אָבָי שָּׁתוּל, sons of pride, i. e. mighty and flerce beasts of prey, such as the lion Job 28, 8; 41, 26.

ים אָרְעָים pr. n. (heights, r. יְּיָהָשָׁ) of a place in Issachar, only w. היים loc. Josh. 19, 22; in K'thibh היָבְּיִבְּים

(fut. פְּרָשִׁי) i. q. Aram. Pְרַשִּׁי, בּיבּה, 1) to rub or beat small, to pulverise Ex. 30, 36; fig. to rout utterly, of enemies Ps. 18, 43. 2) to wear away stone by action of water Job 14, 19. 3) to beat out, fig. to expand; hence פּרָשִׁי 2.

Akin to פְּבָּעָלְ (fut. פְּרַיִּיִי) prob. mimet. akin to פְּבָּעָלְ (which see), to laugh Prov. 29, 9; to smile on, w. אָלָ Job 29, 24; to laugh at, w. אַ Prov. 1, 26 or בַּלּ Prov. 31, 25; to mock at, w. אַ Prov. 1, 26 or בַּלּ Lam. 1, 7. — Pi. פְּרִייִי (fut. פְרִייִייִי) 1) to laugh much, hence fig. to be merry or joyful Prov. 8, 30. 2) to sport or play Zech. 8, 5; part. pl. פּרִייִייִי merry-makers or dancers Jer. 30, 19; fig. to gambol, as sea-monsters Ps. 104, 26. 3) to jest, אָבָּיִי פְּרַיִּייִי פִּרָּיִייִי Prov. 26, 19 am I not in jest? 2 Sam. 2, 14 to have a mockfight. — Hiph. to raise a laugh at (אָבָיִ ), to deride 2 Ch. 30, 10.

pring, pining (r. pring) m. 1) laughter Ecc. 2, 2; fig. laughing-stock Job 12, 4. 2) merriment Prov. 10, 23; merry-making Judg. 16, 27.

וֹשִׁלְּהְ, to pierce or break open, hence to break, of the day; whence ישׁיִלּי, hence to break, of the day; whence ישׁיִלּי, ישׁיִלִּין day-break; fig. to seek out, only part. ישׁיִשׁ Prov. 11, 27. — Pi. ישׁיִשׁי to search for, ישׁיִים Prov. 13, 24 he searches for it, the correction (cf. Gram. § 121, Rem. 3), i. e. the loving and faithful father aims at the discipline of his son; to seek Job 7, 21, Prov. 7, 15; esp. to seek God, i. e. to desire him and to turn to him Ps. 63, 2, Hos. 5, 15 w. א Job 8, 5.

אַרָרָ, i. q. Aram. אָרָדְי, j. akin to דְּרָר, i. q. Aram. אָרָדְה, to be burnt, hence to be black, of the skin Job 30, 30; hence אָרָר.

HI (Qal obs.) perh. i. q. Arab. ביי, to fascinate. — Pi. to charm, only inf. w. suf. השבי to charm it away, only in Is. 47, 11, where many (perh. well) take it for its dawn (see

וות (ר. דְּישָׁי I) m. day-break, dawn Gen. 19, 15; as adv. at the dawning, i. e. early Ps. 57, 9; בוּישׁי son of the morning, i. e. the morning star Is. 14, 12; fig. prosperity, the return of brighter times Is. 8, 20, so also perh. בּוֹישׁי Is. 47, 11 its dawn i. e. returning prosperity; see

adj. m., שׁחוֹר, (pl. שְׁחוֹר, adj. m., שְׁחוֹר, (pl. שְׁחוֹר, f. black or dark, of complexion Cant. 1, 5 or hair

Cant. 5, 11, of a horse Zech. 6, 2; r. ਸਿਧੂੰ II.

שיחור see שָׁחוֹר.

יותר (r. שְׁחַרְנּה I) f. dawn, fig. morning of life, youth, only Ecc. 11, 10.

adj. m., שְׁחַרְהֹיה f. dark, swarthy, of the complexion Cant. 1, 6.

יָּרֶרָה pr. n. m. (הָּדֶּרָה seeks, r. טְׁחַרְרָּרָה I) וֹ Ch. 8, 26.

pr. n. m. (perh. the two dawns, cf. שָּׁדְרֵיִם ,1 Ch. 8, 8.

🗍 💯 (Qal obs.) perh. akin to nnn, to break to pieces, fig. to destroy, to corrupt. — Niph. to be spoiled or marred Jer. 18, 4; to be laid waste Ex. 8, 20; to become corrupt. morally Gen. 6, 11. — Pi. nam 1) to break down or destroy, absol. Jer. 5, 10, w. acc. Jer. 48, 18; to devastate, lands 2 K. 19, 12, a city, w. 5 1 Sam. 23, 10. 2) to injure, a person 2 Sam. 1, 14, an eye Ex. 21, 26; to destroy people Gen. 6, 17, Is. 14, 20; to waste or squander, w. אַדְצָה on the ground Gen. 38,9; fig. to violate a covenant Mal. 2, 8; w. to violate feelings or pity, i. e. to act without mercy Am. 1, 11; w. to spoil pleasant words Prov. 23, 8. 3) to act corruptly towards, w. 3 Num. 32, 15; fig. to become corrupt Ex. 32, 7, w. 5 Deut. 32, 5. — Hiph. השחרה 1) to break down or destroy walls Lam. 2, 8, palaces Jer. 6, 5, cities Gen. 19, 13; to devastate a land or kingdom 2 K. 8, 19. 2) to ruin or mar, a tree Deut. 20, 19, a beard Lev. 19, 27, a people Gen. 6, 13; w. itip to ruin oneself Prov. 6, 32; part. בשקרה destroying, of a lion Jer. 2, 30, of an angel 2 Sam. 24, 16; w. art. הפטחרת the destroyer Ex. 12, 23. 3) to act corruptly, to become corrupt Is. 1, 4, Ez. 16, 47; w. דְּבָּרְלוֹת To myży to corrupt one's way or practices, i. e. to be of disorderly conduct Gen. 6, 12, Zeph. 3, 7. — אַרְבָּרָלוֹת (destroy thou not) as a poetical title would seem to be part of some well-known song, see titles of Pss. 57, 58, 59, 75. — Hoph. אַרְבָּיִרְיִי to be destroyed, fig. to be corrupted or spoiled, part. m. אַרְבָּיִרְיִ to be destroyed, fig. to be corrupted or spoiled, part. m. אַרְבָּיִרְ וּשִׁי וּשִׁי וּשִׁי וּשִׁי (for אַרְבִירִּי וּשִׁי הַ for אַרְבָּי Gram. § 69, Rem. 1, cf. Ewald's Heb. Lehrbuch § 188, b) in Mal. 1, 14.

to corrupt; part. pass. f. מְשְׁרְיּחָה corrupt Dan. 2, 9; as subst. corrupt deed Dan. 6, 5.

אינות (ר. האש, cf. רהיי from האיי) f. a sinking in the ground, then 1) a pit Ez. 19, 4. 2) a cistern or reservoir Job 9, 31. 3) a grave Job 33, 24, Ez. 28, 8. 4) ר. רהשי, destruction of the body, corruption, prob. in רהשי האיי to see corruption Ps. 16, 10, so Sept. לשבוע סובים לובוע סובים לוב

עם Job 2, 2 for שיש, see r. שיש II.

עום" (only pl. מַנְיִּבְּים) m. prop. deviations, fig. errors, transgressions, only Hos. 5, 2, but better as concr. transgressors; r. בּיִּבּים Cf. בּיִבָּים, בּיִבּים

akin to אָל (fut. הְּשָׁהַ, apoc. בְּשָׁהַ, Aram. אָלָס, בְּאַה to turn aside, to deviate, w. אַבָּה from Prov. 4, 15, w. אָל to Prov. 7, 25; esp. of an adulteress Num. 5, 12.

רששׁים, Arab. בּיבּים, pl. f. the acacia tree or Egyptian thorn, of which there eseveral species Is. 41, 19; בּיבִי מבּיבּים acacia timbers, the wood used in constructing the tabernacle Ex. 25, 5. — Said to be from the Copt. WONTF (thorn),

but perh. from an obs. r. ਪੁਲ੍ਹੇ (to be sharp or prickly), akin to ਪੁਲ੍ਹ.

رَفِينَ) i. q. Syr. سَكُمْ, Arab. سَكُمْ, to spread abroad Num. 11, 32, 2 Sam. 17, 19, Jer. 8, 2; fig. to make room for, w. كي Job 12, 23. — Pi. to spread or stretch forth, the hands in supplication Ps. 88, 10; hence التناسية.

ਠੋਹੀਂ ਹੈ (r. ਹਜਦਾਂ II) m. i. q. ਹਜਦਾਂ, a scourge, only Josh. 23, 13.

pr. n. (w. art. the acacias, see אינייטייט of a valley in Moab Josh. 2, 1; fully שׁמִיל שׁמִי (the valley of the acacias) Joel 4, 18.

לים (fut. מישים) akin to שְשׁבָּין, to lurk for, to way-lay or entrap Gen. 27, 41, Job 16, 9, Ps. 55, 4; hence מישים.

akin to בֹטַשָׁ, Chald. זְעַרָּ,

Arab. בֿשׁלָּשׁ, to way-lay, oppose, resist, לְּשִׁשְׁלּי for to oppose him Zech.
3, 1; part. פְשִׁיל opponent, adversary
Ps. 109, 20; מִשְׁיִר מַבְּשׁר adversaries
of my soul Ps. 71, 13; hence

TOW m. 1) an adversary or opponent Num. 22, 32, in war 1 K. 5, 18, in a law-suit Ps. 109, 6 (cf. Zech. 3, 1); w. 3 against Num. 22, 22. 2) With art. ΤΟΜΕΙ (without art. 1 Ch. 21, 1) the adversary, as pr. n. Satan, the hostile spirit Job 1, 6, Zech. 3, 1.2 (cf. διάβολος, καὶ ὁ Σατανᾶς... ὁ κατήγωρ Αρος. 12, 9. 10).

רְשְׁשֵׁי, f. 1) accusation or charge Ezr. 4, 6. 2) pr. n. (opposition) of a well Gen. 26, 21.

ਸਿੰਘ (fut. ਸੁੰਤੰਘ੍ਰ) prob. akin to ਸੁਤੰਘ੍ਰ, ਸ੍ਰਾੰਘ੍ਰ, 1) to rush out Ps. 78, 20; ਸੁਤੰਘੰ ਸ਼ਿੰਘੂ Ez. 13, 13 a pouring rain; fig. to rush along, of a horse Jer.

8, 6. 2) to overflow, to overwhelm Is. 30, 28; to wash away, print of Job 14, 19 its floods wash away (on the syntax, see Gram. § 146, 3); to spreud abroad, of an invasion Dan. 11, 10; fig. to rush Jer. 8, 6; prob. to cause to prevail, w. acc. Jer. 10, 22. 3) to wash or rinse, w. A Lev. 15, 11. — Niph. 1) to be overwhelmed, fig. to be vanquished, of an invading force Dan. 11, 22; to be rinsed Lev. 15, 12. — Pu. to be well rinsed Lev. 6, 21. Hence

ਸਿੰਘ , once ਵਿੱਚ Prov. 27, 4 (r. ਜ਼ਰੂਰ) m. 1) a gushing or outpouring of rain Job 38,25. 2) an inundation, flood Ps. 32, 6; ਜ਼ਰੂ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ anger is a flood, i. e. bursting forth w. damage Prov. 27, 4; ਸ਼ਰੂਰ in his end is in the flood, i. e. by a sudden and overwhelming calamity Dan. 9, 26; fig. an invading host Dan. 11, 22.

prob. mimet. akin to τος, τος, το carve or scratch, hence to mark with a graver or stylus, to write, only part. Του prop. writer or scribe, Sept. γραμματεύς, Syr. Τρως, then like Arab. Αγαφός, prefect, inspector, officer Ex. 5, 6; magistrate Deut. 16, 18; military director 2 Ch. 26, 11, Sept. χριτής.

קְּטֵיך Chald. i. q. Targum יְּטֶרָ, Syr. אָבָּה, the side Dan. 7, 5. In some copies יְיֵטֵיך is read.

ייייי pr. n.m. (perh. magisterial, r. ישָׁרָטֵי וֹ Ch. 27, 29; in Q'ri יָשֶׁרָטָר.

שׁׁ (like תַּדְּ, דְּבִּי, תַּדְּ, therefore שִׁישׁ בְּיִי m. gift or present, esp. tribute considered as a present, to bring a present or tribute Ps. 68, 30, Is. 18, 7.

(obs.) prob. i. q. Arab. r. 190) 1 Ch. 11, 42.

أهْمِيّ, to will or desire; hence prob. a present as an object of desire.

(prob. for לְשֵׁיא) m. i.q. רְצֶּבֶּי, elevation, only Job 20, 6; r. גָּבָּא.

pr. n. (ruin, r. שׁישׁ) of a city in Issachar Josh. 19, 19.

פראון pr. n. (for נשראון elevation, r. נשא) of mount Hermon Deut. 4, 48.

שרב; hence

שרבו (w. suf. שרבו) m. grayness of hair, only fig. old age 1 K. 14, 4.

תְּבְּיב (c. תְּבְיב, r. בִּיבּי f. grayness or hoariness of hair Hos. 7, 9; fig. a grey-haired person, an old man Gen. 42, 38, fully מֵיבָה Deut. 32, 25; also old age Ps. 71, 18; בִיבָה טוֹבָה good old age i. e. great age Gen. 15, 15.

ו שוג (r. שוג I) m. a retreat or turning aside, prob. to answer a call of nature, only לו דיג לו 1 K. 18, 27 he has a turning aside or privacy, i. e. he has withdrawn to ease nature.

קירָא (r. שׁמּד) m. i. q. Aram. לְּירָא, אָבּי, Arab. בְּיבּי, lime Deut. 27, 2, Is. 33, 12.

Ι (fut. apoc. in pause τη I (fut. apoc. in

া (obs.) akin to নম্ভ্ I, to be noisy; hence নাড়াল and

ּ זְיְיָּהְ pr. n. m. (perh. noisy) 2 Sam. 20, 25, in Q'ri פְׁיָגִא

יור אין 1 Sam. 14, 34, see יור אין 1 Deut. 22, 1, see ייני.

שרו see שרו.

אָרְיָּע pr. n. m. (prob. cheerful, r. ישׁרָּיּג) 1 Ch. 11, 42.

בין Chald. Dan. 6, 28 Shaph'el of r. בין, which see.

, see r. אָשׁ II; hence

שׁרִּחִים II (r. שׁרִּחִים I; pl. שִּׂרִּחִים Gen. 21, 15) m. a sprouting, collect. shrubs Gen. 2, 5, Job 30, 4, Arab. בּׁבֻּא shîh (shrub), see Zeitschrift d. Morgenl. Gesellschaft for 1870, p. 234.

(r. שֹרְחָוֹת (r. שֹרְחָוֹת II) f. meditation Ps. 119, 97; שִׁרְחָה לֹמְנֵי אֵל Job 15, 4 meditation before God i. e. devotion.

שרור, לשרור, שרור, pr. n. (prob. blackness, cf. Μέλας, also the Blackwater, a river in Ireland) of the Nile among the Hebrews (but אין among the Egyptians) Is. 23, 3. In Josh. 13, 3, 1 Ch. 13, 5 ייייי stands for בַּוֹל מִצְרָיִם the boundary stream (i. e. Υτοχορούρα) in S. W. Palestine.

קבר קבר pr. n. of a river in Asher Josh. 19, 26, prob. the dark torrent of burnt or baked sand (see לְבִּיִּה), i. e. glass-river, as from the sand of this stream (i. e. the Belus), glass was first made; comp. בַּיִּבְּיֵה.

מיש (r. שיש II) m. 1) i. q. שיש a scourge Is. 28, 15 K'thibh. 2) i.q. שיש an oar Is. 33, 1.

וו שילה II prob. pr. n. m. (peaceful one, r. שָׁלָּה II, cf. קיטור from r.

רַבָּיָר) Shiloh, prob. the expected Messiah Gen. 49, 10 (cf. בְּיבְּירִים וּצִּים וּצִים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִים וּצִים וּצִּים וּצִים וּצִים וּצִּים וּצִים וּצִים וּצִים וּצִּים וּצִים וּצִים וּצִים וּצִּים וּצִים וּצִים וּצִּים וּצִים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִים וּצִים וּבּים וּצִּים וּצִים וּצִים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּצִּים וּבּים וּצִים וּצִים וּבּים וּצִים וּבּים וּיבּים וּיבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּיבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּיִים וּבּים וּיִים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּיבּים וּיבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּיים וּבּים וּיִיים וּיִים וּיים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּיים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּיים וּיבּיים וּיים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּים וּבּיים וּבּיים וּבּיים בּיים וּבּים בּיים וּבּיים וּבּיים וּייבּיים וּבּיים בּיים וּבּים בּייבּיים וּיבּים בּיים בּיבּיים בּייבּיים בּיים בּייבּיים בּיי

שׁרלֹרָ Jer. 7, 12, see שִׁילֹרָ.

i. e. naked or barefooted, only in K'thibh of Mic. 1, 8; Q'ri שָׁלֵל .

י שׁוּלנְּר (שׁרֹבְּי (שׁרֹבְּי ) gentil. n. from שׁרֹבְּי (a Shilonite 1 K. 11, 29, Neh. 11, 5. 2) gentil. of הֹבֶּילָה for בַּלְּנִר 1 Ch. 9, 5.

D'Ü, see Div.

יוביים pr. n. m. (perh. strong-smelling, r. שוני II) 1 Ch. 4, 20.

to pour, Syr. 2, to urine, to piss;

לְינִילָּים (only pl. שְׁיִינִים) m. urine, only in K'thibh of 2 K. 18, 27 and Is. 36, 12; in both places the Q'ri avoids this word as too vulgar, and reads instead מֵימֵי רַנְּלֵיִם waters of the feet; cf. מַיִּהָשָׁיִ

እግኒካ Chald. Ezr. 6, 15, see r. እኒካ.

א, see r. איני I; hence

שררה, שירוים (w. suf. שירויה שירוים) Ps. 42, 9, pl. שירוים, w. suf. שירוים (m. 1) singing w. the voice 1 Ch. 6, 16; singing - instruments, i. e. instruments of music to accompany the voice 2 Ch. 5, 13. 2) a song, hymn either sacred Is. 42, 10, or secular Is. 23, 16;

daughters of song, i. e. female singers Ecc. 12, 4; collect. songs 1 K. 5, 12, Ps. 137, 4. ייר הַשְּׁיֵלוֹת song of the ascendings, prob. sung on the people's journeys or pilgrimages up to Jerusalem to keep the feasts or visit the temple (cf. יילישט עלוּ שׁׁבְּטִיר Ps. 122, 4), in titles of Pss. 120—134.

שׁירְדוֹ (pl. שִּירוֹת Am. 8, 3) f. a song or hymn Ex. 15, 1, Is. 5, 1; r. שור די טורר I.

บ้าบุ (r. เซเซ) m. i. q. Syr. ได้เล้ว, white marble or alabaster 1 Ch. 29, 2.

U'Ü, see ww.

אָשְׁישׁ pr. n. m. (perh. brightness, r. שִּיבָשׁ 1 K. 4, 3; see

pun, once punu 1 K. 14, 25, pr. n. m. (perh. illustrious, r. ww) Shishak, king of Egypt in the days of Jeroboam king of Israel 1 K. 11, 40. He is called Sesonchis (Copt. WWK, Sheshek) by Manetho, and is the first king of the twenty-second dynasty.——Perh. akin to Heb. ww (which see), w. old adj. ending p—; see on letter p, p. 550.

N, see r. nw; hence

ארת (w. suf. שרתו) m. akin to הרח (w. prop. what is put on, hence attire or dress Ps. 73, 6; שרת זוֹנָת harlot's dress Prov. 7, 10.

קייף (perh. r. איד) m. a thorn perh. so named as being often set for defence, collect. thorns (always mentioned with "עַבֶּיר") Is. 5, 6; 27, 4.

ਪ੍ਰਾਪੁ Jer. 5, 26 for ਜੁੰਘੂ inf. of ਜੁੰਘੂ; see Gram. § 67, Rem. 3.

(only pl. שִׁבָּרָ, r. שָׁבָּרָ I) m. i. q. Arab. בֿעָניִנְם a thorn or prickle, only fig. in בַּעַנינְבֶם for thorns in your eyes, i. e. most painful troubles Num. 33, 55.

(w. suf. ישׁכָּן; r. ישׁכָּן II) m. a hedge or enclosure, only Lam. 2, 6.

(fut. בְּשֶׁבֶר, inf. בְשֶׁבֶּל, w. suf. ਜੜ੍ਹਾਂ Gen. 19, 33, also inf. ਤੜਤੋਂ w. suf. กุรุวซู่ Deut. 6, 7) prob. akin to 되고 I (which see) i. q. Aram. בבר, 1) to lie down Ez. 4, 4; esp. to recline for resting, sleeping Ps. 68, 14, Gen. 19, 4, in sickness 2 Sam. 13, 6, in great grief 2 Sam. 12, 16 or vexation 1 K. 21, 4. 2) to lie with (באַ or האַ, or acc. האַ), of a man w. a woman Gen. 26, 10, of a woman w. a man 2 Sam. 13, 11, of a man w. a man in sodomy Lev. 18, 22, and of man w. a beast Ex. 22, 18. 3) fig. to lie dead Is. 14, 8; those lying in the grave i. e. the buried Ps. 88, 6. - Niph. to be lain with i. e. to be ravished, only Q'ri of Is. 13, 16, Zech. 14, 2. - Pu. to be lain with, only Jer. 3, 2 Q'ri. — Hiph. to cause to lie down, to lay or set down 1 K. 3, 20, Hos. 2, 20; w. אָרָצָה, to prostrate 2 Sam. 8, 2; fig. to empty out, of a vessel inclined or canted for the נבלֵר שַׁמֵּרם מָר רַשָּׁבָּרב purpose, only in Job 38, 37 who shall empty the bottles of heaven? i. e. who can cause the clouds to rain? - Hoph. בב (imp. הָשָׁבָב Ez. 32, 19) 1) to be prostrated, of one slain Ez. 32, 32; part. מְשׁׁבֶּב laid out, of a corpse 2 K. 4, 32. 2) to lay oneself doicn, prop. to be caused to lie down, Ez. 32, 19.

לבְּבֶּי (c. רְבִּיְשׁיִּ (r. בְּיַשִּׁ) f. 1) a lying or settling down, בְּיִבְּי רְבִּי (or deposit) of the dew Ex. 16, 13. 2) a pouring out or emission, בְּיִבְ רִבְי (mission of seed, hence בַּיבְ בִּיבְ וְיִבְי (mission of seed, i. e. a woman as to emission of seed, i. e.

to have sexual intercourse w. her Lev. 15, 18.

ר בְּיבֶר (w. suf. זֹהְבְּשֶׁלְי, r. בְּיבָט) f. a lying down, fig. copulation Num. 5, 20, used of bestiality Lev. 18, 23; fully שִׁבְּבֶּח לְיֵרֵע a lying down for seed i. e. sexual intercourse Lev. 18, 20.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to קשרה, השנה, השנה, to pour or flow, of seminal emission, only — Hiph. to copulate, only in part. pl. מְשָׁבֵּר lustful, lecherous, of salacious stallions, only Jer. 5, 8; see on

וֹ (obs.) prob. akin to אָסָר I (obs.) prob. akin to יסָים I i. q. Chald. אָסָס, to look at, to view; hence יַשְׁכָּוָר , שְׁכָּוָר, הָשֶׁכָּוָר.

וו (obs.) i. q. קּבָּה I, to cut; hence perh. יְבֹּיבָי.

שכה 1 K. 4, 10, see שכה

רְבְּׁעָּׁ (r. מְיֵבְהָּ I) f. i. q. Arab. ג'יב, a thorn, then a piercing weapon, perh. harpoon, only pl. Job 40, 31.

קיבי pr. n. (prob. look-out, r. קיבי I) of a place near Ramah 1 Sam. 19, 22.

לְּלֵלֶּי (r. תְּבֶּיֶּי) m. a viewing, fig. the mind, only Job 38, 36.

לוֹטְעוֹ (r. לֹּבְשׁיֵּ) m. bereavement, fig. depopulation Is. 47, 8, abandonment Ps. 35, 12.

לשׁבְּלוֹת adj. m., הְשְׁבְּלוֹת (pl. מְשְׁבְּלוֹת f. 1) bereaved of children Jer. 18, 21; robbed of whelps, as a bear Hos. 13, 8. 2) barren, of sheep Cant. 4, 2.

יִנִיבְלִים see, שׁבּוּל.

על (r. ישל I; pl. ישל ויטילר (r. ישל I; pl. ישל יטילר (r. ישל I; pl. ישל יטילר (מער יטילר) וויטילר (של 1 א מער יטילר (מער יטילר ער יטילר (מער 1 א מער יטילר ער יטילר (מער 1 א מער יטילר (מער 1 א מער יטילר) (מער יטילר (מער יטילר) (מער י

16, 9: יבורשבה לשליה and he counted her for a drunkard 1 Sam. 1, 13; לנובר בשנה they reel like the drunkard Ps. 107, 27.

Job 19, 14 (fut. ישׁבַּח) prob. akin to שָּנָה II (which see), to forget Gen. 27, 45;  $oldsymbol{\mathrm{ellipt.}}$  w. שַבַּחָתָר מַאַכל לַחַמיIforgot (and ceased) from eating my bread (cf. Gram. § 141) i. e. so that I did not eat Ps. 102, 5. - Niph. חַבְשָׁיִ (part. fem. הַבְּשָׁיִ Is. 23, 15) to be forgotten Gen. 41, 30; part. pl. לישבחים מני בגל forgotten by the foot, i. e. the miners swinging in the shaft are abandoned by their feet and trust to the ropes Job 28, 4. - Pi. new to cause to forget, to make (men) forget Lam. 2, 6. — Hiph. to cause to forget, w. double acc. Jer. 23, 27. - Hith. חשחשה to be forgotten Ecc. 8, 10. Hence

תֹבְעָי (only pl. שְׁבַּחִים adj. m. forgetting, w. acc. Is. 65, 11; שְׁבַחִי אֱלֹחִים forgetters of God Ps. 9, 18.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) i. q. Syr. be found Dan. 2, 35, Ezr. 6, 2. — Aph. הבְשִׁים to find Dan. 2, 25, Ezr. 4, 15; hence to get Ezr. 7, 16.

יָּבֶּרָה pr. n. m. (perh. lust, r. שֶׁבֶּרָה) 1 Ch. 8, 10; in some copies שָׁבָּרָה.

קיים, (only pl. ישְׁכִּיּה, r. ישָׁכָּיָּה, f. prop. a sight, hence prop. a signal or a flag, הָהֶבְּיָה הַהֶּבְּיָה the flags of delight, i. e. the gay flags of ships, only Is. 2, 16.

עַבְּרוּ (r. קּבִּין I) m. i. q. Chald. פַּבּרן, a knife, only Prov. 23, 2.— Prob. from r. עַבָּרן (בּיִבּוּן I) w. old format. ending יו akin to יי in יוֹבָי , see on letter 3, p. 390.

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שְּׁבִּרֶּר, (c. שְּׁבִּרְרְּה, w. suf. שְּׂבִּרְרְּהָ, pl. w. suf. שָּׁבִּרְרְיִדְ, m. a hireling Ex. 22, 14; בְּשֵׁבִּר שָּבִּר Is. 16, 14 according to a hireling's years i. e. in exact or stipulated time.

קברָרָה (r. בְּשָׁבֶּר f. a hiring, only in מְצַרְרָה the hired razor Is. 7, 20.

(fut. קשׁר, inf. קשׁר Est. 2, 1, קשׁר Jer. 5, 26) akin to רְּחָשָׁר, 1) to sink down, to subside, of water Gen, 8, 1; fig. to be allayed, of anger Est 7, 10. 2) to stoop down or crouch, as a fowler watching for birds Jer. 5, 26. — Hiph. קשׁר to cause to subside, fig. to quash or still, a sedition Num. 17, 20.

וון ניסט (obs.) i. q. אָבָסָ II, to cut in, to pierce; hence prob. שִׁבּ and בְּשַׁר.

וו i. q. אָבָּסְ I, 1) to weave, to interlace; fig. to cover אַבְּסְיּ Ex. 33, 22 and I will cover thee as to my palm (cf. Gram. § 118, 3) i.e. my palm shall cover thee. 2) to hedge, esp. w. interlacing thorns; hence אָבָי הָיִם, וְיִבָּים, בִּישֹּבָים,

(obs.) prob. akin to پُوْرِدُ II, بِهُ اللهِ ال

Arab. شَكَنَ, to bind or twist together; perh. hence يختط

and ישׁבַלָּיִתְּי (1 perf. ישׁבַלָּיִתְּי Gen. 43, 14; fut. ישׁבַלָּיִתְּי prob. akin to ישׁבָּלִיתְּי to fail, i. q. Chald. ישׁבָּי, Arab. ישׁבּ, to become childless Gen. 43, 14, 1 Sam. 15, 33; to be bereaved of, to lose, w. acc. Gen. 27, 45; part. pass. f. ישׁבִּילִי childless, fig. of a depopulated state Is. 49, 21. — Pi. ישׁבָּי 1) to bereave of children, to make childless Gen. 42, 36. 2) to miscarry, of women Ex. 23, 26, of

flocks Gen. 31, 38; to be unfruitful, of a vine Mal. 3, 11. — Hiph. 1) to make childless, אור בשברל a mighty one who bereaves i. e. a slayer of young warriors Jer. 50, 9. 2) to cause an abortion, hence to miscarry, of a womb Hos. 9, 14. Hence אובים and

ָטָבֶלָים sec שָׁבֶּלָי.

フンU I prob. akin toコラヴ I, Chald. 500, to look at, fig. to consider, to be circumspect or prudent 1 Sam. 18, 30. - Pi. to act wisely, perh, to manage circumspectly or adroitly, w. acc. (אה־ברה), only in Gen. 48, 14, but see ວ່ວໝູ II. — Hiph. 1) to look at or view, to contemplate, prob. in Gen. 3. 6, but see No. 6 below. 2) to consider Dan. 9, 25; w. acc. Deut. 32, 29, ל, Prov. 16, 20, אל Ps. 41, 2, Prov. 21, 12, 2 Dan. 9, 13. 3) to be intelligent or prudent Ps. 2, 10. The inf. השפרל Jer. 3, 15, کتاب Prov. 1, 3, is used as subst. intelligence. 4) fig. i. q. הצליח, to have success, to thrive or prosper Josh. 1, 7, Is. 52, 13. 7) to cause to prosper Deut. 29, 8. 6) to make intelligent or wise, to teach, w. acc. of pers. Ps. 32, 8, w. 5 of pers. Prov. 21, 11, perh. absol. in Gen. 3, 6 (see No. 1), w. two acc. Dan. 9, 22; part. as subst. מַשִּברל *a poem*, see 385.

Arab. Δά, to bind, to interweave; hence prob. Στα — Pi. Στα to twist or complicate, only in Gen. 48, 14 κατατικό κατατικό και τας κετρας, Vulg. commutans manus, Syr. Δάς τας χετρας, but see 55π I.

Chald. (Peal obs.) to look

at. — Ithpa. אשהשל to attend to, to consider, w. ב Dan. 7, 8.

ກົງບູ້ or ່າວຸ້ນ (w. suf. ກຳລຸ້ນ; ກໍລຸ້ນ) m. prob. perception or insight, hence 1) understanding or intelligence, prudence 1 Ch. 22, 12. 2) sense or meaning, ກໍລຸ້ນ ການ to give the meaning Neh. 8, 8. 3) cunning Dan. 8, 25. 4) success Prov. 3, 4.

לוּרת f. i. q. סְבְּלוּרת folly Ecc. 1, 17; r. אַבַּשָּׁ I.

m. bereavement, childless state (see Gram. § 108, 2, a), only fig. in Is. 49, 20 אַלְבָּלָהּ

לְיֵלְלֵל Chald. Ezr. 4, 12, see r. בְּלֵל Chald. f. understanding Dan. 5, 11; r. בְּלֵיל.

וֹשְׁכֵּין, to bow or bend oneself, to stoop, as a shoulder under a burden; prob. hence בּשְׁשׁ shoulder, whence prob. as a denominative comes

II (Qal obs.) prop. to bend or incline the shoulder (see ರಾಜ್), hence to load or pack up a burden, which the wandering Arabs do w. their camels very early in the morning, or in the cool of the day, hence to be early. — Hiph. קשׁבִּים 1) to rise early Gen. 19, 2, w. בַּבֶּקָר in the morning Ex. 8, 16; as adv. early or soon (cf. Gram. § 142, Rem. 1) 2 K. 6, 15, Is. 5, 11, Hos. 6, 4. 2) fig. to act early or promptly, השַבֶּרמוּ הַשְׁבֶּרמוּ Zeph. 3, 7 they were early, they corrupted their doings(cf. § Gram. § 142, 3, b) i. e. they soon corrupted their morals. - In Jeremiah the inf. is often followed by another inf., and has adverbial force, e. g. ירבר השבם ירבר and I spake — to be early and to speak i. e. speaking betimes or early Jer. 7, 13; inf. צָּטֶבֶּים for בְּשְׁתֵּכֵּם Jer. 25, ; (see Gram. § 53, 3, Rem. 2). Hence בְּשְׁתֵּכֵּם as adv. early in Prov. 27, 14.

in pause الكِيْرَة, w. الم הבְּבֶּשׁ, once הַבְּשׁ Hos. 6, 9 w. suf. m. 1) the shoulder or the shoulderblades, where burdens are borne Gen. 49, 15, diff. from স্নুত্রু e. g. Job 31, 22 let my shoulder כחפר משכמה חפול fall from its shoulder-blade; שָׁבֶב צָּחָד one shoulder, fig. w. one purpose and effort (cf. 'pulling together') Zeph. 3, 2) upper part of the back, the shoulders Is. 9, 3; הַפְנָה הָׁבָב to turn the back 1 Sam. 10, 9; בַּשָׁ יֹם יִמָי יִם יִּלָּהָ Ps. 21, 13 thou wilt make them set the back, i. e. make them turn to flee. 3) a ridge or tract of land Gen. 48, 22; cf. Arab. مَنْكَبُ shoulder, also tract of land. 4) pr. n. (back or ridge) Shechem, now Nablus (Νεάπολις), a city in Ephraim between Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizim Gen 12, 6; w. היים לבכבה or שבבה towards Shechem Josh. 24, 1, Hos. 6, 9. 5) pr. n. m. Gen. 34, 2.

Josh. 17, 2; patron. Tow Shechemite Num. 26, 31.

ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ f. Job 31, 22 prob. for ਜ਼ਰ੍ਹਤ੍ਤ its shoulder-blade, cf. Gram. § 58, 3, Rem. 1.

שָׁבִּי, וֹהָשָׁבִּי, inf. אָשָׁבִּי, w. suf. בְּשָׁבִּי perh. akin to בְּדֵבְי I, צַּבְּי, to bend down, to recline, hence 1) i. q. Syr. בּבּי, to settle down, to rest, of the divine glory (Rabbinic בְּבַיבִינְה Ex. 24, 16, of the pillar of cloud Num. 9, 17, of other clouds Job 3, 5. 2) to lie down, of animals Deut. 33, 20, of an inactive person Judg. 5, 17; hence to be still or remain quiet Ps. 55, 7. 3) to

abide or dwell Ps. 37, 27, to inhabit Prov. 2, 21; to dwell in, w. 2 Gen. 9, 27; part. pass. שׁכּוּן dwelling, prop. settled down (see Gram. § 50, 3, Rem. 2) Judg. 8, 11, 4) to live in, of animals in their habitats Job 26, 5; of mere things, to remain or stay anywhere Josh. 22, 19. 5) to be inhabited, of a land Jer. 46, 26, of a city Jer. 33, 16. - Pi. 1) to pitch a tent, to tent, w. 2 of place Ps. 78, 60. 2) to cause to dwell, w. acc. of pers. and 2 of place Num. 14, 30; fig. to cause to remain Jer. 7, 12. -Hiph. דשבין 1) to cause to settle down, esp. to pitch a tent Josh. 18, 1; fig. to cast down לצפר to the dust Ps. 7, 6. 2) to cause to dwell Ps. 78, 55, Job 11, 14; to set a guard Gen. 3, 24.

Chald. to settle down, to dwell or perch, of birds on trees Dan. 4, 18. — Pa. to cause to dwell Ezr. 6, 12.

ਹਿੰਦੇ (r. ਰੁਦਾਂ; c. ਰੁਦਾਂ Gram. § 93, 5, w. suf. ਰੁਦਾਂ, pl. ਰੁਦਾਂ) adj. m., ਜਰੂਦਾਂ (w. suf. ਜਰੂਦਾਂ Ex. 3, 22, pl. ਰੁਦਾਂ (w. suf. ਜਰੂਦਾਂ Ex. 3, 22, pl. ਰੁਦਾਂ (w. subst. 1) inhabitant Is. 33, 24. 2) dweller near, a neighbour Ps. 31, 12, Ex. 3, 22; used of neighbouring tribes Deut. 1, 7.

רָבֶּע (w. suf. שׁכִנוֹ) m. a dwelling, only Deut. 12, 5; r. בינוֹ.

שׁכֵּוֹ (r. שְׁכֵּוֹ (m. prop. part. שׁבֵּן w. old — parag. (see Gram. § 90, 3, a), שֹכִיִּר סְנִה מְנִי מְנָה dwelling in the bush, said of God Deut. 33, 16, cf. Ex. 3, 2.

קינְדָה שְׁבַנְיְהוּ שְׁבַנְיְהוּ שְׁבַנְיְהוּ dwells, r. שְׁבַנִיְהוּ 1 Ch. 3, 21, 2 Ch. 31, 15; see שִׁבַנִיִּה.

ער (fut. ישָׁכָּר, inf. ישָׁכָּר, inf. אַכָּר Hag. 1, 6, cf. Gram. § 45, 1, b) prob.

akin to השים, 1) to drink, to get drunk Gen. 9, 21. 2) to drink freely or to the full Hag. 1, 6; to drink to hilarity, to be jolly or merry w. drink Gen. 43, 34, Cant. 5, 1; fig. of the stupefying or stunning effects of calamity Lam. 4, 21, w. acc. or 70 of the drink Is. 29, 9, cf. 51, 21; מבשרם השברון as w. the new wine they shall get drunk with their own blood, i. e. they shall encounter the most appalling slaughter Is. 49, 26. Part. pass. f. השביש drunken, fig. in לא מברן ולא מברן drunk, but not with wine Is. 51, 21 (see Gram. § 116, 4). - Pi. to make drunk 2 Sam. 11, 13; fig. to make giddy, stupefy Is. 63, 6. — Hiph, to cause to drink or make drunk, fig. to stupefy with calamities Jer. 51, 57; to drench arrows with blood Deut. 32, 42. - Hith. (2 f. sing. fut. שְׁתַּבֶּרֶדְ, cf. Gram. § 47, Rem. 5) to make oneself drink, to get drunk 1 Sam. 1, 14.

ען II (obs.) i. q. קבָּב, to hire, to buy; hence אָשָׁבָּר.

וֹשֶׁכֵּר (r. שְׁבֵּר I) m. strong drink

Num. 28, 7; diff. from נביי Lev. 10,

9, yet often its equivalent in poetic
parallels Is. 5, 11, Mic. 2, 11. The

Arab. בבי is wine prepared from
dried grapes and dates, so perh.
some similar preparation is meant
in Is. 5, 22.

שבור see שבר.

י (fut. בּבְּלָּב, 1) to hire or buy Gen. 30, 16, Is. 46, 6. 2) to bribe Judg. 9, 4. — Niph. to be hired, w. בְּ for 1 Sam. 2, 5. — Hith. השִׁבְּיב to hire oneself out, to earn wages Hag. 1, 6. Hence

רַבְּׁעָ (c. יְשָׁבָּר, w. suf. יִשְׂבָר) m. 1) reward Gen. 15, 1, Ps. 127, 3. 2) hire, wages Ex. 2, 9, 22, 14; fare, passage-money Jon. 1, 3. 3) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 26, 4, also 1 Ch. 11, 35 but 寸寸 in 2 Sam. 23, 33.

ר (ר. ריביע) m. hire, wages Prov. 11, 18, שֶׁבֶּר makers of wages, hired laborers Is. 19, 10.

קרוֹן (r. יבֶשְׁלָ I) m. 1) drunkenness Ez. 23, 33. 2) pr. n. (w. דוֹנָה וֹנְיבָר וֹנְהָי ) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 11.

וֹשֵׁל I (r. שְׁלֶּה III, cf. שֵׁל from r. שָׁלָּה m. i. q. Chald. שָׁלָּה, error or mistake, only 2 Sam. 6, 7.

על II Ex. 3, 5 imper. Qal of r. בְּשֵׁל.

(for אֲשֶׁר לְּ see on שָׁיָּטֶר לָּ 3, p. 608) used as a mere sign of relation, mostly w. suf. and pref. 1) בְּשֵׁל (cf. Chald. because of, (ב + דִי + ל = בִּרִיל בשלר (= בשלר לר because of me Jon. 1, 12, בְּשֵׁלְבִי on whose account? Jon. 1, 7 (for לָמֶר לְמֶר in v. 8, prop. in what to whom?). 2) w. מָר מָשׁלֵנוּ מִיר מָשׁלֵנוּ which one of ours? (= מר מַאַטֵר לָנד prop. who from those belonging to עא: () 2 K. 6, 11. 3) before אָלָשׁר, only in Ecc. 8, 17 בשל אשר רצמל האדם לבשש in what man labours to search out, where בְּשֵׁל is perh. pleonastic or prob. a mistake for bis in all that man, etc.

קוֹלְאֵלֵי (i. q. אֲשִׁשֵּׁ w. dinserted, cf. בּשִׁבֵּ = Arab. בּשׁלוּ = βάλσαμος) adj. m. quiet or tranquil, at ease, only Job 21, 23; r. אָשָּׁר.

לני (Qal obs.) i. q. Arab. לני to notch, Chald. לני Pa., perh. akin to לני II, to connect, perh. by tenon and mortise. — Pu. to be connected, only part. רושלים fitted, jointed, of boards Ex. 26, 17, cf. 36, 22. Hence

(only pl.) m. connexions

or joints, in the pedestal of the laver 1 K. 7, 28.

II (Qal obs.) prob. denom. of אָשֶׁלָּג (snow), to be snowy; only in — Hiph. בְּבָּרִים בָּה הַשִּׁלָּג to snow, to be snowy, only in בְּבָּרִים בָּה הַשִּׁלָּג Ps. 68, 15 when the Almighty scattered kings in it (the land), it was snowing on Salmon i. e. it was quite wintry, cf. בְּרִים רַשָּׁלַג 2 Sam. 23, 20 mentioned as a note-worthy circumstance in the killing of a lion.

ໄລ້ (r. ງລຸ້ນ ໄ) m. i. q. Aram. ງລຸກຸ, ລໍ້ 2, Arab. ຂໍ້ນີ້, *snow* Job 24, 19, Is. 55, 10.

וֹ (only fut. apoc. לְשֶׁי for חְשֶׁילֵי) prob. akin to לֹשְׁשָׁי, Aram. אֵלֶשֶׁי ג, to draw or take away e. g. the spirit, only Job 27, 8.

H i. q. Arab. im, akin to שְׁלֵּיל, perh. to שְׁלֵּיל, II, to be tranquil or at ease Jer. 12, 1; ישׁלָּיה אַתְבֵּיך, they that love thee shall be peaceful Ps. 122, 6. — Cf. σχολή.

ווו (Qal obs.) i. q. Chald. הַּלְשְׁלָ וו, prob. akin to הַשְׁלָּ וּטָ, to err. — Niph. to go astray 2 Ch. 29, 11. — Hiph. to lead astray 2 K. 4, 28.

I Chald. i. q. Heb. ਸਮੇਲ੍ਹੇ II, to be tranquil; part. pass. ਸਮੇਲ੍ਹੇ, only in קירת בְּבֵיתי I was at ease in my house Dan. 4, 1.

II Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb. 마핫 III, to go astray; hence 하다.

רְּבֶּשְׁ Chald. (r. רְּבְּשְׁלְּדְּגְּ U) f. error, fault or wrong, only Dan. 3, 29 in K'thibh, where the Q'ri has לּבָּינִ

רְשָׁעֵל for רְשָׁאֵל (r. שָׁאֵל ) f. 1) a petition or request 1 Sam. 1, 17. 2) pr. n. m. Gen. 38, 5; patron. שֵׁלָנִי Shelanite Num. 26, 20.

שרלה, see השלה.

(obs.) prob. mimet. akin to كَيْع I, to trill or shrill, to screak; prob. hence שָּׁלָם a crake or quail.

see on r. inb; hence

וליבל (only 1 pers. perf. שֶׁלֵּיְמָּר i. q. הְשֶׁלֶּיְמָּר II, to be at ease or tranquil, only Job 3, 26; hence שֵׁלֵּי and

לְשְׁלֵּיך, once עֲבֶּׁרְי Job 21, 23, also Jer. 49, 31 (c. pl. שֵׁלִּיִי) adj. m., שׁלֵּיָר f. 1) at ease, tranquil Job 16, 12, Ps. 73, 12; as subst. ease, security Job 20, 20. 2) careless, hence wicked Ez. 23, 42.

שׁלֵלְי (only w. suf. שֶׁלָּרִי) m. tranquillity, only Ps. 30, 7; r. שָׁלָרִי.

לְּשֶׁלְ Chald. (r. הְּשְׁלְּוֹ II) f. error, a wrong or fault Ezr. 4, 22; also in Q'ri of Dan. 3, 29 for הַּשְׁלָּי in K'thibh. ישׁלוֹ Judg. 21, 19, see אָּיִילוֹ.

יִשְׁלֶּין, חְשְׁלֵין in Q'ri (pl. שִּילִּין, r. מִּילִּיִּי, m. i. q. Arab. سُلَوَى, a quail (Sept. ὀρτυγομήτρα), but only as collect. quails Ex. 16, 13, Ps. 105, 40; pl. Num. 11, 31.

אָלֶבְיֶׁתְּיְ Chald. (only w. suf. יְשְׁלֵּיְתָּוֹ f. tranquillity Dan. 4, 24; r. דְּלָה I.

יר (c. יבְּשׁלְיחָר, pl. w. suf. יבְּשׁלְיחָר, r. הֹשְׁשֶׁן II) f. 1) tranquillity Ps. 122, 7; הוְשְׁלְיחָר in tranquillity, as adv. unexpectedly Dan. 8, 25 (cf. Aram. הַשְּׁלְיָח, הִינְשְׁלִיְח, בְּשִׁלְיָח, בּשׁרְיָם, מִן שִׁלְּיָח, בּשׁלְיָם.). 2) carelessness, wickedness Prov. 1, 32; pl. Jer. 22, 21.

רְּחַלְּשׁׁלְ (r. הַשְׁלֵּי) m. prop. pass. part. sent, hence messenger or ambassador 1 K. 14, 6.

(only pl., cf. Gram. § 108, 2, Rem. 2; r. יוליין) m. prop. sendings, then 1) a sending away, dismission, ייון שלדורין after her dismission i. e. her going home Ex. 18, 2; יון עלדורין to give a release or renunciation Mic. 1, 14. 2) marriagegift, a dowry, with which the married daughter was sent away to her new home 1 K. 9, 16.

בוֹילִ Ezr. 2, 42, see בּילְשֵׁל.

שׁלֵּה בּי (pl. שְׁלֵּה r. שְׁלֵּה m. 1) requital Hos. 9, 7, pl. Is. 34, 8. 2) pay or bribe Mic. 7, 3.

קְּלֶּהְ pr. n. m. (perh. spoliation, r. שָׁלֵל I) Neh. 3, 15.

שׁלוֹשׁ three, see שֹׁלשָׁ.

וֹשְׁלַח , imper. וְשָׁלֵח, imper. וְשָׁלַח, w. suf. שֶׁלֶ ֵיֵנִי, inf. abs. הַבְּשׁׁלָ, c. הָשׁלָּהָ, c. once אָבי Is. 58, 9) prob. akin to שָׁלַהְּ (which see) i. q. Aram. שָׁלַהְּ , 1) to send Gen. 38, 17; w. acc. of pers. Gen. 42, 4 or w. 5 Jer. 16, 16 (cf. Gram. § 154, 3, e); w. acc. or 기가 of place whither 1 Sam. 4, 4, 2 K. 2, 2. 2) to send for, w. acc. 2 Sam. 15, 12; w. double acc. לְּבָּבֶּר מל אַשר שׁלַחוֹ רוֹאַב and he declared all (the message) for which Joab sent him, i. e. with which he had charged him 2 Sam. 11, 22. 3) to send away Judg. 11, 38; fig. to yield up to, w. 2 Ps. 50, 19, to withdraw the hand from, w. כן 1 K. 13, 4. Part. pass. f. אַילָח שׁלָחָה a hind let loose, i. e. at large Gen. 49, 21. 5) to send forth, to stretch or spread out, to extend Ps. 110, 2; esp. w. לְד hand

Gen. 3, 22, w. 2 of obj. Job 28, 9, Ps. 125, 3. - Niph. to be sent, only in inf. absol. נֹשלות Est. 3, 13. - Pi. שַׁלַּחוּ (3 pl. in pause שׁלַּחוּ, cf. Gram. § 65, 1, Rem.), 1) to send or despatch Gen. 19, 13, w. 🌣 of place Am. 1, 4. 2) to inflict on, w. בָּ Deut. 7, 20, אֵל Ez. 14, 19, 55 Ez. 5, 17, 5 Jer. 48, 12. 3) to send away Josh. 2, 21; to dismiss or discharge, to set free 1 K. 20, 42, a captive or slave Jer. 34, 9; to escort or accompany any one setting out (cf. προπέμπειν) 2 Sam. 19, 32; to give over to, w. 2 Job 8, 4; to send or let down Jer. 38, 6; to let hang loose, of the hair Ez. 44, 20. 4) to cast out, to discharge, esp. to shoot arrows 1 Sam. 20, 20; to cast forth a foetus Job 39, 3; to expel or eject a person Gen. 3, 23; to divorce a wife Deut. 21, 14; to push or thrust aside Job 30, 12 תַּגְלָר שָׁבַּחוּ my feet they dislodge; to cast off Job 30, 11, 1 K. 9, 7. 5) to abandon, w. 3 to Judg. 1, 8. 6) to reach or put forth, to extend, the hand Prov. 31, 19, roots Jer. 17, 8. branches Ps. 80, 12, a people Ps. 44, 3. — Pu. 1) to be sent or despatched Prov. 17, 11. 2) to be sent away, to be dismissed Gen. 44, 3; to be divorced Is. 50, 1; fig. to be neglected, מַצַר מְשׁלַח a neglected child i. e. left without restraint Prov. 29, 15. 3) fig. to be forsaken, of a nest Is. 16, 2, or a dwelling Is. 27, 10; to be cast or driven, w. 3 Job 18, 8, Judg. 5, 15. — Hiph. הָשׁלִיה to send or inflict, w. 3 on Ex. 8, 17, 2 K. 15, 37.

בל Chald. (fut. רְשָׁלֵּח), 1) to send Dan. 3, 2, w. ל to Ezr. 4, 11. 2) to reach forth, esp. w. ב Dan. 5, 24, w. ל to Ezr. 6, 12.

תְּלֵלֵן (w. suf. יוֹלְלֵּה; r. הַלְּים) m. 1) a missile, esp. dart or javelin, collect. 2 Ch. 32, 5; עבר בַשֵּׁלָח to pass away by the dart, i. e. to die a violent death Job 33, 18; in Neh. 4, 17 may mean perh. a אִישׁ שַׁלְחוֹּ חַמַּיִם man's weapon was the water, i. e. had to serve for his bath, but prob. ושלחו here is for ישלחו (comp. 2 Sam. 3, 22), so that the words rather mean each dismissed (i. e. dispensed with) it (scil.) the water i, e. no one took a bath (as to the suf. in שׁלחוֹ referring to קַּבְּים, see Gram. § 121, 6, Rem. 3 and comp. Num. 19, 13 where מַלם is construed as if sing.). 2) sprout or shoot Cant. 4, 13. 3) pr. n. of a pool (prob. i. q. מַלקוֹ) near Jerusalem Neh. 3, 15. 4) pr. n. m. (perh. sprout) Gen. 10, 24.

קיבוי pr. n. (prob. emission or outlet i. e. of water, r. יוֹשְלֵּין) only w. art. יוֹשְׁלֵּין, Sept. Σιλωάμ, Shiloah, now Selwān an aqueduct and small reservoir, an the south-east of Jerusalem Is. 8, 6, prob. i. q. יוֹשָׁלֵין; cf. John 9, 7 Σιλωάμ, δ έρμηνεύεται ἀπεσταλμένος.

רוֹחֹלְשִׁ (only pl.) f. shoots or sprouts, only Is. 16, 8; ר. הַשָּׁלָּה.

יוֹלְיִי pr. n. m. (prob. darter, see יוֹלְיִי 1) 1 K. 22, 42.

pr. n. (perh. aqueducts, r. שְׁלָחִים) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 32.

לובלים, c. וחלים, pl. חילים, c. היוחלים, r. חילים, prop. an outspread, then a table Judg. 1, 7; אבלי שלים, guests 1 K. 18, 19; אבלי שלים the table of the Eternal, i. e. his altar Mal. 1, 7; ייל משלים לובלים לוב

18; אָלְהְיּלְתְּיָ to arrange the table i. e. to lay food on it Prov. 9, 2; שׁבְּי לְּבִּי to sit at the table i. e. to take a meal 1 K. 13, 20; fig. sumptuous fare, luxury Ps. 69, 23. — Cf. E. table = G. tafel = L. tabula akin to τείνω (τέ-τα-μαι, cf. L. fabula from fa-ri), comp.E. board = broad, G. brett = breit.

(fut. 1) prob. i. q. Arab. Li., to be harsh, domineering, hence 1) to gain the mastery over, w. \( \bar{\text{p}} \) Est. 9, 1. 2) to rule over, w. \( \bar{\text{p}} \) Ecc. 2, 19 or \( \bar{\text{p}} \) Neh. 5, 15. \( -\bar{\text{Hiph.}} \) 1) to have dominion over, w. \( \bar{\text{p}} \) Ps. 119, 133. 2) to empower or permit Ecc. 5, 18.

(which see), to cover; hence שֶׁלֶּכּוֹ.

get the mastery over, w. ¬ Dan. 6, 25; fig. to have power over, w. ¬ Dan. 2, 27. 2) to rule over, w. ¬ Dan. 2, 39. — Aph. to cause to rule over, w. ¬ Dan. 2, 38.

שׁלְטוֹן (r. שֶׁלָשׁ) m. power or authority, only Ecc. 8, 4. 8.

ישׁלְטוֹן Chald. (r. שֶׁלֵטוֹן) m. dominion or lordship, then concr. lord, ruler Dan. 3, 2; cf. Arab. سُلُطَاقً, Sultân.

רְבְישׁׁלְ Chald. (c. שֵׁלְשֵׁלָ, pl. def.

m. 1) dominion, empire Dan. 3, 33, pl. Dan. 7, 27. 2) a province, presidency Dan. 6, 27.

יַשׁלָּים, see שׁלָּטֶׁת.

יְּעֵלֶּר (יְּעֵלֶּר in pause; r. שְׁלָּר II) m. quiet, stillness, בַּשֵּׁלִר in quiet, i. e. privately 2 Sam. 3, 27.

עולר (for אָשֶׁר לִּר) Cant. 1, 6, Jonah 1, 12, see שֵׁלֵּב.

י תְּלְרֶדְ (r. הְיְפֶׁין I) f. the after-birth, only Deut. 28, 57; cf. Arab. אָרָהָא Aram. אִשְּׁלְהָאָא, afterbirth.

ישְׁלָּיר, see אָשָׁלָּיר.

קַיבְרוּ Job 21, 23 and שְׁבֵּרוּ Jer. 49, 31, see adj. שְׁבָּרוּ.

בילים (pl. שַלִּיטִים adj. m., רְשִׁלְּיטִים (cf. רְאַדִּיר from אָדִּירְם) f. 1) harsh, imperious Ez. 16, 30. 2) powerful, wielding authority, wielding authority no man has authority over the breath for to hold in the breath, i. e. to prevent its passing away in death Ecc. 8, 8. 3) as subst. ruler or magistrate Gen. 42, 6, Ecc. 7, 19; r. בַּיְשָׁיָּ

D' D' Chald. (r. בַּשְׁלֵי) adj. m. 1) powerful Dan. 2, 10. 2) having power or authority over, w. בְּ Dan. 4, 14; as subst. a ruler Ezr. 4, 20. 3) valid or authorised, מַבְּיִבוֹים בָּעַרִיים בַּעַרִיים בּעַרִיים בּעַרִיים בּעַרִיים בּעַרִיים בּעַריים בּעַרִיים בּעַרִיים בּעַרִיים בּעַרִיים בּעַרִיים בּעַרִים בּעַרִיים בּעַרִיים בּעַרִיים בּעַרִים בּעַרִים בּעַריים בּעַּעריים בּעַריים בּעַריים בּעַּעריים בּעַריים בּעַּעריים בּעַריים בּעַריים בּעַריים בּעַּעריים בּעַּעריים בּעריים בעריים 
שׁלִישִׁים, עֹלֵישִׁים (pl. שִּלִּישִׁים w. — firm, w. suf. ישִּלִּישִׁים m. 1) a third-part (cf. L. triental), a corn-measure Is. 40, 12, prob. the third of an ephah or about 1/3 of our bushel. 2) as adv. by measure, largely, יבּישִׁים and thou drenchest them with tears by measure, i. e. causest them very much weeping Ps. 80, 6, where Sept. has èv

μέτρφ. 3) an instrument of music. perh. consisting of three strings, a trichord (as Kimchi thinks), or of three sides, a triangle, only pl. 1 Sam. 18, 6. 4) a third man (Sept. τριστάτης), a chariot-warrior i. e. one of the three warriors appointed to each war-chariot (one to fight. one to hold the shield, another to drive), שֵׁלְשֵׁם עֵל־כְּלוֹ three men upon each of them i. e. each chariot had its three warriors Ex. 14, 7. The same term is prob. applied to the royal body-guard 1 K. 9, 22; דישׁלרש the body-guard (κατ' ἐξογήν) 2 K. 7, 2, prob. the chief in command, called ראש השלישים 1 Ch. 12. 18 Q'ri; hence fig. שלשים chief things Prov. 22, 20 Q'ri, but K'thibh שלשום three days ago or formerly.

שׁלְילִים m. i. q. שִׁלְילִים 4, a third man, a charioteer, only collect. מאיז the captain of the charioteers 2 Sam. 23, 8, i. q. ראש הַאָּלִישִׁים 1 Ch. 12, 18 Q'ri.

ליליים (pl. ישלישים) ordin. adj. m., ישלישים אין ליליים און ליליים ליליים ליליים ליליים ליליים ליליים ליליים שלילים ליליים שלילים ליליים ליליים שלילים ליליים שלילים ליליים שלילים שלילים ליליים שלילים ליליים לילים ליליים לילים ליליים לילים ליליים לילים ליליים לילים ליליים לילים ליליים לילים לילים ליליים לילים לילים לילים ליליים לילים לילים לילים לילים לילים לילים

ין (Qal obs.) akin to דּבְּשֶׁי, prob. to בָּבֶּדְ (see below), to cast or dash down, of the diving of awater-fowl (cf. בְּבֶּדְישׁ), of the falling of trees (cf. בַּבָּדְישׁ).

- Hiph. to throw or cast Lev. 1, 16; לרה גורל to cast lots Josh. 18, 8; מושלה פנית נצחו and he casteth his blossom like the olive Job 15, 33; fig. to risk e. g. life Judg. 9, 17 (cf. παραβάλλεσθαι τὴν ψυγήν ΙΙ. 9, 322); to cast off or reject Ps. 71, 9, Joel 1, 7; to cast out or expel Deut. 29, 27, in Am. 4, 3 for דְּשָׁלֶּבְתָּנָה (see Gram. § 44, Rem. 4) ye cast out, some texts have Hoph. 'ਯ਼ਾਂਗ ye are cast out; to cast down or overthrow, a dwelling Jer. 9, 18; to destroy or ruin Job 18, 7. — Hoph. הַשְּׁלַהָּ, to be cast out Is. 14, 19, Jer. 22, 28, Am. 4, 3 in some texts; fig. to be made dependent, w. 32 upon Ps. 22, 11; to be destroyed Dan. 8, 11. ---- Prob. akin to לָאַהְ (which see), w. causative pref. " (see p. 608), cf. lημι (to send) causative of είμι (to go).

וֹלֶשְׁלֵּי (ר. יְשָׁלָּיִי) m. a species of pelican, prob. the gannet, which casts itself from rocks into the water to dive after its prey Lev. 11, 17, Deut. 14, 17.

ਸਿਹੇਸ਼ਾਂ (r. ਜੁਰਾ) f. 1) a casting down or falling, of a tree, only Is. 6, 13. 2) pr. n. of a gate of the temple, where perh. rubbish was cast in order to its removal 1 Ch. 26, 16.

(2 pers. perf. מָשֹלֵים, inf. abs. שׁ Ruth 2, 16; fut. שׁבֶּי, pl. w. suf. מְשֹלֵים Hab. 2, 8; also full forms, inf. c. שׁבָּיל אָם, perf. שְׁבָּיל akin to מִשְׁל וּ, מְשֵׁל 1) to pull out Ruth 2, 16. 2) to strip or plunder Hab. 2, 8; hence שְׁבָּיל spoil. 3) prob. denom. of שִׁבָּיל to make a spoil of, treat as plunder Ez. 26, 12, fully w. שִׁבָּיל to take the spoil Is. 10, 6. — Hithpo. to be plundered, to be made a spoil of,

they are made a spoil of Ps. 76, 6; part. לבות spoiled Is. 59, 15. — The form שלים Deut. 28, 40 belongs to שׁלָה.

סיל (כ. לְּשֵׁלֵ ; ר. לִּשְׁלֵּל m. 1) spoil or booty Num. 31, 11; שְׁבֵּׁל phin to share the spoil Gen. 49, 27; יבּיל הַיבּיל הַיב הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיב הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיב הַבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיב הַבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיבּיל הַיב

رضرت (tut. المُرَاط or المُرَاط prob. akin to אָנָילָם II, i. q. Arab. سَلَمَ, Syr. مَكُمر, to be at ease or peace, to be safe and sound Job 9, 4; to be completed or ended, of a business 1 K. 7, 51, of time Is. 60, 20. Part. שלם friend Ps. 7, 5; pass. pacified, peaceable 2 Sam. 20, 19. — Pi. to make secure Job 8, 6; to complete, a building 1 K. 9, 25; to make good or restore, what is lost Joel 2, 25 or stolen Ex. 22, 2; to repay, a debt 2 K. 4, 7; to perform, a vow 2 Sam. 15, 7; to supply, comfort 1s. 57, 18; to requite or recompense Ruth 2, 12, w. acc. of pers. Ps. 31, 24, w. ל Deut. 7, 10, w. בַל Joel 4, 4. - Pu. 1) to be performed, of a vow Ps. 65, 2; to be recompensed or requited Prov. 11, 31. 2) to be brought into peace, to be at friendship, part. בְּשָׁבֶּם a friend Is. 42, 19. - Hiph. 1) to finish or complete Job 23, 14; fig. to finish up, to destroy Is. 38, 12. 2) to make peace with, w. אָר Josh. 10, 1 or עם Deut. 20, 12; to be resigned, to submit, w.

Islâm i. e. resignation or religion); to make a friend of Prov. 16, 7.—

Hoph. to be made a friend, to be friendly, w. 5 to Job 5, 23.

to complete or finish, part. pass. בְּילֵים complete Ezr. 5, 16. — Aph. 1) to finish or make an end of Dan. 5, 26. 2) to restore Ezr. 7, 19. Hence

בּישְׁלֵים Chald. (def. אָטְלֶּשְׁלָּהְ w. suf. קשׁלִּים m. i. q. Heb. שָׁלָּיִם, peace, prosperity Dan. 3, 31.

(r. שׁלֵם (r. שׁלֵמָים) adj. m., המשש (pl. הושלשו f. 1) perfect, full, of weight or measure Deut. 25, 15, מַלוּת שָׁלַמֵּח a whole captivity, i. e. not a part of the population merely Am. 1, 6. 2) safe or sound, unharmed, perh. in Gen. 33, 18 (prob. akin to Syr. رمكيم); whole, i. e. unhewn, of stones Deut. 27, 6. 3) complete, of a finished building 2 Ch. 8, 16. 4) at peace, friendly Gen. 34, 21; בַּלְבַב שֵׁלֶם with a devoted heart 2 K. 20, 3. 5) pr. n. α) i. q. דרוּשָׁלַם Ps. 76, 3, prob. also in Gen. 14, 18; β) i. q. Σαλείμ John 3,23, a city about eight miles south of Bethshan or Scythopolis, perh. in Gen. 14, 18; γ) a city near Shechem, prob. in Gen. 33, 18, still called سالم Sâlim.

שׁלִם, see בּיזּלשׁ,

DOU (only c. pl. שְּלְבֶּשׁ m. prop. part. pacified or peaceable (see r. בּיִּשֶּׁים), a friend 2 Sam. 20, 19.

Dum (pl. בּיבְּשׁלָּיִי, r. בּשְׁבָּיי, m. peace, concord, then an offering expressive of a state of gratitude and peace toward God, a peace-offering Am. 5, 22, but mostly pl. Ex. 20, 24, fully בּיבִּיים sacrifice of peacefulness

(as to the pl. cf. Gram. § 108, 2, a), a peace-offering (Sept. θυσία εἰρηνική) Lev. 17, 5, rarely in app. יבָרות שׁלְבִיר Ex. 24, 5; הוֹרָת הַלְּבִיר the sacrifice of praise of his peace-offering i. e. his sacrifice of gratitude and peace Lev. 7, 13.

D ੁੱਧੇ (r. ਸੁੱਧੂ) m. 1) requital, recompense Deut. 32, 35. 2) pr. n. m. of a son of Naphtali Gen. 46, 24, for which ਸਿੰਘੂ 1 Ch. 7, 13; patron. ਸਮੁੱਧ Shillemite Num. 26, 49.

ר בּשְׁלֵים pr. n. m. (prob. requital, r. בּשְׁלֵים of a king of Israel 772 B. C. 2 K. 15, 10, and of a king of Judah Jer. 22, 11, and of others 2 K. 22, 14, Ezr. 2, 42.

שׁלוּם, see אָעָלָם.

(which see), to cover or hide, to envelop; hence אַלְטָּה, הַשְׁלָּבָה.

אָלְטָלְעָ pr. n. m. (garment, r. שַׁלָּטָ 1 Ch. 2, 51.

ਸਪ੍ਰੇਪਾਂ (r. ਖੜੇਚ) f. retribution, only Ps. 91, 8.

ກັບວ່າ pr. n. m. (pacific, from pibe), w. format. ending n— for γi—, cf. Gram. § 84, 15) Sept. Σαλωμών, N. Τ. Σολομών, Solomon, the son and successor of king David, 1005-975 B. C. 1 Ch. 3, 5, 1 K. 2—11 chaps.

לְבֶּלָה (c. שַּלְפָה w. suf. יּחַלְבָּה pl. הוֹסְשְׁה w. suf. יְהַיִּסְיּה pl. הוֹסְשְׁה w. suf. יְהַיִּסְיּה pl. הוֹסְשְׁה w. suf. יְהַיִּסְיּה r. בּיבָּטָּף f. by transposition for הוֹסְיָּשָׁר, 1) a garment or mantle Ex. 22, 8, Mic. 2, 8. 2) pr. n. m. Ruth 4, 20, but איַבְּשָׁה in 1 Ch. 2, 11, and יְבִּילְּשָׁה in Ruth 4, 21.

קְילֶבוֹלְי pr. n. m. (mantled, r. שֵׁלֶבוֹלְי) Ruth 4, 21; see בַּילִבְּי 2.

י שֵׁלְבֵיר pr. n. m. (perh. pacific, r. שֵׁלְבֵי pr. n. m. (perh. pacific, r. בּלְבֵי pr. n. m. (perh. pacific, r. שֵׁלְבֵי in K'thibh.

קב'ר pr. n. m. (perh. dressy, r. שֵׁלְבֵּרְ שֵׁלְבֵּר Neh. 7, 48; for which שֵׁלְבָּר Ezr. 2, 46 Q'ri.

pr. n. m. (prob. peaceable, from שׁלוֹם) Num. 34, 27.

pr. n. m. (perh. God's peace) Num. 1, 6.

שֶׁלֶבְּרְהֹּלְּ pr. n. m. (perh. recompense of בּיִים) 1 Ch. 26, 14.

1) pr. n. m. (prob. peacefulness, r. שׁלֵבׁי 2 Ch. 11, 20. 2) pr. n. f. Lev. 24, 11.

קרבי pr. n. m. (perh. perfect, r. בּלֵים) of a powerful king of Assyria, who carried the ten tribes into captivity Hos. 10, 14. See אָלְמָהָאָבָי

שׁלְמֹנִים (only pl.) m. prop. rewards, esp. bribes, only Is. 1, 23; r. בשׁלֵים.

רת יול בעל היי pr. n. m. (perh. perfect restraint, from שֵׁלְכֵוֹ and אַסֶּר of an Assyrian king (i. q. יְנֵילָבְוֹאָ) 2 K. 17, 3.

שׁלֶּנִי Num. 26, 20, see שׁלֶּנִי

שׁלֵנְר Neh. 11, 5, see שׁלֵנָר.

לְשֵׁלְ, (fut. מְשֵׁלָּה) i. q. Syr.

to pull out or pluck up, grass Ps.
129, 6; to pull off, a shoe Ruth 4, 7;
to draw out, a sword or a dart from
the body it has run through Judg.
3, 22, Job 20, 25; esp. to draw a
sword, to unsheath (w. בַּחָה) 1 Sam.
17, 51; בַּחָה מְשָׁה drawer of the
sword, i. e. swordsman Judg. 8, 10.

The pr. n. (perh. drawer, viz. of the sword, r. אָלְטָּלָּהְ of a people in Arabia Felix Gen. 10, 26; perh. same as the Σαλαπηνοί in Ptol. VI. 7.

(three), to be three. — Pi. to divide into three Deut. 19, 3; to do anything a

third time 1 K. 18, 34; to act on the third day, אָרָהְ הְּעֵרָהְ and the third day thou shalt act, thou shalt go down, i. e. thou shalt go down the third day (Sept. דף בסביסבניג) 1 Sam. 20, 19. — Pu. to be trebled or threefold, only part. שַּׁשְׁהָי שִׁחְה a threefold cord Ecc. 4, 12; to be made in 3 floors, three-stories high, part. pl. אונים בצ. 42, 6; to be of 3 years, three years old Gen. 15, 9.

שׁלוֹשׁ, שׁלֹשׁ (c. שֹׁלִשׁ, before Maqqeph - שׁלָשׁה (card. num. f., שׁלָשׁה (c. ישׁלשׁת, w. suf. בּשְׁלָשׁת) m. i. q. Aram. חָלָח, בֹבֹב, Arab. ثُلُثُ, three, (see Gram. §§ 97 and 120) mostly put before the noun e. g. שלש ערים three cities Deut. 4, 41, rarely after it e. g. שרים שׁלש Josh. 21, 32; three days may be either בַּיִּם 2 K. 2, 17, סים המים Gen. 30, 36, or מלשת המים ו שׁלשַׁחוֹ 1 Ch. 12, 39. It often follows the nouns in the constr. state and then it has ordinal force (see Gram. § 120, 4), e.g. שׁלשׁ in the third year of 1 K. 15, 28. After a dual שׁלְשֵׁי twice, thrice, i. e. now and then Job 33, 29, שׁנַים שָׁלשָׁה two or three (berries) Is. 18, 6. - With suf., שׁלַשׁׁחְבַּם your three i.e. ye three Num. 12, 4, בות their three i. e. they three Ez. 40, 10 (cf. E. the three of them). See מלש - עשרה and ישלשים is prob. akin also to Sans. trî, Kelt. tri, Gr. τρεῖς, L. tres, G. drei, E. three; see Gram. § 97, 1, Note 2.

שָּלִישׁ see שָׁילָשׁ.

ນີ້ ຫຼື pr. n. m. (perh. triplet i. e. one of 3 born together) 1 Ch. 7, 35.

ישׁלֵשׁ (only pl. שְּלֵשׁהָ r. שַּׁלְשׁ in Pi. שְׁלֵשׁן m. one of the third generation בַּנִים בְּלֹרְבָּנִים יְבַלְרבּנִי אַרְבּנִים בְעֹלְבּנִים בְעֹלְבּנִים בְעֹלְבִים יִבַּלְרבּנִים viciting

the iniquity of fathers upon children and upon children's children (grandchildren), upon the third generation (great grand-children) and upon the fourth generation (great great grandchildren).

קרטְׁעָלְייִר, (third-part) of a district in Ephraim 1 Sam. 9,4, in which was prob. the city ביל שָׁל לְּשָׁן (שְׁל שְׁל שָׁל, but רַבּיר ווּשְׁלְשׁלְשׁלְשׁל according to Eusebius) 2 K. 4, 42.

שׁלְשֵׁרה, שִׁלְשֵׁרה three, see שֹּלִישָׁר.

ਸਿਧ੍ਰੀ ਸ਼੍ਰਾਂ pr. n. m. (perh. triad, see ਬੀਰੂਸ਼) 1 Ch. 7, 37.

adv. ending b—, cf. Gram. 100, 3) adv. three days ago, day before yesterday Prov. 22, 20 K'thibh; איליט yesterday and 3 days since, i. e. formerly, heretofore Ex. 5, 8, also ביילים בי

ישׁלשׁים (pl. of שֶׁלשׁים) com. gend. i. q. Chald. הְלָּרִירן, Arab. גֿעֿלָפָט, thirty Gen. 32, 16. 2) thirtieth 1 K. 16, 23, cf. Gram. § 120, 4.

שָׁלְשִׁים see שָׁלְעִים.

לש "עָשׁרָר" (1) card. num. f., רְשָׁרָשׁר שְּׁשֶׁר תְּשִּׁר תְּשִׁר תְּשִׁר תְּשִׁר עִשְּׁר תְּרִם עִּרִים עָּרִים עָּרָים עָּרָים עָּרָים עָּרָים עָּרָים עָּיִים עָּיִים עָּיִים עָּיִים עָּיִים עָּיִים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַרִים עַּיִּים עַיִּים עַּיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַּיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַּיִּים עַיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַיִּים עַּיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַּיִּים עַיִּים עַיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיבּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּיִּים עַּייבּים עַּייבּים עַּייבּים עַּיבּים עַּיבְּים עַּיבּים עַּיבְּים עַּיבְּים עַּיבְּים עַּיבְּים עַּיבְּים עַּיבְּים עַּיבְּים עַּיבְּים עַּיבּים עַּיבּים עַּיבּים עַּיבְּיבְּים עַּיבּים עַּיבּיים עַּיבּיים עַּיבּיים עַּיבְּיבּיים עַּיבּייבּיים עַּייבְייבּיים עבְּיבּייבּיים עבְּיבּיים עבְּיבּיים עבְּיבּיים עבְי

וויק זיי וויק און 1 Sam. 1, 17 for אָנאַלָּקוּ, cf. Gram. § 23, 3.

שָׁאַלְתִּראֵל see שָׁלְתִּראֵל.

De (w. הייים loc. וּעְשָּׁיִן) adv. 1) of place, there Gen. 2, 8; with שְׁמָּאַנְ (see Gram. § 123, 1) where Gen. 13, 3; repeated, שִּׁ שְׁ שִׁ here—there Is. 28, 10; after verbs of motion thither 1 Sam. 2, 14; after שִׁ מִּי שְׁ whither Jer. 19, 14. But שִּׁ (shā mmâ) is esp. used w. verbs of motion, e. g. thither Gen. 19, 20, also for שִׁ there (w. verbs

of rest) as in Jer. 18, 2, Ps. 122, 5; after TEX, whither Gen. 20, 13, where 2 K. 23, 8. 2) of time, then Judg. 5, 11. 3) of circumstance, therein Hos. 6, 7. — With prep. יון, בשמים 1) of place, thence Gen. 2, 10, with אלטר whence Deut. 9, 28, 2) of time, from then, thereafter Hos. 2, 17, 3) of material, thereof 1 K. 17, 13; with אַטָּר from which Gen. 3, 23. 4) of cause or origin, thence, from that source Gen. 49, 24. --- Prob. ים ווֹל is from מַלְשׁר) w. old format. ending b- (see Gram. § 100, 3 and cf. הלם), compare L. tum, tunc akin to τό, G. dann, da and E. then, there akin to der, the, that,

שׁבֵּי (before Maqqe ph שׁבֵּי, w. suf. שמר בשמי; pl. הימשי, c. הימשי; r. ਸ਼ਤ੍ਰਾਂ II) m., fem. only in Cant. 1, 3, 1) a sign, monument or memorial 2 Sam. 8, 13, with mix Is. 55, 13, with דר Is. 56, 5; cf. σημα. 2) name of persons or things Gen. 3, 20; 19, 22. 3) fig. fame, renown 1 K. 1, 47; לו שֶׁם Gen. 11, 4 to make for oneself a name, i. e. to become marked or famous. 4) reputation, character Ecc. 7, 1; אים ביל an ill name, bad character Deut. 22, 14. 5) i. q. זכר memorial Ps. 72, 17, — When said of God by, denotes that complex notion of his person and character taught by his various methods of manifestation Ex. 33, 19: 34, 5, 6; hence the phrases כר שבר לקרבו for my name (i. e. my dignity, character) is in him Ex. 23, 21; 1 K. 8, 29 my name shall be there i. e. I myself will be there (cf. Ps. 132, 14); בשמה הושרעני Ps. 54, 3 by thy name save me! i. e. by the exercise of thy well known attributes; לשבן w. לשבן or לשום to place or settle his name anywhere, i. e. to manifest himself there Deut,

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12, 5, 11. 6) pr. n. m. (celebrity) Shem, the eldest son of Noah Gen. 5, 32.

DU Chald. (w. suf. משל, pl. c. מבהת w. suf. בההתקש') m. name Dan. 2, 20, Ezr. 5, 4; i. q. Heb. 50.

እጂሢ pr. n. m. desolation, r. בַּיָבֶיֹ 1 Ch. 7, 37.

TENTU pr. n. m. (prob. lofty wing, r. אַבֶּר, w. אַבֶּר) Gen. 14, 2.

pr. n. m. (perh. for הממני) fame) 1 Ch. 8, 32, but מַמָּאָם in 1 Ch. 9, 38.

ישׁב'אול (prob. for אָב'אול), see טָמאל.

Qal obs.) denom. from שמאל, to use the left hand; only in — Hiph. השמאיל (fut. רשמארל Gen. 13, 9, inf. and imp. לַשַמֵּרל 2 Sam. 14, 19, but see r. שַׁמַרל) 1) to be lefthunded, only part, pl. מבמאלים using the left hand 1 Ch. 12, 2. 2) to turn to the left Is. 30, 21.

ישׁבּאל (see r. שָׁבֹאל (שֶׂבָי אַל m. i. q. Arab. شماال, 1) the left hand Jon. 4, 11, fully בד שמאל Judg. 3, 21. 2) the left, שר בי לס to turn away to the left Deut. 2, 27; משכאל at or to the left 1 K. 7, 49, 2 Sam. 16, 6; אל־שכיאל on the left 2 K. 23, 8, towards the left Gen. 24, 49. 3) fig. the north (cf. Arab. شمال left, also north), so called from its being on the left of one who faces the east (קרם front-quarter) Job 23, 9; מְשְׁכֵּאֵל לְ to the north of Gen. 14, 15; cf. בְּמִין.

שׁכֵּיאלִי adj. m., שׁכָּאלִיח f. left; left-hand (opp. to ימני 1 K. 7, 21; on the priest's פַל־בַּף חַכֹּחַן הַאָּוֹכָאלִית left palm Lev. 14, 15.

אָבְעָשׁ pr. n. m. (perh. for בַּיְמָשׁ

famous, r. නපුල්) 1 Ch. 9, 38; see שׁׁכָאַת.

7320 pr. n. m. (prob. overthrower, from old Shaph. form of r. מגר, cf. Gram. § 55, 6) Judg. 3, 31; cf. סַּמְנֵּר.

12 (Qal obs.) prob. akin to שמם (w. Told format. ending דים, see p. 135) to lie waste. - Niph. to be laid waste, of shrines Hos. 10, 8, of fields Jer. 48, 8; fig. to be extirpated, of individuals Ps. 37, 38, nations Deut. 4, 26, a name or lineage Is. 48, 19. - Hiph. דְּבָּיֵבִית 1) to lay waste, a city Mic. 5, 13, idol shrines Lev. 26, 30; fig. to extirpute, a people Deut. 1, 27, a kingdom Am. 9, 8, a name or lineage 1 Sam. 24, 22. — Inf. דָּיָבֶיד prob. as subst. desolation in Is. 14, 23.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) to lie waste. — Aph. to destroy Dan: 7, 26.

آ آپَـِ آ (obs.) i. q. Arab. آپَـــ, to be high, prob. hence בַּבֶּרָם.

II (obs.) perh. akin to ביש, Arab. נישן, to set a mark, to designate; hence prob. Di name.

ಗಡ್ಡಲ್ಲಿ thither, see ರಾಶ್ರೆ.

ಗಡಿಬಿ (r. ರಾವ; pl. ಗಾಜವು Ps. 46, 9) f. 1) desolation or ruin Is. 24, 12; to give or deliver to ruin 2 Ch. 30, 7; pl. perh. in Ez. 36, 3 where others take ਨਾਂਡੜਾਂ for irreg. inf. Qal of r. ರಾಘ to lay waste. 2) horror Jer. 8, 21; a horrible or fearful thing Deut. 28, 37. 3) pr. n. m. (perh. fame, r. נְבֶּהָה II) 1 Sam. 16, 9, but שׁמְדָא in 2 Sam. 13, 3, אַבָּקבּא in 1 Ch. 2, 13; also of another man 2 Sam. 23, 25, but ਨਾਂਡਲੂ in 1 Ch. 11, 27, තෘතපක් in 1 Ch. 27, 8.

pr. n. m. (perh. famous-

ness, r. ಗಾಭ್ರ II) 1 Ch. 27, 8; see ಗಾಭ್ರ 3.

Thuy Chald. pl. c. of pu name.

אראביים pr. n. m. (prob. for מְּצְבְּעִל pr. n. m. (prob. for proper heard of God i. e. granted by Him) Samuel, the great prophet and judge of Israel 1 Sam. 1, 20.

שָׁמֹנֶת see שָׁמִלְנֶּה.

ער ביים pr. n. m. (prob. famous, r. אַטְשׁיַ 2 Sam. 5, 14; see אַבְשָׁיִם.

ולקרים (c. מימימים, pl. (c. מימימים, pl. מימימים, r. מימים, f. prop. something heard, hence 1) a rumor or report 2 Ch. 9, 6. 2) tidings or news 1 Sam. 4, 19, whether good Prov. 15, 30, or bad Ps. 112, 7; a message or proclamation Is. 53, 1, Jer. 49, 14. 3) instruction or doctrine Is. 28, 9.

לוֹם in K'thìbh of 1 Ch. 24, 24, see נְׁמֵיר 4.

ការ៉ាយ Ez. 36, 3, 1 Ch. 11, 27, see ការ៉ាយ៉ូ 1 and 3.

ע (pl. ביקשׁ, c. דְּקְשׁ, is. 24, קּיבְּיוֹת נוּ Ps. 35, 26) adj. m., הַּקְשֵׁת f. joyful or glad Deut. 16, 15; בְּיבֵּיוֹת בַּיבְּיִל rejoicing to do wrong Prov. 2, 14.

רָתְיבִישׁ (c. הַתְּמִשׁ, pl. הוֹתְמַשׁ; r.

לניתון f. 1) gladness, as emotion of the heart Ps. 4, 8. 2) joy or gludness Jon. 4, 6; בְּילִה בְּילִה שִׁבְּיָח שִׁבְּיָח הַשְׁבָּ to make a great rejoicing Neh. 8, 12. 3) festivity Judg. 16, 23; הַרָּה בָּיר שִׁבְּיה house of festivity or mirth Ecc. 7, 4.

Arab. בּבּשׁלָּ, to smite, esp. to kick, of oxen (Vulg. recalcitrabant) 2 Sam. 6, 6; to knock or throw down, to cast out 2 K. 9, 33; fig. to neglect a field, to let it lie fallow Ex. 23, 11; to cancel a debt Deut. 15, 2; to give up, to desist, w. בְּיִב בְּיִר כֵּלֵי Type. 17, 4. — Niph. to be cast down, only in בִּירַ בְּיִר בִּירַ בִּירַ לֵּע they are hwiled by means of a rock i. e. from a rock Ps. 141, 6. — Hiph. to cast off or remit Deut. 15, 3. Hence

ווייטין f. remission or release, from debt Deut. 15, 2; אינין דייטין the year of release, i. e. when debts were remitted, the year of jubilee Deut. 15, 9.

ישֶׁמִים, see שָׁבַּיר.

ື້ ລື່ມື pr. n. m. (prob. wasted, r. ອ້າງ 1 Ch. 2, 28.

קרָקיָטְ pr. n. m. (prob. fame of wisdom, from r. יָדָע I and שֵׁטָ Josh. 17, 2; patron. שְׁמִרְדָע Shemidaite Num. 26, 32.

קֹבְיִי (r. מְטַׁשָׁ) f. i. q. Syr. בּמַבּׁם, a mattrass, esp. rug or quilt Judg. 4, 18.

עברים, cf. (only pl. from obs. sing. מְשֵּי, cf. Gram. § 108, 2, a; c. מְשֵּי, w. suf. מְשֵּיִם, w. חוֹנים, prop. heights (r. מִשְּי, prop. heights (r. מְשָּי וּ), hence 1) the skies Gen. 1, 26, the source of rain etc. Gen. 27, 28, Deut, 11, 11, Job 38, 29; מַשְּיִח בָּלְּרַחְּשֵׁיִם under the whole sky, i. e. all over the earth Gen. 7, 19. 2) the heavens Ps.

8, 4; דְּשִׁרֵים וְדְּשִׁרִים the heavens and the earth i. e. the universe Gen. 1, 1; בְּשִׁרִים וְשִׁרִים וְשִׁרִים וּשִׁרִים heavens of heavens i. e. highest heavens Deut. 10, 14. 3) heaven, the abode of God Ecc. 5, 1, distinguished from the earth which is man's abode Ps. 115, 16; שִׁרְיִם בְּיִּבְּיִם וְשִׁרְיִם וּשִׁרְיִם וּשִׁרְיִם וּשִׁרְיִם וּשִׁרְיִם וּשְׁרְיִם וּשְׁרְיִם וּשְׁרְיִם וּשְׁרְיִם וּשְׁרְיִם וּשְׁרְיִם וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרְיִם וּשְׁרְיִם וּשְׁרְיִם וּשְׁרְיִם וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרִים וּשְׁיִים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרְים וּיִים וּשְׁרְים בּוּשְׁרְים וּשְׁרְים בּישְׁרְים וּשְׁרְים בּיִים וּשְׁרְים בּישְׁרְים בּיִים וּשְׁבְּיִים וּשְׁרְים בּיִּים וּשְׁיִים בּיִים וּשְׁבְּיִים וּשְׁבְּיִים וְּשְׁרְים בְּיִים וְּשְּׁבְּיִים וְּשְׁבְּיִים בְּישְׁבְּישְׁבְּיִישְׁיִים בְּיִישְׁיִים בְּישְׁבְּישְׁתְּישְּיִּישְּיִים בְּישְׁיִים בְּישְּיִּים בְּיִים

רְיִבְייִנְ Chald. (pl. def. אַיְבְישָׁ) m. heaven Dan. 4, 8; fig. heavenly beings, the celestials, esp. God Dan. 4, 23 (cf. Luke 15, 18).

לייברי (from שְׁלֹבֶּרְי ) ord. adj. m., בייוס ל. eighth 1 Ch. 12, 12; בייוס on the eighth day Lev. 9, 1.—
The fem. דְּשִׁבְירִית is prob. a musical term, the octave i. e. the lowest or deepest notes (but perh. an instrument of music), in the title of odes e. g. Ps. 12, 1; הַבְּבִירִית עַל - דַשְּׁבִירִית הוא on stringed instruments upon the octave or bass Ps. 6, 1, cf. 1 Ch. 15, 21.

m. 1) i. q. Arab. collect. השׁתָּי, thorns, mentioned w. תְּשִׁרָּוֹ Is. 5, 6, w. מְיֹדְ Is. 32, 13; fig. for a dangerous foe Is. 10, 17. 2) i. q. Arab. שׁבֹּילָ, adamant or diamond, esp. as the point of the stylus or writing instrument Jer. 17, 1; as an emblem of hardness Ez. 3, 9. 3) pr. n. (thorns) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 48; also of a city in Ephraim Judg. 10, 1. 4) pr. n. m. (prob. thorny, r. מְשֵׁיָלָוֹ, It Ch. 24, 24, in K'thibh מֹשִׁילֵי.

pr. n. m. (prob. name of exaltations i. e. most exalted name) 1 Ch. 15, 18. --- Prob. akin to the name Σεμίραμις.

্রাম্ব্র (obs.) prob. akin to নুতুচ্,

Chald. רְּכֵּךְ, to stretch or spread out; hence אָכִיכָה.

akin to שליש, prob. to לשיש, w. format. (see on p. 608), to cover, to wrap in a garment; hence רשישה, prob. also אמשיש Left-hand, since the left side was covered in the mantle or toga (forming the capacious bosom or fold for keeping things), while the right arm was uncovered and free; hence the denom. Hiph. לישישה (inf. and imp. לישישה to turn to the left 2 Sam. 14, 19; see אשש.

יבְּלֶּהְ pr. n. m. (prob. raiment, r. אָשָׁיבְילָהוּ) Gen. 36, 36.

יְבְילֶבי pr. n. m. (perh. for בֶּלְבֶּר, pacific) Ezr. 2, 46.

Dan. 9, 27; also horrifying or shocking Dan. 12, 11. - Po. only in part. בייומם, 1) to be astonished Ezr. 9, 3. 2) trans. to desolate Dan. 9, 27. — Hiph. הַשָּׁים (fut. הַשִּׁיב, inf. בַשָּׁיב, part. מַשִּׁמְים 1) to lay waste or to make desolate, a land Lev. 26, 32, Job 16, 7; to destroy, trees Hos. 2, 14. 2) to astonish Ez. 32, 10; intrans. to be astonished Ez. 3, 15; w. עַל Mic. 6, 13. — Hoph. יושם, in some texts דישם (hŏshăm), 3 pl. perf. דְּלָטְמֵלּ, 1) to be laid waste Lev. 26, 34, 2 Ch. 36, 21. 2) to be (fut. בישה for בישהים Ecc. 7, 16, Gram. § 54, 2, b) 1) to ruin oneself Ecc. 7, 16. 2) to be astonished Ps. 143, 4, w. על Dan. 8, 27.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) to be desolate. — Ithpo. Drings to be astonished Dan. 4, 16.

DCU adj. m., កាច្ចាញ់ f. waste or desolate Dan. 9, 17, Jer. 12, 11.

Daid, Daid (prop. part. of r. day) m. 1) prob. destroyer Dan. 9, 27. 2) a horrifying thing, a horror Dan. 8, 13; day γπρ a horrifying abomination i. e. detestable idol Dan. 12, 11 (cf. τὸ βδέλυγμα τῆς ἐρημώσσεως Matt. 24, 15).

(obs.) i. q. Arab. , to poison; hence mapp.

ការម្នាយ់ (prob. for ការុធ្ធយ៉ូ, pl. c. ការម្នាយ់, r. ចន្ទយ់) f. a desolation, only Ez. 35, 7. 9.

ກັວລຸ່ນີ້ (only pl. ການກຸນ; r. ກຸນຸນຸ້) f. desolations, ruins Is. 61, 4, Dan. 9, 26.

וֹטְעַעוֹן (r. מְּטָטִ) m. astonishment Ez. 4, 16.

Ταμμα (r. αρώ) f. i. q. Arab. , a poisonous lizard, Sept. χαλαβώτης, Vulg. stellio, only Prov. 30, 28.

יביי (fut. יְיִיסִין ) i. q. Syr.

Arab. יבי , to be or become fat Deut. 32, 15. — Hiph. 1) fig. to fatten the heart, i. e. to make the mind dull of apprehension Is. 6, 10.

2) to become fat (cf. יִילְבִין) Neh. 9,

72 ਐ adj. m., ਸਮਲ੍ਹਾਂ f. 1) fat, of men Judg. 3, 29, of bread Is. 30, 23. 2) fig. fertile, of land Num. 13, 20, of pasture Ez. 34, 14; nourishing, of bread Gen. 49, 20; rich, of booty Hab. 1, 16.

אָשֶׁבֶּינִים (w. suf. שַׁבְּינִי, pl. שָׁבֶּינִי; r. יחבל (שמן m. 1) fatness Ps. 109, 24; לחבל מל מפנר שמן and the yoke is broken because of fatness, alluding to a fat bullock (cf. Deut. 32, 15) apt to break its yoke Is. 10, 27; pl. שָׁמֶנִים fat things, i. e. rich fare Is. 25, 6; fig. fertility e.g. מרא שמנים valley of fertility, i. e. very fertile Is. 28, 1, קרו בּוְ־שֵׁמֵן a fertile hill-top Is. 5, 1. 2) oil Deut. 32, 13, Is. 1, 6; got from olive-berries by pressing or crushing, hence fully ישמן זיהו oil of olive, olive oil Ex. 27, 20; זיה שָׁמֵּן olive-tree of oil i. e. oil-producing olive Deut. 8, 8; פַץ שָׁמַן oil-tree, the wild olive, oleaster Is. 41, 19. This oil was frequently scented and used as a cosmetic Cant. 1, 3, hence called טַמַרָן שמר רוקת precious oil Ps. 133, 2, דומר רוקת perfumer's oil Ecc. 10, 1; הַּמְשָׁמָן הַשְּׁמָן הַ the anointing oil Ex. 25, 6, which was made fragrant with a compound

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of several prescribed spices, and used exclusively for sacred anointings, hence called בַּיקבי שָׁ Ps. 89, 21, בִּיקבי שֶׁ Ex. 30, 25, הַיִּדְשׁי שֶׁ בַּער הַנִילָי Lev. 10, 7.

רביים (כ. תומים) card. num. f., הידים (כ. הידים Gen. 17, 12) m. 1) eight, with sing. or pl. Judg. 3, 8, 2 K. 22, 1, before or after its noun Jer. 41, 15, Num. 29, 29. 2) ord. eighth 2 Ch. 29, 17. See

בּילְהָה (c. תְּשִׁרָה (crd. num. f., מְשִׁרָה (c. קשׁרָה Judg. 20, 25) m. 1) eighteen, w. sing. Judg. 3, 14, w. pl. 2 Ch. 11, 21. 2) ord. eighteenth 2 K. 3, 1.

ישׁמְנִים (pl. of הְשָׁמִנִים (pl. of הָשָׁמִנִים (pl. of הַבָּשׁיִים) com. gend. eighty, w. sing. Gen. 5, 25. 26, Judg. 3, 30.

(only pl., from obs. sing. זְשְׁלָי, as בְּישְׁבִיּלְ from זְשְׁבָּי, r. זְשִׁלָּי, m. fatnesses, fig. fertility, God give thee of the dew of the skies קאבֶין and of the fertility of the earth Gen. 27, 28, where בַּשְׁבַיּבָ stands for זְשָׁבִי (w. Dagh. f.) corresponding w. לום in first clause.

💆 🗓 (in pause ក្កាញ់ Ps. 34, 7, fut. عصر i. q. Syr. ممكّ , Arab. ייאש, prob. akin to Chald. שֹבֶשׁ, Syr. ובלע (cf. בבלש בו (cf. בבלש בו ) to hear Ps. 48, 9, w. acc. of pers. or thing Gen. 3, 10, 37, 17, also w. בל about Gen. 41, 15; to listen or attend to, w. acc. of the person Gen. 23, 8, w. אָל Is. 46, 3, w. 5 Ps. 81, 12; to regard or heed, w. 2 of obj. e. g. as a sound Job 37, 2, a law Is. 42, 24. 2) to hearken to, esp. of God, w. acc. Gen. 17, 20 or אֵל Gen. 16, 11, also w. דָל פֿיל Ps. 5, 4, בקול Gen. 21, 17, בקול Deut. 1, 45. 3) to give heed, hence to obey, w. acc. Ex. 24, 7, אֵל Josh. 1, 17, ל Lev. 26, 21, ל 2 K. 20, 13, לקיל Ps. 58, 6, לקיל Ex. 18, 19. 4) fig. to understand Gen. 11, 7; 500 => understanding heart 1 K. 3, 9, cf. ἀχούω 1 Cor. 14, 2, Acts 22, 9. -Niph. 1) to be heard Ex. 23, 13, w. by Neh. 6, 1. 2) to be heeded Ecc. 9. 16; to be obedient, w. 5 Ps. 18, 45. 3) to be understood Ps. 19, 4. — Pi. (fut. אַפֶּעֹייִ) to make hear, to call or summon 1 Sam. 15, 4. — Hiph. דשמרק 1) to cause to hear, w. acc. Is. 43, 9, כמיבנר את-סולה cause me to hear thy voice Cant. 2, 14, also w. 5% of pers. Ez. 36, 15. 2) fig. to speak or utter aloud, חודה בקול to utter aloud with voice of thankfulness Ps. 26, 7, hence esp. to sing (w. voice) Neh. 12, 42; to play or sound aloud (on musical instruments) 1 Ch. 15, 19. 28. 3) to announce Is. 45, 21. 4) to summon 1 K. 15, 22.

to hear Dan. 3, 5, w. אַ about Dan. 5, 14. — Ithpe. to obey Dan. 7, 27. אַטְשִׁ pr. n. m. (obedient, r. אַבְשָׂ)
1 Ch. 11, 44.

אָשָׁרָ (w. suf. אַזְּשָׁי, r. אַזְּשָּׂי, r. אַזְּשָּׂי, m. 1) hearing Job 42, 5, אָזָן אַ אַזְּשָׁיִּשׁ at the hearing of the ear i. e. as soon as heard of Ps. 18, 45. 2) report, rumor Is. 23, 5, אִזְשֵׁי אַדְּשָׁ a false report Ex. 23, 1. 3) fame, renown 1 K. 10, 1.

לְבְּעָרָ (in pause בְּיַבֶּי; ר. בְּיַבֶּי m. 1) sound, esp. music Ps. 150, 5. 2) pr. n. m. (prob. fame) 1 Ch. 2, 43.

সస్తాలు pr. n. (perh. echo, r. నిస్తాల్ల) of a city in the south of Judah Josh. 15, 26.

স্ট্রার্ট্ট্ (w. বিষ্ণুট্ট্) r. ব্রুট্ট্) m. fame or rumor Josh. 6, 27.

אַבְעָשׁ pr. n. m. (famous, r. אַבֶּשֶׂ) a son of king David 1 Ch. 3, 5, but ਸ਼ਾਲਾ in 2 Sam. 5, 14; also a son of Jesse 1 Ch. 2, 13.

קר, pr. n. m. (fame, r. פָשֶׁי, pr. n. m. (fame, r. פָשֶׁי, 2 Sam. 13, 3; patron. pl. שֶׁמְצָּחִים Shimathites 1 Ch. 2, 55.

アング pr. n. m. (w. art. the renown, r. 55章) 1 Ch. 12, 3.

יָשָׁמִילָה, see השָּׁמִשְׁלָּה,

קרנים pr. n. m. (a hearing, r. אַטָּרָע) Sept. Συμεών, Simeon, a son of Jacob and Leah Gen. 29, 33; patron. שׁמִינּים Simeonite Num. 25, 14.

שְׁבְיֵּרִי pr. n. m. (my fame, r. שֶׁבְיִּרָּי Ex. 6, 17; patron. שְׁבְיִּרִי for שִׁבְיִּרִּי Shimite Num. 3, 21.

ការ៉ាះដុម្លាំ pr. n. f. (i. q. ការុង្គម៉ា fame, r. រង្គដុំ) 2 K. 12, 22.

رَفَيْصَ (obs.) i. q. Arab. عُبَصَ, prob. akin to تَالِي to thrust or hurl, fig. to hasten, esp. to speak hurriedly, to whisper; hence

עביי m. a whisper, Job 4, 12 a word was brought stealthily to me, and my ear received יוֹבְי אָבְי מַ a whispering thereof; Job 26, 14 יוֹבָּי קָ and what whisper of a word do we listen to! but the thunder of his might (יוֹבְּירָ K'thibh) who comprehends?

קבְישִׁי (ר. יְשִישִּי) f. a whispering, fig. jeering or mocking, הַּבְּיִשְיּ for a derision, only Ex. 32, 25.

I (fut. השליה, once w. suf. ביישליה Prov. 14, 3, cf. Gram. § 47, Rem. 1) perh. akin to השלי or to השלי II, 1) to keep Gen. 2, 15; part. השלי keeper Cant. 3, 3; w. ביישל keeper Cant. 3, 3; w. ביישל from Josh. 6, 18; w. שלים to guard one-self, w. ביישל lest Deut. 4, 9; to retain, e. g. mercy 1 K. 3, 6, wrath Am. 1,

11. 2) to regard, to take notice of Prov. 13, 18, Job 39, 1; to watch or guard, w. אַל 2 Sam. 11, 16, w. בַל 1 Sam. 26, 16, w. 2 2 Sam. 18, 12. 3) to observe, to perform e. g. a. and ye shall observe and do Deut. 4, 6; בִּשׁרוּח לַבְּשׁרוּח that we shall take care to do Deut. 6, 25. 4) to respect or honour e. g. God Hos. 4, 10, idols Ps. 31, 7, a master Prov. 27, 18. — Niph. (imp. הַשַּׁמֵר Gram. § 51, Rem. 3, once השמר Is. 7, 4) 1) to be kept Ps. 37, 28. 2) to keep oneself from, w. בין Deut. 23, 10; fig. to take heed to oneself, beware of, w. קס Jer. 9, 3, w. בַּפָּבָי Ex. 23, 21, w. בַּ 2 Sam. 20, 10, w. 19 Deut. 4, 16, w. inf. Ex. 19, 12; often w. idiomatic addition of ਜ਼ੇ, ਸ਼ੜੇ, ਜ਼ਲ਼ਵ਼;ੇ, ਜ਼ਲ਼ਵ਼:ਕ e. g. ਜ਼ੇ ਸਲ੍ਹਾਂ take heed to thee, i. e. beware Gen. 24,6,משָמֶרוּ בָּנָפַשְתֵרבֶם וָצֵל־תִשְׁאוּ מַשָּׁא take heed to yourselves and do not carry a burden Jer. 17, 21. — Pi. to regard, to honour e. g. idols Jon. 2, 9. — Hith. הישהשר 1) to keep for oneself, to observe e. g. laws Mic. 6, 16. 2) to guard oneself, w. מָן Ps. 18, 24.

וו (obs.) prob. akin to רְּבֶּי, זְיֵבֶּי, to stand erect, to bristle up, fig. to be sharp or thorny; hence בְּבִיר.

m. sediments or dregs, esp. lees of wine, prob. called so because serving to keep the wine Ps. 75, 9; בּיָבֶּע to settle down on the lees, emblem of slothful security, taken from the storing of wine Jer. 48, 11; fig. old wine, בּיִבְּעָרִים בְּיִנְּקְיִים old wine well refined Is. 25, 6.

לבְּרֵל or יוֹבְּוֹל (r. מַבְּלֵל I) m. 1) keeper or guard Cant. 3, 3. 2) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 7, 32. 3) pr. n. f. 2 K. 12, 22, but יוֹבְּעָל in 2 Ch. 24, 26.

າວູບູ່ pr. n. m. (guardian, r. າວຸບຸ່) 1 K. 16, 24.

ת (only pl. ישמרים; r. ישמרים וו m. observance or celebration, only in ישמרים night of observances i.e. worthy to be celebrated Ex. 12, 42.

י (only pl. אַמְשְׁרָדוֹת; r. מְשֶׁבְּיוֹת (only pl. מְשְׁבְירָדוֹת a lid, esp. eyelid, only in אָדְוּזְהָ אָדְוּהָת צְּירֵיִה thou holdest back the lids of my eyes, i. e. thou keepest me awake Ps. 77, 5.

וֹשְׁיִילְיוֹת (r. ישְׁיִיל I) f. a watch or guard, only Ps. 141, 3.

לְיִבְירֹיְרְ (1) pr. n. m. (prob. guard, r. שִׁמְרִינִי (1) Gen. 46, 13; patron. שִׁמְרִינִי (1) Shimronile Num. 26, 24. 2) pr. n. of a city in Zebulon Josh. 11, 1 fully (K'thibh מִיבְיּוֹן מְרוֹן מְרוֹן מָרוֹן (K'thibh מִיבְיּוֹן מָרוֹן (12, 20.

יי pr. n. m. (perh. conservative, r. מָשֶׁ I) 1 Ch. 4, 37.

יָד, שְׁבֵּרְרָהוּ , שְׁבַרְרָהוּ pr. n. m. (הָיָ pr. n. m. (הִיד, keeps) 2 Ch. 11, 19, 1 Ch. 12, 5.

לְבְרֵיךְ Chald. pr. n. of the city Samarta Ezr. 4, 10, i. q. Heb. מְרִרוֹן

י מְּעֵרֶרְ pr. n. f. (careful, r. יְשָׁעָּוֹ) 2 Ch. 24, 26, but יְשֵׁשׁ in 2 K. 12, 22. י מְשְׁעָּרָרְ pr. n. m. (perh. watchfulness, r. יְשָׁעֵּוֹן 1 Ch. 8, 21. Chald. (Pe. obs.) prob. akin to אַבְעָּ (cf. Heb. שַּׁבֶּע = צֹּבֶּטְ װִן), prob. to hear, hence to obey. — Pa. שַׁשַּׁע (i. q. Syr. مُعْدُ ) to minister to or wait on, w. acc. Dan. 7, 10.

שׁבַּעָי (in pause שֹבִישׁי, w. suf. אָשִׁבּיבוֹ) com. gend. i. q. Aram. تأوين محقم. Arab. , the sun Gen. 32, 32, Ex. 22, 2; שַּׁמְשֵׁים הקה under the sun, i. e. on earth Ecc. 1, 3; שׁמֵשׁ Job 8, נגד שמש ,11, 2 Sam. 12, 11 לערנר שמש 16, Num. 25, 4 in presence of or before the sun i. e. in broad daylight; " NY, שׁרַח שׁי the sun rises Gen. 19, 23; 32, 32; ਧਾਰੂਪੁ ਲੜ the sun sets Gen. 15, 12; fig. אַרָקא שׁמָשׁ sun of righteousness, of Messiah Mal. 3, 20. --- Prob. שׁמֵשׁ is akin to r. אַשָּׁ II to shine (n = 1) as in n = n, cf. G. schein = schimmer, E. shine=sham=seem) w. old format. ending. שַּׁ (cf. בַּמָשׁ akin to r. בְּמָם II); hence שֹׁמֲשֵׁ may well mean brightness or luminary, analogous to Sans. sûris, σέλας, ηλιος, L. sol, sirius, W. haul, sul, Irish sol, solas, G. sonne, E. sun.

י הַּיְבְיִבְיּהְ (only pl. w. suf. בְּיִבְיּהְיּהְ) f. prop. gleamings, hence fig. battlements on the wall of a city, as shining from afar or as conspicuous, only is.54, 12.

າ້ານວຸ້າ pr. n. m. (prob. sun-like, from ໜ່ວູນຸ້) Samson, Sept. Σαμψών, the Danite judge of Israel, famous for his strength Judg. 13, 24.

ັ້ນ pr. n. m. (sunny, from ໝໍ່ສູ່ສູ່) Ezr. 4, 8.

רַשְׁרְשׁ pr. n. m. (perh. famous liberator, from שׁשֵׁ and מִילָּעוֹ I) 1 Ch. 8, 26.

יתְּישׁ patron. from unknown pr. n. m. אַבְישׁ (perh. fame, comp. בּשֵׁי Chald. בּשֵׂי) Shumathite 1 Ch. 2, 53. שְׁלָּ, מֵשׁן, also אָשְׁלְּ (r. שָׁלָּן) m. rest or quiet, only in pr. n. בַּרת־שְׁאָן, which see on p. 88.

של (before Maq. של, w. suf. של), dual שנים, also as pl. 1 Sam. 2, 13, cf. Gram. § 88, 2, Rem.; r. שׁנֵן) com. gend. i. q. Aram. من , Arab. سن , 1) a tooth, of men or animals Ex. 21, 24; esp. irory Cant. 5, 14, hence פַרנות שׁן horns of tooth i. e. elephants' tusks Ez. 27, 15; dual שַׁיֵּים teeth, double row of teeth i. e. the upper and lower Gen. 49, 12. 2) a prong, שַׁלָג שָׁלשׁ the three-pronged flesh-hook 1 Sam. 2, 13. 3) a point or peak, a crag, of a mountain Job 39, 28. 4) pr. n. of a place (w. art. the crag) 1 Sam. 7, 12. --- Prob. akin to G. zahn, Icelandic tan, Sans. danta, L. dent-is, δδόντ-ος, W. dant, E. tooth.

ענין Chald. (w.suf. בּשִׁישׁ, du. שׁנַין, w. suf. שׁנַין) com. gend. tooth Dan. 7, 5. 7.

וֹלְיָדְיָלְ (fut. אָשֶׁרֶּי) i. q. רְיָשָׁיָּ I, intrans. to change Lam. 4, 1. — Pi. אִיְשִּׁי to change, one's garments 2 K. 25, 29. — Pu. (fut. אַבְּיִּדְ, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 21, a) to be changed, esp. to be improved Ecc. 8, 1.

רישיי I, to vary or differ from, w. אינין I, to be changed Dan. 6, 18; esp. of the looks under new emotions Dan. 5, 6, where אינין I) to change, Dan. 4, 13 אינין און אינין און אינין his heart they shall change from man i. e. his mind shall become brutish; part. pass. f. אינין different or diverse Dan. 7, 7. 2) to alter, esp. to violate or transgress, a law Dan. 3, 28. — Ithpa. אינין to be changed Dan. 2, 9; esp. of the face, under new emotions Dan. 3, 19. — Aph. אינין (fut. איניין)

to change Dan. 2, 21; also to transgress, a law Ezr. 6, 11.

אָלָעָׁ f. i. q. רְּיִשְׁיֵּ sleep, only Ps. 127, 2; r. שְׁיֵרָ.

(fut. אַיָּשִׁ, inf. אַזּשָׁ, c. אַזְשָׁ, רְאָנִשְׁ Prov. 8, 13, רְאָנִשְׁ Deut. 1, 27) prob. akin to רְּחָיָם, וְשָׁשָׁ to be sharp, to wound or bite, hence fig. to hate Gen. 26, 27, rarely w. יְ סׁ obj. Deut. 19, 11; part. אַזְשׁׁ, אַזְשׁׁ prop. a hater, then an enemy, a foe Ex. 1, 10; pass. f. רְאָנִשׁׁ as subst. a hateful woman Prov. 30, 23. — Niph. to be hated Prov. 14, 17. — Pi. to hate greatly, to detest, part. אַזְשָׁיִם an enemy or foe, only in poetry Deut. 33, 11, Job 31, 29, Ps. 89, 24.

Chald. i. q. Syr. Lis and Heb. Riv, to hate, part. Riv a hater or enemy Dan. 4, 16.

akin to r. Naw, w. old format. ending -, see under letter a, p. 74) of a Canaanitish king Gen. 14, 2.

לְּבְּלְּהְ (r. אַלָּשֶׁ) f. hatred, as opp. to רְבִּיבְּי Ps. 109, 5; to hate with קרוֹלָה great hatred 2 Sam. 13, 15; words of hatred, i. e. spiteful words Ps. 109, 3.

אָרָע (r. אַזְשֶּׁ = רְּשָׁנָן) m. prob. i. q. רְּשִׁלְּמֵּי שִּׁנְאָן, repetition or doubling, אֵלְמֵּי שִּנְאָן, reduplicate thousands, i. e. thousands upon thousands Ps. 68, 18.

אַלְאַנְאַ pr. n. m. (perh. treasured tooth) 1 Ch. 3, 18.

קּוֹנְאָתֶן Ez. 35, 11 w. pleonastic י, for שְׁנְאָתֵן.

קַישֶׁר, i.q. Arab. هُنَبٌ, to breathe or blow, hence to cool; hence אַבְּיָּב window...... Cf. G. schnauben, E. sniff, snuff, snob.

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וֹ (fat. הַטְשִׁיך, inf. c. הַיֹשְׁלָּה, Ps. 77, 11) i. q. پُتِرِيْن, Arab. ئننى, to double, hence 1) i. q. Syr. ப்ட, to do again, to repeat Neh. 13, 21; w. > to 1 Sam. 26, 8; w. 2 in Prov. 17, 9. 2) to differ, w. מן from Est. 1, 7. 3) to change Mal. 3, 6; שנית יפרן בלרין Ps. 77, 11 the changing of the Supreme's right-hand (so Sept. allowsis, Vulg. mutatio); part. pl. שנים changeable, fickle persons Prov. 24, 21. - Niph. to be repeated, as a dream Gen. 41, 32. — Pi. שְׁבֵּיה 1) to change, garments Jer. 52, 33, the features of the dying Job 14, 20; to change one's way, i.e. to be of unstable life Jer. 2, 36. 2) to alter or violate, hence to break a promise Ps. 89, 35; to pervert judg-3) to shift or ment Prov. 31, 5. remove, w. ? to Est. 2, 9. — Hith. השחקה to disguise oneself 1 K. 14, 2.

ענרו (c. שְׁנָתוֹי, w. suf. שְׁנָתוֹי, dual ישׁנָתַרָם, pl. שׁנָר c. שׁנָר, also poet. רוֹשָׁי, c. ישׁנוֹת (יִי I) f. prop. a change of seasons, then the period during which the successive changes occur, a year Gen. 5, 3; year by year שׁנַח בָשָׁנָח (Deut. 14, 22 ביינה שָׁנָח בּשָׁנָח Deut. בַּרַ שָׁנָה בִשָּׁנָה Sam. 7, 16; fig. a year's produce Joel 2, 25; pl. some years 2 Ch. 18, 2; dual two years, L. biennium Gen. 11, 10, followed by יָמִים in apposition, two full years Gen. 41, 1. In specifying years (see Gram. § 120, 3) the ordinal number often stands after the particular year e. g. בָּשֶׁנֵת שָׁחַרָם לָאָסָא in the year of two to Asa, i. e. in Asa's second year 1 K. 15, 25; someרֹשְׁיִלְיּי, ע. הַשְּׁיִי, pl. אינייָי, pl. אינייִין, f. sleep Gen. 31, 40; fig. a dream Ps. 90, 5; pl. sleepy state (cf. Gram. § 108, 2, a), יוֹשִׁי שׁנִייִּין a little sleep Prov. 6, 10.

קייני (Chald. f. 1) i. q. Heb. ייניקי, Dan. 6, t. 2) i. q. Heb. ייניקי, sleep, Dan. 6, 19 w. suf. וייניקי his sleep.

בין המיל m. ivory, only 1 K. 10, 22, 2 Ch. 9, 21, Targ. בְּּמִיל tooth of elephant, Sept. δδόντες ἐλεφάντινοι. — Prob. shortened for בְּּמִיל may be another form of בְּּמִיל see בַּּמִּל אַנְּיל הַּשָּׁלִּין.

ישׁנוֹדְיּר Dan. 5, 6, see under r. אָשָׁנוֹדְיּר רוֹשְׁנִי Ps. 77, 11, see r. שִׁנָּשׁ I.

Land (obs.) perh. akin to ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਂ, to he sharp or thorny; hence perh. ਸਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਂ (thorn-tree or acacia) for ਸਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਂ.

תור (כ. ישִר, pl. ישִר, r. ישִר, in. ישִר, r. ישִר, r. ישִר, pl. ישִר, r. ישִר, r. ישִר, pl. ישִר, r. ישִר, r. ישִר, pl. ישִר, pl. ישִר, r. ישִר, pl. in. in the coccus ilicis, a kind of insect that is found on a species of oak, hence fully ישִר ישִר, worm of crimson Ex. 25, 4, ישִר ישִר, worm of crimson Lev. 14, 4, either phrase = crimson colour; ישִר ישִר, pl. is. 1, 18, pl. is. 1, 18, pl. is. 1, 18, prov. 31, 21. — The colour is so named for its glaring brightness, as expressed in the Aram. ישִר, ישׁר, 
לְישִׁיל ord. num. m., הְישִׁיל f. second Gen. 1, 8; the fem. is used as adv. a second time, again Lev. 13, 5; pl. ישֵׁילִים the second ones, of men, in the

second rank Num. 2, 16; of a building, cells of the second story Gen. 6, 16.

אָלְרָאָם adj. m., only f. שְׂנִראָת hated Deut. 21, 15; r. שֶׁנֵא.

ענרם (c. שׁנֵר שׁ, w. suf. שִׁנַרְם) card. num. m., שַׁחַלָּם (c. יְשֶׁהָּי f. two Gen. 44, 27, Lev. 23, 17; שנרם שנרם two and two, by pairs Gen. 7, 9. It stands either before the noun פנים עדים two witnessess Deut. 17, 6, or after two rams Ex. 29, 1, often also before a genitive two daughters Gen. 19, 8; w. suf. שנרנה both of us 1 Sam. 20, 42, also w. pronoun in app. פֿתּדים שנחנה we two 1 K. 3, 18; as adv. בַּחֵנהּ a. second time, again Ps. 62, 12. -The fem. מָלֹיבֹשׁ (Arab. إِنْنَقَانِ) is prob. for שנהים from שנהים, which assumed a prosthetic אָ משִנחַים, and then was shortened into אָשַׁתַּּדִם, finally dropping the x.

עָעֶר (Ex. 28, 21) card. num. m., אַבָּר שָּעֵר (Ex. 28, 21) card. num. m., אַבָּר שְּעֵר עָעָר (also אַבָּר שָּבִּר עָּבָּר עָבָּר עָבָּיר עָבְּיר עָבָּיר עָבְּיר עָבְּייר עָבְּייר עָבְּייר עָבְּייר עָבְּייר עָבְּייר עָבְּייר עָבְייר עָבְּייר עָבְייר עָבְיייר עָבְייר עָבְייר עָבְייר עָבְייר עָבְייר עָבְייר עָבְייר עָבְיייר עָבְייר עָבְייר עָבְייר עָבְייר עָבְיייר עָבְייר עָבְיייר עָבְייב עיבְייב עיבְיייר עיבְיייר עָבְיייר עיבְיייר

(ר. שְׁבֶּי, f. prop. sharpness, then a stinging remark, mockery or sarcasm, קירו לְשֵׁרָנוּ לְשִׁרָנוּ הַיּנוּ הַיּנְינוּ הַינוּ לְשִׁרִּנְינוּ הַינוּ הַינוּ לְשִׁרִּנוּ מוּ sarcasm, an object of derision Deut. 28, 37.

pr. n. (perh. cuirass) of a mountain Cant. 4, 8, see ישִׂנִיר.

ישׁלְּנָל pr. n. (i. q. Arab. שׁבְּׁנֶּלְי of mount dermon among the Amorites, צַּיִּדְנִיק לְּחַרְמוֹן שִׁרְיוֹן וְהָאֶמֹרִי רְקִרְאוֹ־לִי יִקרְאוֹ לְחַרְמוֹן שִׁרְיוֹן וְהָאֶמֹרִי רְקִרְאוֹ־לִי יִּדְרָאוֹן שׁרִין וְהָאֶמֹרִי רְקִרְאוֹ־לִי the Zidonians call Hermon Sirion, and the Amorites call it Senir Deut. 3, 9; written שׁנִיר in Cant. 4, 8.

Qal obs.) akin to Arab. אָנֵסְ , to compress, bind on; cf. Chald. יְשִׁנֶּס sandal-thong. — Pi. שַּנָס to gird up, the loins 1 K. 18, 46.

Babylon Gen. 11, 2; in Syr. نَاكُنْ is the name of the country around Baghdad in Barhebr. Chron. Syr. p. 256. — Prob. from obs. r. المالية (to bear or produce), akin to Arab. المالية (fætus), w. preform. تا (see p. 608), hence the name may refer to the fertility of the country.

(obs.) prob. akin to קבַב, to rattle, clang or clatter, as a coat of mail; hence שִׁנְּיִר (cf. Arab. سَنُورٌ, coat of mail).

רָשֵׁין (r. יְשֵׁין) f. i. q. הְשָׁשׁ sleep, only Ps. 132, 4.

שׁנְתְּיִם two years, see noun שְׁנָתְיִם.

(fut. רְשִׁיָּה, part. pl. מַּיִּה, skin to סְּסָה, זְּיַהְיָּה, to peel or strip, esp. to plunder Ps. 44, 11; to strip off, tear away Hos. 13, 15; part. רְשִׁה plunderers Judg. 2, 14, רְשִׁיִּה his spoilers (collect.) 1 Sam. 14, 48; pass. ישׁיִּיּשׁ plundered Is. 42, 22. — Pô'ēl רְשִׁיִּשׁ (for רְּסָה as in some texts) to plunder Is. 10, 13, cf. Gram. § 55, 1.

(3 pl. w. suf. ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾਂ, fut. ਨਿੰਦਾਂ, part. ਨਿੰਦਾਂ Jer. 30, 16 in K'thibh for ਨਿੰਦਾਂ, see Gram. § 67, Rem. 3) akin to ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾਂ, to plunder Ps. 89, 42; part. pl. plunderers, spoilers Jer. 30, 16. — Niph. ਨਿੰਦਾਂ (fut. ਨਿੰਦਾਂ) to be plundered Is. 13, 16, Zech. 14, 2.

prob. mimet. akin to אַזָּגָ, אַבְּטָּ, to cleave, split open, הַאָּסשִּׁה הַיְּהְיִה דְּלָּהָת the cloven hoof Deut. 14, 7; spoken of cloven-hoofed ruminants הַטְּיִל בַּיּה בַּיּה בַּיּה cleaving the cleft of the hoof Lev. 11, 3. — Pi. אַבָּיה to cleave open Lev. 1, 17; to tear to pieces, a lion Judg. 14, 6; fig. to check or chide 1 Sam. 24, 8. — Prob. akin to σχίζω.

ਹਿਲ੍ਹੇ (r. ਸਨੂਲ੍ਹ) *cleft* in a hoof Deut. 14, 6.

মিট্রা (Qal obs.) prob. mimet. akin to মুম্নু, to chop in pieces, chop up. — Pi. মৃত্যু (fut. মৃত্যু ) to hack in pieces 1 Sam. 15, 33.

ក្នុឃ្មី Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb. កន្ទុឃ្មី I, to look, glance; hence កន្ទុឃ្មី.

וועע I (fut. רְשָׁבֶּח, apoc. רְשָׁבֶּר, akin to אָשָׁ, האָה I, הָשָּׁר, to look 2 Sam. 22, 42; to look to or at any one for help, w. על or בל Is. 17, 7. 8, 3 Ex. 5, 9; to look to (with approbation), w. 5x Gen. 4, 4; to observe a rule, w. 3 Ps. 119, 117; to look away from, w. מַבַל i. e. to cease to notice Job 7, 19, Is. 22, 4. — Hiph. הָשָׁעָה (imp. apoc. אַשֶּׁת for הַשָּׁעָד ) to cast a look away from, w. יְם, i. e. to cease noticing Ps. 39, 14. — Hith. הְּשֶׁחֶעָה (fut. apoc. לְּשָׁתֵּד ) to gaze about in perplexity Is. 41, 10. 2) to look at each other, to be amazed Is. 41, 23. --- Prob. akin to θεά-ομαι, θά-ομαι, Lacon. σάω, L. tueor, G. schauen, sehen, E. show, see.

אין (fut. רְשָׁלִי) skin to אַשָּׁלָּט, Syr. בּבּׁר, to besmear, intrans. to get smeary, fig. to grow dim, of the eyes Is. 32, 3.

TJŲ Chald. (def. אַהָּשָשׁ, אַהָּשִׁטּׁ) f. prop. a look or glance of the eye, a twinkling (cf. בַּבַּע), then a moment or instant of time; hence אַהָּבָע־הּבּבּ in the same moment i. e. at once Dan. 3, 6; אַקָה הַּבָּעָטְ about one moment, i. e. for a short time Dan. 4, 16; r. אַטָּטָּ

ישילרת, see הְשׁׁעוֹרָה.

to stamp or tramp, of the hoofs of animals; hence

ריין (c. מְיְלֶטְרוֹה (c. מְיְבְיִטְרוֹ f. stamping, only in בְּקִילוֹת אָבִירְיוּ וּיוֹם because of the sound of the tramping of the hoofs of his chargers Jer. 47,3.

קיברים, קשברים (r. קשביר, c. קשבירים) adj. m., קשבירים (pl. קשבירים) f. 1) hairy, shaggy Gen. 27, 11, Dan. 8, 21. 2) as subst. a he-goat, a buck so called for its shaggy hair (cf. L. hir-cus akin to hir-tus, G. haar, E. hair) Lev. 4, 24, fully קשביר ביים buck of the goats Gen. 37, 31, fem.

שְׁעִּירֵת עְּיִּה a dam of the goats Lev. 4, 28; pl. שְׁעִּירִים he-goats, then satyrs, Sept. δαιμόνια Is. 13, 21. 3) pl. שְׁעֵּירִם, showers (cf. r. שֶׁעֵּר 2), only Deut. 32, 2.

קיבר 1) pr. n. m. (hairy, r. ייבר) Gen. 36, 20. 2) pr. n. (shaggy, i. e. covered w. trees and forests) of a mountainous region, which stretched from the Dead Sea to the Elanitic gulf, called דר ייברי (perh. shaggy mountain) Deut. 1, 2, first inhabited by the Horites Gen. 14, 6, later by the Edomites Deut. 2, 4, 2 Ch. 20, 10. 3) pr. n. (well wooded) of a mountain in the north of Judah Josh. 15, 10.

לְצִירְרָה f. 1) a she-goat, in full שׁצִירְרָה שׁצִּיר בּנִים Lev. 5, 6; see ישָּׁצִיר (בְּשִּׂצִירְתָּה loc. בְּשִּׂצִירְתָּה ) of a tract, prob. woody, in the mountains of Ephraim Judg. 3, 26.

I (obs.) akin to שָשָׁ I, to pierce into, to hollow or scoop out; hence שְׁשָׁלָּ, לְשִׁלֶּל, perh. שָׁבָּלברם, שָׁבָּל

וו (obs.) mimet. akin to ליבול I (which see), to growl or howl; hence prob. אָשָׁים.

י שׁבֶּל (w. suf. אָשֶׁבֶּל; r. שְׁבֶּל I) m. i. q. Aram. אָבָשׁים, hollow of the hand Is. 40, 12.

לְשְׁכֵּלִי (only pl. בְּשְׁבֶּלִי, c. שְׁבָּלִיּ; r. בְּשְׁבֶּלִי I) m. a handful, the contents of the שְׁשִׁל K. 20, 10, Ez. 13, 19.

לַעָּלָ, see אָשָׁעָל.

משלברים pr. n. (fox-holes) of a city in Dan Judg. 1, 35; gentil. יְשׁלְבֹּיִלְּהַ Shaalbonite, as if from יְשׁלֵבְּילָּבְּי Sam. 23, 32. --- Prob. from r. יְשׁלָּבִּילִּ w. old format. ending ביי, see on letter ב, p. 74. שְׁעֵלֵבְּרֹן pr. n. of a city in Dan Josh. 19, 42, same as יַשְׁעֵלֵבִּים

קיבים pr. n. (prob. jackals or foxes, r. שׁבְּילִים II) of a district in Benjamin 1 Sam. 9, 4.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. مُعَمّ, to go swiftly, of a dromedary; prob. hence مُشِوّر prob.

(imper. pl. שִׁשׁׁנּי i. q. ראָשֶׁ II, Aram. אַבָּשׁ, to stroke, esp. to besmear, then to be smeary, of the eyes, fig. to be dim-sighted or blind Is. 29, 9. — Hiph. (imper. אָנוֹשֶׁעַ but for קשׁע Ps. 39, 14 see וְשׁע I) to besmear, fig. to blind the eyes Is. 6, 10. — Pilp. (Gram. § 55, 4) ਤਾਹੁਤਾਹਂ to stroke often, של-חר פל-חר שנששע רונק the sucking child shall freely pass the hand over the asp's hole (cf. ותרה ברוֹ (הַלֵּה בַרוֹ ) Is. 11, 8; fig. to caress, treat lovingly Ps. 94, 19; אינישָשָּילי קרי, ווירי, Iam fond of thy law Ps. 119, 70. — Polp. ਬਾਹੁੰਬਾ to be caressed, fondled Is. 66, 12. — Hithpalp. שַשַּׁצֵּחָשִׁה to indulge oneself Is. 29, 9; to please oneself or delight in, w. 3 Ps. 119, 16, 47.

(obs.) perh. akin to קַּעַן, to be morose; hence

ធ្វើ pr. n. m. (perh. morqseness, r. កុរ្ទឃុំ) 1 Ch. 2, 47.

(obs.) prob. akin to ητο, Arab. , to divide, fig. to be distracting, of thoughts (cf. μεριμνάω, perh. akin to μερίς); hence

קּיבָּשֵּׁר, c. שְׁבָּשֵּׁר, w. suf. שְׁבָּשֵּׁר m. thoughts בּישְׁבַּשָּׁר m. thoughts (perh. distractions) from night-visions Job 4, 13, יְבִירְבִּיִּרְ יִיִּירְבִּיִּרִ my opinions (perh. troubled thoughts) make me answer Job 20, 2.

עניר I prob. akin to דָּיִר I, דְּיִר, Arab. בָּיר, 1) to cleave or open up, hence יַּשָּׁי. 2) fig. to discriminate or think, only in בָּיר בְּיִנִייִי בַּן־רוּא for just as he thinks in himself, so is he i. e. he is hollow or insincere Prov. 23, 7.

וו (obs.) i. q. אַבָּט, אַבָּס, נייַ נייַרָּה, ווֹ (obs.) i. q. אַבָּט, אַבָּס, נייַבְרָהּר, הָשְּׁיֵרָה אָבֶר

ען דוון (only part. שוֹצֵר pl. pl. אשׁוֹצֵר ch. 23, 19) denom. of שָׁצָר to be a doorkeeper, hence part. שצר porter, gate-keeper collect. gate-keepers 2 K. 7, 10.

Akin to אַשָּׁר (fut. רְשִׁעֵּר, 1) to shudder or tremble, to be agitated Ez. 27, 35, w. אַס of cause Ez. 32, 10; to fear Deut. 32, 17; to bristle, stand up, of the hair; hence אָשָׁר, בַּשְׁרָּהָּים. 2) to rage, be tempestuous, of the heavens Jer. 2, 12; to scatter a brushwood fire Ps. 58, 10. — Niph. to be tempestuous Ps. 50, 3. — Pi. to blow away Job 27, 21. — Hith. (fut. אַבְּיִשִּׁרִי) to rush on, to storm, fig. to assail, w. אַעַ Dan. 11, 40.

עַּבֶּרָת I (r. יַשְּׁעָ I; w. ה וֹסנ. יְשָׁבֶּרָת dual שָׁבֶּרָת pl. שָׁבָּרִת יָּכּ, יַיָּבָּי, w. suf. שָׁבֶּרָת f. seldom m. i. q. Aram.

אַרַע, אַרַע, prop. cleft or opening, then gate (cf. L. porta from aperio), of a camp Ex. 32, 26, of a city Josh. 2, 7, of a palace Est. 2, 19; it differs from הַלָּתוֹת שָׁצַר הַצִּיר e. g. Judg. 16, 3 הַלָּת the doors of the gate of the city, and from החם e. g. Josh. 8, 29 מחח לוביר the entrance of the gate of the city. The gates were the places of business Ruth 4, 11, hence ששעל in the gate i. e. at the court-house Deut. 25, 7; בַּל־טֵׁיצֵר עָבִּיר all the gate of my people i. e. all my people met in assembly or council Ruth 3, 11 (cf. Matt. 16, 18 הטֹאמו מְאסׁטי); הַיָּבֶי בְּיָר בְּיָרָ בִּיָר, שׁישׁל, the gates of death, of Sheol i.e. various modes of exit from life Is. 38. 10, Ps. 9, 14 (cf. ἀίδαο πύλαι Hom.). - The pl. seems at times to be used for cities בָּאַחֵר שִׁצָרֵיך in one of thy cities Deut. 17, 2, also for passes into a country Jer. 15, 7; ಗ್ರಾಗ್ಗಳನ್ನ ಗ್ರಾಪ್ತ್ gates of the streams, the river-sluices Nah. 2, 7. - The following were the names of the gates of Jerusalem: שֶׁבֶר הַעֵּרְן (fountain-gate) Neh. 2, 14; האַשפת (הבשָׁת) הַלָּשׁ (dung-gate) Neh. 2, 13; 3, 13; אַנֶּד הַוּנָא (valley-gate) 2 Ch. 26, 9; הַפְּנִים (הַפְּנִים (cornergate) 2 K. 14, 13, Zech. 14, 10, written also שׁ רְפּוֹנֵה 2 Ch. 25, 23; שַׁבֶּר אָפְרֵים (Ephraim-gate) 2 K. 14, 13; שַׁעֵּר תַּיְשֶׁנָח (the old-gate) Neh. 3, 6, perh. i. q. שֵׁעֵר דָרָאשׁוֹן (the firstgate) Zech. 14, 10; שַׁעֵר הַהָּגִרם (the fish-gate) Zeph. 1, 10; טַּיָער הַעּגאָן (the sheep-gate) Neh. 3, 1; שַׁבֶר הַפּוּסִרם (the horse-gate) Jer. 31, 40; שַׁיָבי לברם (the water-gate) Neh. 3, 26; לשער המקקד (the muster-gate) Neh. 3, 31; שַׁעֵר חַחַרְסוּת (the pottery-gate) Jer. 19, 2.

II (only pl. קּיבֶּרִים, r. שְׁעַבְּׁר m. prop. estimate, hence a measure, only Gen. 26, 12.

מיצר (only pl. שׁצֵרִים) adj. m. ħorrid, shocking, of bad figs Jer. 29, 17; r. אונייביוו.

שׁעַר Gen. 27, 11, see שֵּׁעָרָר.

עובר (r. שׁלֵבר) m. 1) a shuddering or horror Job 18, 20. 2) a tempest Is. 28, 2. 8) in Is. 7, 20 hair, c. of שׁעֵּרֵ which see.

עוֹצֵר (c. פּוֹבֶר, once שֵּׁלֵבר Is. 7, 20, w. suf. שַׁלֵּר; r. שֶׁבֶּר) m. i. q. Arab. hair as collect. (cf. מַלֵּכֶה a single hair) Judg. 16, 22; אַהַרָת שֵׁעָר amantle of hair Gen. 25, 25, hence אָרשׁ בַּצֵל שֵיָר a man the owner of hair, i. e. a man clad in a hair mantle 2 K. 1, 8.

שׁעַר Chald. m. hair Dan. 3, 27.

עוֹערָרה (r. שָׁיצֶר ) f. i. q. מָעָרָה, a tempest Job 9, 17.

עַבָּרָה (c. שַׁצֵּרָה, w. suf. יֹחְיָצֶשׁ, pl. c. מֹשׁבּעֹפׁ f. 1) i. q. Arab. מַּבְּרוֹת, a hair, הַלָּבַ בָּאָבֶן צֵּל־שַׁצֵּרָה slinging with the stone to a hair i. e. with the greatest exactness Judg. 20, 16; more רבו משיצרות ראשר שונאר חובם numerous than the hairs of my head are my haters without cause Ps. 69, 2) collect. i. q. אָשֶׁי, the hair 1 Sam. 14, 45, Job 4, 15.

שערים, שערים (pl. שערים, שערה) f. prop. hairy corn (cf. xριθή akin to χρύος, L. hordeum from horreo, E. barley for beardly), then i. q. Arab. شعير barley Job 31, 40; pl. barley grains as threshed (cf. ਸਪ੍ਰਸ wheat in the straw, דְּבָּים wheat in the grain) 2 Sam. 17, 28; קַמֶּח נָיִערָרם barley-meal Num. 5, 15.

adj. m., מַשַּברוּרָם f. horrible, as subst. a horrible thing Jer. 5, 30; r. ਨਵੂੰ II, cf. Gram. § 84, 32.

מוצרורים adj. m., שַּׁצְרוּרִים f. horrible Hos. 6, 10 Q'ri, and שַׁצַרָרָת Jer. 18, 13; r. ٦५٢월 II.

pr. n. m. (perh. gate of רה) 1 Ch. 8, 38.

TED

pr. n. (two gates) of a city in Judah Josh. 15, 36.

מערים pr. n. m. (barley) 1 Ch. 24, 8,

adj. m., only fem. שַׁצַרִירָּדָּה horrible Hos. 6, 10 K'thibh; r. שָּבָּוֹי II. שַׁצַרְרָת Jer. 18, 13, see שֵׁצַרְרָת.

קשׁבְשׁלַ pr. n. m. of a eunuch in the court of Xerxes Est. 2, 14. ----Said to be Pers. perh. \*servant of beauty'; but perh. akin to pឃុំប្ to press or crush (the testicles), w. old format. ending 1- (see p. 175) and preform. ಫ (see p. 608); cf. ಗ್ರಾಭ್ತಪ್ಪ.

עַּעָשְׁיִבְים (only pl. טְּעָבָשְׁיָם, r. צְּיָטָיָ) m. caressings, fondlings, then delight, pleasure Ps. 119, 24, Prov. 8, 30.

I (obs.) to hold or contain; hence prob. កង្គឃុំន a quiver.

קַבָּי װ (Qal obs.) akin to קַיבָּי, Aram. Now, Las, to rub off. - Niph. to be rubbed off, part. משפה denuded of verdure, of a bare or bald mountain Is. 13, 2. — Pu. new to be laid bare, only in שׁפר) בצמהרו לא ראו K'thibh) his bones are laid bare that were not seen i. e. formerly, when he flourished Job 33, 21. Hence

ווֹשָׁשָׁ (only pl. c. הַיּשׁלָּן; r. הַבָּשֶּׂ II) f. prop. a rubbing or scraping off, then a cheese, only in פָּמָר מָקר cheeses of kine 2 Sam. 17, 29. The name prob. refers to the Arab. practice of rubbing or grating the cheese before eating it.

1190 (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to אָטָאָ, אָבָסָ, to sip or drink up. ..... Prob. akin to σίφων, L. sipho, G. saufen, E. sup, sip, W. sippian, Irish

sumain, L. sorbeo (w. r inserted), ροφέω, all prob. suggestive of the sound made by the lips in imbibing. Hence

שְׁבָּעֵים (du. שְׁפָּחֵים, c. שִּׁפְּחֵים, w. suf. קשׁמָרוּ, also pl. c. האחשש from obs. sing. אַשָּׁמָה; r. הַשְּׁשָׁן f. 1) i. q. Aram. ກຸກຸກຸນ, ໄຂ້ລອ, Arab. ຂໍ້ລໍລໍ, lip Ps. 120, 2; dual the lips Is. 37, 29; fig. talk or speech, שַנַבֶּן the dialect of Canaan Is. 33, 19, בשׁמָת lip of falsehood, i.e. lying Prov. 10, 18, non non lip of truth i. e. veracity Prov. 12, 19. משחים שישה a man of lips i. e. a mere talker Job 11,2; שַּׁמַתִים דּלָקִים burning lips, i. e. ardent professions Prov. 26, 23. 2) edge or border, of a vessel 1 K. 7, 26, of a garment Ex. 28, 32; shore of the sea Gen. 22, 17; bank of a river Ex. 2, 3.

וֹבְשְׁיְּשָׁר pr. n. m. (baldness, r. שְׁשָּׁרָ II) Gen. 36, 23, for which יְשִׁיִּר 1 Ch. 1, 40.

בוֹשׁלְיִים (pl. יְשׁלְּיִטִים Ez. 23, 10; r. בּיִּטְיִּטְ m. judgment 2 Ch. 20, 9.

קברפון pr. n. m. (perh. i. q. שְּבִּיפּוּן a serpent) Num. 26, 39, but בְּבִּים (perh. for שָׁפִּים) in Gen. 48, 21.

្រុំ ប្រាស់ pr. n. m. (perh. i. q. בּיָבּשֶׁי) 1 Ch. 8, 5.

אַשְׁאָרָית Neh. 3, 13 for הּוֹשְּׁאַ, see הישִׁיקי.

ר (obs.) i. q. חַשְּׁסָ I, to join or attach, to associate; hence הַחְשָּׁשָׁ, הַחַשְּׁשָׁהָ.

(Qal obs.) i. q. المالي 111, prob. akin to Arab. مُنْهُمْ , to pour out.

— Pi. المالي to make to fall out (the hair), to make bald, only Is. 3, 17.

Hence المالية ا

אָשָׁפְּתָּיר, w. suf. שְׁפְּתָּית, pl. אינְפְּתָּיר, w. suf. אָשָּׁפָתוּיתָיל, pl. אינָפְתוּיתָיל, w. suf. אָשָּׁפָתוּיתָיל, r. אָפָּתוּיתָיל

f. prop. attachment or dependence, hence concr. a female servant, a handmaid Gen. 16, 1.

(fut. pint), 3 pl. once ਦਾਰਹਾਂ Ex. 18, 26) prob. akin to ਨਰੂਰਂ, to set up, to establish or decide, hence 1) to judge Gen. 19, 9, w. acc. of person Deut. 16, 18, or of cause Ex. 18, 22; w. בֶּדֶן — וּבֶדן Gen. 16, 5, ברן – ל Ez. 34, 20 to judge between — and i. e. to act as umpire ਜਹਵਾਂ פרנינו אַלחֵר אַבְרחָם let the God of their father judge between us! Gen. 31, 53; part. uni, unid a judge Ex. 2, 14, esp. of God Gen. 18, 25. 2) to pronounce judgment, hence a) to vindicate Is. 1, 17;  $\beta$ ) to condemn (xaraχρίνω) 1 Sam. 3, 13. 3) to rule or govern 1 Sam. 8, 20; part. DED, DETE ruler, governor Ps. 2, 10, Is. 16, 5, akin to Carthaginian suffetes (chief magistrates), and the term (sufet) occurs also in Phenician inscriptions. - Niph. 1) to be judged Ps. 9, 20. 2) to appeal to a judge, hence to contend, to go to law (see Gram. § 51, 2, b) Is. 43, 26, w. Dy Joel 4, 2 or The Ez. 17, 20 or 5 Jer 25, 31 of adversary, w. acc. 1 Sam. 12, 7 or לַל Jer. 2, 35 of cause. — Po. שַּׁשְׁשׁׁ (Gram. § 55, 1) to oppose at law, only part. למשפטר אחדונן in Job 9, 15 משפט to my opponent would I make supplication (cf. Mat. 5, 25). Hence

ປ້ອີເບຼື Chald. (only pl. ງານກຸປ) m. a judge or magistrate Ezr. 7, 25. This seems to be a Hebraism, as the verb ພາກ is not found in Chaldee.

. បិទ្ធិឃុំ pr. n. m. (judge or magistrate, r. បច្ចឃុំ) Num. 13, 5.

ប្រាប្បី (only pl. បាចម្លាំ; r. បច្ចា) m. judgment, esp. condemnation, then punishment Ex. 6, 6; ឯ បាចម្លាំ កាយុទ្ធ to execute judgments on Num. 33, 4. ירָה בְּשְׁכֵּירָה, הְשְׁפַּטְירָה pr. n. m. (הַיָּבְּשְׁרָהוּ judge, r. יבּשְׁטָ 2 Sam. 3, 4, 2 Ch. 21, 2.

າວຸລົນ໌ pr. n. m. (judicial or magisterial, r. ບານຸນ໌) Num. 34, 24.

"אָשֶׁרָם, שָׁפֶּרָים (in p. שָׁבֶּי; pl. שִׁפֶּרָם, שָׁפֶּרָם; r. השלי) m. a rubbing away, hence 1) a wasting or leanness through illness. only in שבר עצמוחרו bareness of his bones Job 33, 21 in K'thibh, where the Q'ri has and, see verb had II. 2) a clearing, a place devoid of trees, hence a bare plain, a down Is. 49, 9 or bare hill Is. 41, 18, בַּמָּדְבֶּר bare hills in the wilderness Jer. 12, ובלה שפר and he went to a hill, a place where all could see him Num. 23, 3. 3) pr. n. m. (perh. baldness) 1 Ch. 1, 40, also ibui Gen. 36, 23.

ਸਾਹਿ pr. n. m. (perh. serpents, r. ਸ਼ਰੂਲ) i Ch. 7, 12.

49, 17; perh. i. q. Arab. a serpent Gen. speckled with black and white spots; according to Jerome the cerastes, a small very dangerous serpent with two horns, lurking in sand and near paths.

ים ביר pr. n. (perh. beautiful, r. ביני) of a place in Judah Mic. 1, 11.

רְשְׁלֵּיר Chald. adj. m. fair, beautiful Dan. 4, 9; r. בַּשְׁלֵּיר.

(fut. קְּשָׁלֵי) prob. akin to אָשָׁלְי, i. q. Aram. קְּבָּשְׁ, אָבּא, Arab. בּבָּשְׁ, to pour out Ex. 4, 9; esp. w. בּקּ to shed blood i. e. to kill, men Gen. 9, 6 or beasts Deut. 12, 16; בּעַיּה בְּשָׁלֵי Ps. 42, 5, בּבְּי עָ Lam. 2, 19 to pour out the soul, the heart, i. e.

to give full vent to one's feelings; part. שמדה shed, of blood Ps. 79, 10; fig. poured forth, of God's wrath Ez. 20, 33. 3) to throw or cast out, of dust Lev. 14, 41; to throw or cast up, a mound 2 Sam. 20, 15. - Niph. 1) to be poured out or shed, of blood Deut. 19, 10; מַמֵּרם נשׁפָּכְתּר like water am I poured out, i. e. my energy is gone Ps. 22, 15. 2) to be thrown out, of ashes 1 K. 13, 3, 3) fig. to be squandered or freely spent, of money Ez. 16, 36. — Pu. to be shed, of blood Num. 35, 33; fig. to be spilt, hence to slip, of the feet Ps. 73, 2 Q'ri. — Hith. הַשָּׁחַפֶּה to pour itself out Lam. 2, 12; fig. Job 30, 16 upon me my soul בלר השתפה נפשר pours itself out i. e. I break forth in abundant complaints, cf. Prov. 14, 10. Hence

্ৰিট্ট (r. ন্চ্ট্) m. a place for pouring or casting out, of ashes, hence deposit or heap, only in নুট্ট the heap of fat-ashes Lev. 4, 12.

নিট্টার্ট্ট্ (r. নুট্ট্ট্) f. the urethra or penis, the privy member of a male, only Deut. 23, 2.

יִשְׁפַל , inf. שְׁעַבּל Ecc. 12, 4) prob. akin to אָשָל, נְמָל , נַמָל , וֹנַ פַל ווֹ, וֹנַ פַּל ווֹ, ווֹ פַל Arab. سَفَلَ, to fall or sink down, to be low, to be laid low, of trees Is. 10, 33, a mountain Is. 40, 4, a city Is. 32, 19; fig. to be humbled, of proud men Is. 2, 9; to be weak or faint, of a sound Ecc. 12, 4. — Hiph. רושפרל 1) to lay low, to fell, a tree Ez. 17, 24; to level, a city Is. 26, 5; fig. to humiliate Job 40, 11. 2) intrans. to get low, to descend Is. 57, 9; השמרלה שבל get ye down! sit! i. e. sit ve low Jer. 13, 18; to condescend, part. w. parag. (see Gram. § 90, 3, a) הַבְּשַׁמַרְלָּר who condescends Ps. 113, 6, --- Akin

to Syr. (أَهُلَ , Arab. لِعُمْر , perh. also to ταπεινός.

בשל Chald. (Pe. obs.) i. q. Heb. בשל, to be low. — Aph. בשלים (fut. בשלים Dan. 7, 24, part. בשלים to lay low, to humble Dan. 5, 19; ביל thou didst not humble thy heart Dan. 5, 22.

Dan. 4, 14.

ר בַּשְלֵי (כ. בְּשְׁבֶּי, pl. בְּיִבְּיִנְים) adj. m., הַיְּשְׁבְי (כ. בִּיבְּיִם) f. low, of a tree, vine Ez. 17, 6; depressed, of a spot in the skin Lev. 13, 20; fig. humble Is. 57, בוּיִב בְּיבִי (prob. for fem. בּיבִי (prob. for fem. fipe: how i. e. what is low Ez. 21, 31; base Mal. 2, 9; r. בּיבִי (prob. for fem. fipe: how for fem. fipe: how i. e. what is low Ez. 21, 31; base Mal. 2, 9; r. בּיבִי (prob. for fem. fipe: how fem. fi

ਜਿਊਸ਼ਾਂ (r. ਮੁਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਂ) f. lowness, fig. state of depression, only Is. 32, 19.

Τὸξῷ (r. ὑκῷ) f. low-country or lowlands as opp. to mountains, w. art. πὸκκῃ the lowlands, the plain along the Mediterranean from Joppa southward to Gaza Josh. 11, 16; ἡ Σέφηλα 1 Maccab. 12, 38.

לְּהְשְׁלֶּהְוֹתְ (r. בְּשֵׁלֵּהְ f. a sinking down, בְּלֵהְתְּהְ יַרְרִם the hanging down of the hands i. e. slothfulness, only Ecc. 10, 18.

(cf. שֶׁלֶם (obs.) perh. akin to דְּשָׁלֵם (II), to be bare or bald; hence

ື່ວອຸ້ນ pr. n. m. (perh. bald, r. ອອຸ້ນ) 1 Ch. 5, 12.

່ວຣູ້ພຸ pr. n. (perh. bareness, r. ອຣູ້ພຸ່) of a place near Riblah in the northeast of Palestine Num. 34, 10, 11; hence perh. gentil. n. לְּמְמָי Shiph-mite 1 Ch. 27, 27.

בּישָׁ (w. suf. יֹפְבָּשׁ) m. prop. pertaining to the lip, then beard or mustachio Lev. 13, 45, 2 Sam. 19, 25.
--- Prob. akin to רַבָּיִסְ (lip) w. adj. ending בּישָּׁ, cf. בּיְבָּסְ from r. בּיִבָּסְ II.

רוֹטְבְּטֵׁי pr. n. (perh. bare places, r. בּשְׁבֶּטׁי of a place in the south of Judah 1 Sam. 30, 28.

עָּכֶּן (obs.) akin to וְבַּיבָּן, וְבַּבָּ, וְבַּבָּ, to cover or hide; prob. hence

רְּבֶּעֶל m. (pl. מְּבָּעֶל, cf. בָּבֶּעֶל, sort of marmot, hyrax Syriacus Lev. 11, 5, Prov. 30, 26, but Jewish tradition makes it a sort of rabbit, a cony. 2) pr. n. m. Jer. 36, 10.

(only pass. part. pl. c. בּשַׁן akin to בָּשַׁן, בְּשָׁלָ to cover, hide, only in בְּשָׁר בְּמִרנִּ חוֹל hidden things of the treasures of the sand, perliculars Deut. 33, 19.

(obs.) i. q. Aram. 35%, akin to 34, to overflow, to abound; hence

ブミガ (r. ァミゼ) m. abundance, only Deut. 33, 19.

ਸਤੇਵੇਧ (r. ਤਜ਼ੁਬ) f. overflow, hence multitude, of waters Job 22, 11, of men 2 K. 9, 17, of camels Is. 60, 6, of horses Ez. 26, 10.

기르면 pr. n. m. (affluent, r. 또한) 1 Ch. 4, 37.

(obs.) perh. akin to אָשׁ I, to wound, or mimet. akin to אָפַּגָּן, דָּפָּגָן, to hiss; hence אָפָרָים.

וֹ (fut. מְשִׁבְּיִי) i. q. Arab. عُلِي آوَ إِلَّهِ إِلَّهِ إِلَيْ الْمِنْ أَلِي الْمِنْ إِلَيْنَ إِلَيْنَ إِلَى إِلَيْنَ إِلْمُ الْمِنْفِقِ إِلَى إِلَيْنَ الْمِنْفِقِ إِلَيْنَا الْمُنْفِقِينَ الْمُنْفِينَ الْمُنْفِقِينَ الْمُنْفِقِينَ الْمُنْفِقِينَ الْمُنْفِقِينَ الْمُنْفِقِينَ الْمُنْفِينَ الْمُنْفِقِينَ الْمُنْفِقِينَ الْمُنْفِينَ الْمُنْفِينَ الْمُنْفِينَ الْمُنْفِينَ الْمُنْفِينَا الْمُنْفِينَ الْمُنْفِينَا الْمُنْفِينَ الْمُنْفِقِينَ الْمُنْفِينَا الْمُنْفِينَ الْمُنْفِقِينَ الْمُنْفِينَا لِمُنْفِينَا الْمُنْفِقِينَ الْمُنْفِينَا الْمُنْفِينَا الْمُنْفِينِي الْمُنْفِينَا الْمُنْفِينَا الْمُنْفِينِ الْمُنْفِينِي الْمُنْفِينِينَا الْمُنْفِينِ الْمُنْفِينِ الْمُنْفِينَا الْمُنْفِينِي الْمُنْفِينِي الْمُنْفِينَا الْمُنْفِيلِي الْمُنْفِينَا الْمُنْفِينَا الْمُنْفِيل

מַלְּימוֹ בַּמָּימוֹ he shall clap his hands at him Job 27, 23. — Hiph. to strike hands in covenanting, w. בְּ Is. 2, 6.

אָרָ װְ (fut. מְשִּׁרָי ) i. q. מְשַּׁכְּ װּ, Syr. מְשַּׁרָּ , prob. akin to מְשַּׁרָּ, to overflow, to abound, fig. to suffice for, w. b 1 K. 20, 10.

PĐỤ (r. pru I) m. a blow or stroke, only Job 36, 18.

ר (obs.) prob. akin to קרר (obs.) prob. akin to קרר 11, to be capacious, to hold; hence prob. אַנָּשׁיָאַר.

perh. akin to אַרְשָׁ I, to burn or blaze, hence 1) i. q. Arab. أَسْمُ, to be clear, bright or fair of the dawn, fig. to be pleasing or agreeable to, w. אַ Ps. 16, 6. 2) fig. to be loud or shrill of a horn or trumpet; hence אַרָּשׁיִּשׁ.

Syr. בּשְׁלֵּי Chald. (fut. הַשְּׁיֵי) i. q. Syr. to be clear, bright or fair, fig. to be pleasing or agreeable to, w. אַדָּ, בַּיִר, Dan. 3, 32; 4, 24.

רבָשׁ, see שׁבָּשׁ.

קבּיני (r. הַשְּׁטִּי m. 1) brightness, fig. agreeableness, charm, הַשְּׁרַרִים agreeable words Gen. 49, 21. 2) pr. n. of a mountain in Arabia Num. 33, 23.

קרבות (ר. ביידור שְׁבֶּר (ר. 1) brightness, ברוּחוֹ שְׁבֵּר שִׁבְּרוֹ שְׁבָּרִים שְׁבָּרִים שְׁבִּרִים שְׁבִּרִים שְׁבִּרִים שְׁבִּרִים שְׁבִּרִים שְׁבִּרִים שְׁבִּרִים בּיִּבְּיִם בּיִּבְים בּיִבְּים בּיִבְּים בּיִבְּים בּיִבְּים בּיבִים בּיבִּים בּיבּים בּיבים בּיבּים בּיבים ב

יתְבְּרֶר (r. שְׁמֵּל m. splendour, adornment, of a throne Jer. 43, 10 Q'ri, שְׁמִרוּר K'thibh.

רְשַׁרְשָׁרְשָׁרְ Chald. (def. אַפְּיָשָׁרָ) m. i. q. Syr. בּבּי, the dawn Dan. 6, 20; r. בּשֵׁרָ

רביים (fut. רוביים) prob. akin to

רֹבְשְׁ, רִּחְשׁל, to set or place 2 K. 4, 38, w. לְּ Ps. 22, 16; to appropriate to, w. לְּ Is. 26, 12.

רְבֶּשׁׁ obs. sing. for pl. c. מְבְּשׁׁ lips, see הַשָּׁת.

סלר (ר. ראַשָּלָי, only dual, from obs. sing. ראָשָׁלָּי, cf. בְּיִבְיּקְר from יְּטְבָּי, cf. מְּטִבְּיִר from יְּטְבָּי, cf. מוֹנִילְיּלְיּר from יִּבְיּלְיִר from יִּבְיּלִי from 1) prob. two-pronged hooks or pegs, to suspend the victims on Ez. 40, 43. 2) double-enclosure, folds or pens, בְּיִרְ בִּיִּרְ בִּיִּרְ בִּיִּרְ יִּבְיּלִי to lie between the folds i. e. to lead a quiet pastoral life Ps. 68, 14, cf. בִּירְ בִּיִּרְ בִּיִּרְ בַּיִרְ בִּיִּרְ בַּיִרְ בַּיִּרְ בַּיִרְ בִּיִּרְ בַּיִרְ בִּיִּרְ בַּיִרְ בִּיִרְ בִּיִּרְ בַּיִרְ בַּיִרְ בִּיִרְ בַּיִרְ בַּיִּרְ בַּיִּרְ בַּיִרְ בַּיִּרְ בַּיִּרְ בַּיִּרְ בַּיִּי בּיִי בּיִי בּיִי בּיִי בּיּי בּיּי בּיּיי בּיּי בּייִי בּייִי בּיּיִי בּיּי בּייִי בּיּי בּיּי בּיּי בּייִי בּייִי בְּיִי בְּיּי בְּיּי בְּיּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִיבְיּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּי בְּיִי בְּיּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיּי בְּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיּי בְּיי בְּיּי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְייִי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּיִייִי בְּיִייְי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּיּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיּיִי בְּיּיִיי בְּיִייִי בְּיִייִי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּיִייִי בְּיִייִי בְּיִייְייִי בְּיִייִי בְּיִייְייִי בְּי

Chald., see N3.

্রিম্ম (obs.) akin to স্ফুট্, to overflow; hence

নিমুট্ট (r. ন্মুট্) m. overflow, নুমুট্ট নুমুট্ট an outburst of anger Is. 54, 8, cf. নুমু নুদুট্ট Prov. 27, 4.

Pw Chald. (pl. w. suf. יֶּבְקְּוֹיִר, m. i. q. Heb. piw, the leg, from the knee down Dan. 2, 33.

PŪ (w. suf. τρψ, pl. Δτρψ, w. suf. Δτρψ; r. ppψ) m. 1) sacking, sack-cloth, a coarse stuff worn in mourning Est. 4, 2. 2) a sack for grain Gen. 42, 25. — Cf. σάχχος, σάγος, L. saccus, sagum, G. and E. sack, W. sāch, Gael. sac.

וֹלְשְׁלְיִי I (fut. יְשִׁיְּיִי) prob. akin to שַּבְּשָׁי, 1) to lie in wait, to lurk, w. אַ Jer. 5, 6. 2) to be wakeful Ps. 102, 8; to keep watch Ps. 127, 1, w. אַ of post Prov. 8, 84; fig. to care for, w. אַ Jer. 1, 12; part. שִׁלְּיִי watchers for mischief Is. 29, 20.

ੀ ਪ੍ਰਿੰਘ (Qal obs.) denom. of ਸ਼ਰੂਚ almond tree, only in — Pu. ਸ਼ਰੂਚ to be shaped like an almond, part. ਸਲੂਚ almond-shaped Ex. 25, 33,

(Qal obs.) akin to pp!, קבי, to bind. — Niph. to be bound, made fast, only Lam. 1, 14, where some texts read אורט.

לְּשָׁלֵי (pl. יְּיְשְׁלֵי, ר. יְשְׁלֵי m. 1) the almond-tree Jer. 1, 11, prob. so called for its early blossom, as being the first of the trees to wake from the sleep of winter. 2) the almond fruit Gen. 43, 11.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to יבר (cf. מַצֶּר=בָּעָם) i. q. הַהָשֵּׁ (cf. Niph. אוייס to be drunk up, absorbed, מַלַרִם מִצרֵים and it all (הַלָּבֶּן מִיאור מִצְרֵים) shall be absorbed like the river of Egypt i. e. as the annual Nile-flood was drunk up by the soil Am. 8, 8. - Pu. to be made to drink, hence to be moistened, of the marrow Job 21, 24. — Hiph. ಗ್ರಾಲ್ಫ್ (fut. ಗ್ರಾಲ್ಫ್ಸ್ apoc. אָיָיִי, part. הְשָׁיֵם Hab. 2, 15) to let drink, give to drink Gen. 21, 19, w. acc., אָם, אָ of what is drunk Gen. 19, 32, Cant. 8, 2, Ps. 80, 6, also w. 3 of vessel Est. 1, 7; to water cattle Gen. 24, 14; to irrigate the ground Gen. 2, 6; הָּשָׁקֵרתַ בְרַגָּלָך thou didst irrigate with thy foot, i. e. by turning a water-wheel with the foot, Deut. 11, 10.

ישקר, ר. שׁקר, אין (only pl. w. suf. ישָׁקר, ר. שְׁשָּרָי, בְּרָכִי מָכְּרָחִי m. drink, only in שׁקּיֵי בְּרָכִי מְכָּרָחִי my drinks have I mixed up with veeping, i. e. my tears have mingled in my drink Ps. 102, 10.

י (pl. w. suf. יְשְׁקּרֵיּ; r. יְשָׁקּנְיִיּ m. 1) drink Hos. 2, 7. 2) moisture Prov. 3, 8.

יָשְׁקְצִים, אָשְׁקְצִים (pl. שָׁקְאָי, בּישָׁקָּאָ, ד. שָׁקְאָי, m. an abomination, said of unclean garments Nah. 3, 6, of idol-

offerings Zech. 9, 7; esp. an idol 1 K. 11, 5.

רְשָׁלְיִי (fut. שִּׁשְׁיִי) prob. akin to רְשָׁיִם, אָרָה, Syr. בּבְּבּה, to lie quiet, to be at rest, of persons Jer. 30, 10, of a land Josh. 11, 23; to be inactive Is. 62, 1, to give quiet, of God Ps. 83, 2.

Hiph. 1) to make quiet or tranquil Prov. 15, 18, Job 34, 29; בּיִבְּיִיבְּיִי אָרָ זְיִיבְיִי אָרָ זֹיִ לַיִּרְ מִיבְּי וֹיִ לַיִּרְ זִי זֹי to grant quiet to him from the days of evil Ps. 94, 13. 2) to be quiet or restful Is. 7, 4; inf. שְׁבְּיִר as subst. rest or quiet Is. 30, 15. Hence

បក្កប្តី (r. បក្តបុំ) m. quiet, only 1 Ch. 22, 9.

(fut. לְּשִׁי, w. ז cons. הַּשְׁשָׁיָּאָי, Ezr. 8, 25 but הַשְׁיִּאָי, Ezr. 8, 25 but הַּשְׁיִּאָי, Yer. 32, 9 as if from בְּשָׁיִּאָי, Jer. 32, 9 as if from בְּשִׁיִּאָי, Jer. 32, 9 as if from בַּשְׁיִּאָי, prop. to lift or poise, hence to weigh 2 Sam. 14, 26; part. בּשׁיִּי מּשׁיִּיּאָר וֹ. e. a receiver of tribute Is. 33, 18; fig. to examine or try (cf. הַשְׁיִּ) Job 31, 6. — Niph. to be weighed Ezr. 8, 33; fig. to be pondered, estimated Job 6, 2. — Prob. akin to בּשִׁיִּיּיִּי וֹשְׁיִּי וֹשְׁיִי וֹשְׁיִי וֹשְׁיִּי וֹשְׁיִי וְשִׁיִּי וְשְׁיִי וְשִׁי בְּי וְשִׁי בְּי בְּי וֹשְׁי בְּי וְשִׁי בְּי בְּי שִּיי בְּי בְּי בְּי בְּי שִׁי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּי בְּי בְּי שִׁי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּי בְּי בְּי שִׁי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּייִי בְּייִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּייִי בְּי בְּי בְּיִי בְּשִׁי בְּייִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִּי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיוֹי בְּיִייְיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִי בְּיִּים בְּיִיי בְּיִיי בְּיִייְיְיי

m. prop. a weight, then a definite weight, a shekel, perh. = 320 barleycorns, as the Rabbins teach, which accords also with the weight of the extant Maccabæan shekels; used in weighing metals, etc. Ex. 38, 24, Ez. 4, 10. Esp. used of silver money or coin, weighed and perh. stamped for currency, אָסָבְּי בּינֵישׁ silver-shekel Gen. 23, 15. 16, also without אָסָבָּי as in 2 K. 7, 1, Am. 8, 5, at times

sand (shekels) of silver Gen. 20, 16, see Gram. § 120, 4, Rem. 2. The Εμβ as a coin was worth about 2s. 6d., if we may judge from the weight of some specimens, which date from Maccabæan times. —— Hence σίγλος, σίχλος.

סיים (obs.) perh. akin to ניים to be firm or hard; perh. hence

τιρμί (only pl. στορτί, once πίσμι Ps. 78, 47) f. a sycamore-tree 1 K. 10, 27, resembling the mulberry-tree and yielding figlike fruit, which only the poorest used, as it was difficult to digest Am. 7, 14. — Hence συχόμορος, συχάμινος.

(fut. Spt.) to sink down, of a fire Num. 11, 2; to subside, of water, fig. of depopulation Am. 9, 5, to be submerged Jer. 51, 64. — Hiph. to cause to subside Ez. 32, 14; to press or fasten down Job 40, 25.

การบุบที่ (only pl.) f. hollows or depressions in plaster Lev. 14, 37, Sept. xοιλάδες. — Prob. akin to r. ระทุ (to sink) w. preform. ซ่ (see p. 608) and reduplication as in ระทุชัย; cf. Gram. § 84, 32.

ি তি (obs.) perh. akin to চচ্চু, to bind or fasten, to support; hence সুমুখ্য, চাড়ুম্খ্য, নাড়ুম্খ্য,

from the north Jer. 6, 1. — Hiph.

1 - Hiph: to look Gen. 26, 8, 2 Sam.

24, 20. — Cf. σχέπ-τομαι, σχοπή,
Ε. scope.

קְּבֶּלְיִי (r. קְּשְׁיִּטְ) m. a support, esp. a beam (cf. פָּפִיס ), only 1 K. 7, 5.

שְּבְּרָם (only plur., r. קשָטָ) m. supports, bars, יְשִׁטְפִּרם אָטְפִּרם יַשְטְפִּרם windows of closed (i. e. fixed) bars i. e. lattice work 1 K. 6, 4.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to בייף (Qal obs.) prob. akin to pap, pap I (see on preform. w, p. 608), to loathe. — Pi. ppw 1) to loathe Lev. 11, 11, Deut. 7, 26; to reject or disregard ענהן ענהן ענהן ענהן אול he hath not contemned the lowliness of the humble Ps. 22, 25. 2) to make loath-some, w. F. Lev. 11, 43. Hence

ישקרץ, see אישקי.

(fut. pw.) prob. akin to pwi II, to run, to move nimbly, as locusts Joel 2, 9; to roam for prey, of a bear Prov. 28, 15; fig. to seek after or crave Ps. 107, 9, Is. 29, 8.

Hithpalp. pwp. to run or bound along, of chariots Nah. 2, 5. Hence pwo.

PP (obs.) prob. akin to pp; III, to knit together, to weave; hence prob. pv.

קבל (fut. יְשְׁיִלְּי) prob. akin to בְּשְׁלִי, to plait or weave, hence fig. to fabricate or lie (cf. E. to plat, whence to plot) to be false, w. 5 Gen. 21, 23. — Pi. 1) to

He 1 Sam. 15, 29, w. 7 of pers. Lev. 19, 11. 2) to be false Is. 63, 8, w. 7 of thing Ps. 44, 18; 89, 34.

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to קייבי I, to glance, only in — Pi. to cause to glance, said of voluptuous females, only in בַּיבָים causing the eyes to flash Is. 3, 16.

לפרים (pl. שקרים, w. suf. שקרים (pl. קיים) אין (pl. פיים) אין (pl. eceit or fraud Jer. 6, 13; פיים) אין (pl. eceit or fraud Jer. 6, 13; פיים) אין (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. 33, 17; as adv. in vain Ps. 38, 20, so too פיים) אין (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 18. 2) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 18. 2) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating Prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating prov. 20, 17. 3) a deception (pl. eceit or fraud i. e. got by cheating prov. 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20, 20,

កម្ពុឃ (pl. c. កាកម្ពុឃ Gen. 30, 38, as if from sing. កម្ពុឃ្ល; r. កម្ពុឃ្ល) f. a drinking-trough Gen. 24, 20.

דְּשֶׁ (only pl. הִיהשָׁ, w. — firm; r. ישור IV) m. walls, only in שֶׁרוֹתֵיהָ her walls Jer. 5, 10.

שׁרְבֵּדְיּ, 16, 4, שִׁיבְדִּיּ, בּנֹת (w. suf. שְׁבָּדִי Ez. 16, 4, דָּרָדִי from דִּרָדִי r. דָּרָדִי m. prop. tie or band, hence 1) sinew, muscle, collect. sinews Prov. 3, 8. 2) i. q. Syr בְּבָּרָ, Arab. مُرَر ,مُرَّ ,navel-cord Ez. 16, 4; belly Cant. 7, 3.

pr. n. m. (said to be Persian, but perh. prince of treasury, as if אַנְאָנָאָר ) Is. 37, 38.

בַּבֶּל, akin to הַבֶּל, to be kot.

בְּיִלְּיָם m. 1) heat Is. 49, 10. 2) i. q. Arab. בְּיִבֶּים the mirage, בְּיִבֶּים and the mirage (the mere semblance of water) shall become a pool (of real water) Is. 35, 7; r. בְּיֵבָּים

ייה pr. n. m. (heat of בּיָר)
Ezr. 8, 18.

עוֹרְבִים (for מַבְּים i. q. מַבְּים w. ה inserted) m. sceptre Est. 4, 11.

(Qal obs.) i. q. Aram. בְּיַב, אָרָג, to bind together, to weave. — Pu. (fut. pl. in pause ישִׁרְגּוּל to be knit together, of strong muscles Job 40, 17. — Hith. (fut. pl. ישִׁרְגוּל to be twisted or woven together, of sins Lam. 1, 14.

I (obs.)i.q. Arab. קֿרָכ, akin to שָׁרָט, to pierce or puncture, hence שֶּׁרֶד, to stitch together, hence שֶּׁרֶד.

H i. q. Arab. אָל, to flee, escape Josh. 10, 20; hence אָלָה, Syr. אָדָר, Syr. אָדָר, Syr. אָדָר, Syr. אָדָר,

קרת (r. קיר ו) m. i. q. Arab.

", a coat of mail, then mail-cloth, name of a stuff used for the curtains of the Tabernacle Ex. 31, 10; cf. Chald. קרִיף (sieve), as resembling a sieve in texture.

المَانِ (r. تَبَرِي I) m. i. q. Arab. مَرِيد, an awl, a stylus or graver, only Is. 44, 13.

וֹלְיִידְהָיּ i. q. Chald. אָהָייִ to set free, to send forth or discharge, of thunder Job 37, 3. — Pi. אַהָייִ to set free Jer. 15, 11 Q'ri.

לְינִית (only pl. שְׁרִית שׁ. — firm; r. יוֹם בּוֹן וֹן וֹן נִישׁר שׁ שׁרִית the ships of Tarshish are thy caravans i. e. thy merchants come by ship and not over-land Ez. 27, 25. 2) i. q. יוֹם שׁבּרוֹת walls Jer. 5, 10.

prob. akin to אים III, 1) to strive with, w. איז סיד איז Gen. 32, 29, Hos. 12, 4. 2) to rule, hence איז איז פֿיגייָה.

לְשֶׁרֵר (only pl. ישֶׁרָה; r. לְשֶׁרָר (chains, esp. bracelets, only Is. 3, 19.
—— Cf. σειρά, L. series, G. seil, Ir. siolan.

pr. n. m. (branch or tendril, r. קוֹרְנֹגְ Gen. 11, 20.

pr. n. (perh. redundance) of a place in Simeon Josh. 19, 6; perh. from obs. r. אָרָה akin to אָרָה, w. format. ending

ישררון (r. שְׁרַרְהָּ) m. i. q. Arab. a thong or strap for fastening, בֿילָן shoe-latchet Is. 5, 27; as emblem of what is of small value Gen. 14, 23.

יי (ר. פֿיִרק) f. a hissing, only pl. קירוקות in K'thibh of Jer. 18, 16.

שָּׁרֹנְקֵּידָ, see שָּׂרֹנְקֵידָ,

לורות (r. יידים (f. i. q. Chald. טרים, beginning, only Jer. 15, 11 in K'thibh.

תְּיַשׁ pr. n. f. (abundance, r. תְּיַשׁ = תְיַסְ I) Jer. 46, 17.

קיינים) prob. akin to יְיְיִינִים, h. Arab. בֹּעֹב, to cut, to lacerate the flesh in token of mourning Lev. 21, 5. — Niph. to cut oneself, to be lacerated Zech. 12, 3. Hence

19, 28. m. a cut or gash, only Lev.

י שׁרְטֵל וּ Ch. 27, 29, in Q'ri, see

קרטרוש f. i. q. איני, a cut or incision Lev. 21, 5; r. ביש.

ייי pr. n. m. (prob. free, r. אָשָׁרָוּ) Ezr. 10, 40.

pr. n. f. (prob. contentious, r. רְשְׁיֵע I) Sarai, the wife of Abraham

Gen. 11, 29, afterwards exchanged for Fig. Sarah (princess) Gen. 17, 15.

שְׁרֵרְגִּים (only pl. שֶׁרְרִנִּים w. — firm, w. suf. שֶׁרְגִּידְיּן; r. שְׁרָבְּנִידְּן) m. akin to Chald. נְרָבְּיַבְּּיַלְּ, Arab. زَرْجِينَةً, shoots or branches, of the vine Gen. 40, 10, Joel 1, 7.

קלרידים (pl. שֶּׂרִידי, c. יְשִׂרִידִּי (pl. שֶּׁרִידִּי, r. יִשְׂרִידּי (II) m. 1) a fugitive or escaped one Jer. 31, 2; collect. survivors Judg. 5, 13. 2) remainder, of things Job 20, 21. 3) pr. n. (survivor) of a town in Zebulon Josh. 19, 10.

וֹרְיָעִי (r. שִׁירָשׁ II) f. a coat of mail, cuirass Job 41, 18.

אַרְרָּהְיּ, שִׁרְרָהְיּ, pr. n. m. (perh. warrior of הְּיָּ) 2 Sam. 8, 17, Jer. 36, 26; see also אָיָשָׁ 2 Sam. 20, 25, אַשְׁשָׁ 1 K. 4, 4, אַשְׁשִׁ 1 Ch. 18, 16, all of which pr. names are used of שִׁרְרָה pr. names are used of mentioned 2 Sam. 8, 17.

שִׁרְינִים (r. שִׁרְינִים II) m. 1) (pl. שִׁרְינִים Neh. 4, 10, שִׁרְינִים 2 Ch. 26, 14) i. q. Syr. בَבْ , a coat of mail, a cuirass 1 Sam. 17, 5. 2) pr. n. of Mount Hermon among the Zidonians Deut. 3, 9, Ps. 29, 6. The name means coat of mail or breast plate, prob. for some fancied resemblance (see שִּׁרִיר, cf. θώραξ pr. n. of a mountain near Magnesia).

Deut. 3, 9 in some texts, see שׁוֹרְירֹן.

רָדְעָ (r. רְּשָׁ וֹנוֹ) m. coat of mail, corselet 1 K. 22, 34, Is. 59, 17.

קרק adj. m., שְּרִיקִה (only pl. היִרְיקוֹת) f. hackled, combed, of flax Is. 19, 9; r. אַרָּע I.

לְשְרִיקְרוּ (only pl. יְשְרִיקְרוּ, r. יְשֶׁרִיקְרוּ f. 1) whistling, piping, שְׁרִירם pipings of the herds i. e. of the shepherds Judg. 5, 16. 2) hissing in scorn Jer. 18, 16 Q'ri, but K'thibh שׁרוּכְוֹת

שְרֵרֶר (only pl. c. שֶׁרֶרֶר, r. שֶׁרֶרֶר) m. akin to שׁ muscle or sinew, only in אונו בשְרֵרְרַ בְּטְנוֹ his force is in the muscles of his belly Job 40, 16.

אַרְררּוּת (יְיִירָרּוּת (r. יְשִׁרְרּוּת d. Aram. אָבְּרְרוּת (c. בְּיִבְּרָרּת firmness, but only in a bad sense obstinacy, w. שׁנְבּיל stubbornness of heart Deut. 29, 18.

ו שׁוִרָּית 1 Ch. 12, 38 for שִׁירָית נייִר

(Qal obs.) akin to יָּבֶּׁי, i. q. Arab. בֹּבְי, to entangle. — Pi. to involve or complicate, דְּבֶבִיתְ בַּבְּיָת מְּנִיתְ מְּנִיתְ מִנְּיִתְ בִּבְּיִתְ בִּבְּיִתְ בִּבְּיִתְ בִּבְּיִתְ בְּבְּיִתְ בְּרָבְיִתְ בִּבְּיתְ בְּרָבְיִתְ בִּבְּיתְ בִּבְּיתְ בִּבְּיתְ בַּבְּיתְ בִּבְּיתְ tangling her ways, i. e. running in all directions in her sexual heat Jer. 2, 23.

(which see), to be hot, parched or dry; hence

וֹתְיבֶית (only pl. הְיֹמִים) f. dry places, esp. untilled fields, only in K'thibh of Jer. 31, 40, where the Q'ri has הימים as in 2 K. 23, 4, see היבים:

מוֹרְסְׁכִּרֹם pr. n. m. (perh. chief of eunuchs, fr. ישׁ and r. מְסַבוּן Jer. 39, 3.

יברע (obs.) akin to Aram. יברָל, to slide or slip; hence בּיברָה.

i. q. Arab. (בُעָבׁ, to stretch out, part. שֵׁרְוּצִי stretched out, long or lanky, of men Lev. 21, 18, of cattle Lev. 22, 23. — Hith. אַרְאָיָדִי to stretch oneself out Is. 28, 20.

קְּשְׁקְיּם (only pl. שַּׂרְצָּפִּים, i. q. שְׂרְצָּפִּים w. יו inserted; r. נְשָׁנָא m. thoughts, cares Ps. 94, 19; 139, 23.

II (obs.) i. q. Arab. خَرَفَ, to be lofty, fig. to be eminent, exalted; hence prob. אָשָׁן II.

קרָשְׁלָּ (pl. שִּׁרְשִׁ Num. 21, 6, r. אַרְשָׁן, but see below) m. prob. inflamer, hence poisoner, a kind of serpent Num. 21, 8; אָרָשְׁ שִׁרְטְּיִ venomous serpent Deut. 8, 15; אַרַשְׁ שִׁרְטְּ יִשְׁיִם אַרְשָׁיִ a flying serpent, a dragon Is. 14. 29, prob. referring to the draco volans (Linn.), a kind of flying lizard found in Africa and Asia, resembling a serpent but not venomous. — Perh. from an obs. mimet. r. אַבְּין (akin to בַּיִּין Il to creep) w. preform. שׁ (cf. L. serpo = repo, see p. 608); hence אַרְשׁי is perh. akin to Sans. sarpas, L. serpens, ἐρπετόν, W. sarph, E. serpent.

m. 1) akin to Arab. בְּעָבּׁה exalted one, a noble, esp. an order of angelic beings, a Seraph Is. 6, 2; cf. מוֹר as applied to angelic natures in Dan. 10, 13. 2) pr. n. m. (noble) 1 Ch. 4, 22.

(fut. ץ־עֵיי), perh. mimet. of the sound of a scratching or crawling motion, hence 1) to creep, to crawl about, of reptiles and other small animals Gen. 7, 21. 2) to move or stir with, of a land covered w. frogs Ex. 7, 28, of the sea swarming with fish Gen. 1, 20. 3) to swarm, of animals Gen. 8, 17, also of mankind Ex. 1, 7.

עניין (r. שְׁבִיץ) m. i. q. Syr. לְּבֶּיץ (r. יְבִיץ) m. i. q. Syr. שְׁבֶיץ (ז) collect. reptiles Gen. 7, 21; שְׁבֶיץ cinged reptiles going on all fours, i. e. prob. bats Lev. 11, 20. 2) smaller aquatic animals Gen. 1, 20, fully שֵׁבֵיץ תַּמָּיִם Lev. 11, 10.

וֹ (obs.) akin to Talm. פְּרַסְ, to comb esp. flax, to hackle; hence שְׁיִרִים

וֹ (obs.) akin to Arab. غَرَفٌ , to be ruddy or reddish, of horses, and of the dark grape; hence

קְילִי (only pl. שִׁרְּשָׁרָם, w. suf. מֵירְּשָּׁרָם () adj. m. reddish, fox-coloured, of horses Zech. 1, 8. 2) subst. a red-grape vine Is. 16, 8.

m. 1) i. q. Arab. יירניט, איניט, red-grape vine, a superior kind Is. 5, 2, now called serki in Morocco. 2) pr. n. of a valley, Sorek, prob. so called for its choice vines bearing purple grapes, situated between Gaza and Ashkelon Judg. 16, 4.

متفك

לובקרו (r. בייב) f. a hissing, שׁבְּקְרוּ לְשְׁבְּקְרּ to set for a hissing i. e. an object of derision Jer. 19,8, cf. 29, 18.

הקקם f. i. q. p.w red-grape vine Gen. 49, 11.

קיים, to rule, to exercise lordship
Is. 32, 1, Est. 1, 22, ישרים לשרים שיים לשרים שיים לשרים לש

רֶּרֶ pr. n. m. (firm, r. שֶׁרֶר) 2 Sam. 23, 33, but שָׁכָּנ in 1 Ch. 11, 35.

שָׁרִרוּת see שְׁרָרוּת.

ע ו (obs.) prob. akin to אַבְּעָּי (w. format. ending שׁ\_\_\_, cf. יְבָּעִי , see p. 608), to bind, to fasten together; hence שִׁבָּעָּ, שִׁבָּעָי , הַשִּׁישָׁ.

דיים וו (Qal obs.) denom. from שְּשִׁשׁ (root), akin to סְדְּסָ. — Pi. שִׁדְשַׁ 1) to strike root in (w. ב) i. e. to pervade and fully possess Job 31, 12. 2) to root out (see Gram. § 52, 2, c), fig. to destroy utterly Ps. 52, 7. — Pu. שִישׁ to be rooted out Job 31, 8. — Po'el (Gram. § 55, 1) שִׁדְשׁ to strike root deeply Is. 40, 24. — Po'al שִׁדְשׁ to be deeply rooted Jer. 12, 2. — Hiph. שִישִׁישׁ to cause to take root, יִישִׁישׁ שִׁישׁיִם and it struck out (or spread) its roots Ps. 80, 10; fig.

to get firmly established, as a tree well-rooted Is. 27, 6.

**ਪੰ**ਰਪਾਂ pr. n. m. (root, r. **ਪ**ੁਰ੍ਹਂ I) 1 Ch. 7, 16.

שׁרשׁׁי (r. שֹׁיַשׁׁיָּ; w. suf. ישִׂיִשׁיָּ, pl. יַטְרַשָּׁרוּ, c. שָׁרָשָׁי, w. suf. שָׁרָשָׁים m. prop. a binding or fastening, hence 1) i. q. Syr. مُوسِّلُ , Arab. مُوسِّلُ , a root Job 30, 4; בישַּׁים or 'ਦੂ ਜੜ੍ਹ to send or strike out roots Jer. 17, 8, Hos. 14, 6; 't no to increase roots, i. e. to strike deeper and wider 2 K. 19, 30. 2) the lowest part, bottom, hence base of a mountain Job 28, 9, sole of the foot Job 13, 27, bed of the sea Job 36, 30. 3) basis or ground, מרט הבר ground of the matter i. e. the cause of the controversy or the reason of Job's affliction Job 19, 28. 4) race or stock of animals Is. 14, 29, 5) abode of a people Judg. 5, 14. 6) sprout or shoot Is. 53, 2; ಇಲ್ಲ್ ಲ್ಲ್ ಬೆ sprout of Jesse, i. e. descendant of Jesse, fig. of Messiah Is. 11, 10 (cf. ρίζα Δαβίδ Apoc. 5, 5). --- Perh. akin to ρίζα, L. rad-ix, W. gwraidh, F. racine, G. wurz, E. wort, root.

בּישְׁעֵי Chald. (only pl. w. suf. ישְׁרְשִׁיוֹיִי m. i. q. Heb. root Dan. 4, 12.

ּרְשֶׁרְשׁׁן (only pl. c. שִׁרְשׁׁרָ r. שֹׁרְשׁׁן l) f. akin to רְשִׁרְשִׁי, a small chain, only Ex. 28, 22.

שרשׁה (sh'rōshū') Chald. f. an uprooting, fig. expulsion, only in K'thibh of Ezr. 7, 26.

בּירִישְׁר Ezr. 7, 26 Q'ri, i. q. בּירִישְׂר (קּיִיתְרוּ (only pl. הוֹישְׁרְיִּם, redupl. from r. שְׁיִשְׁיִּם) f. i. q. Aram. השְׁיַשְׁיָּם, Arab. בּירִבּשׁר, a chain Ex. 28, 14.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to שְׁרֵית (Çal obs.) קרוש נייַט I (cf. ייָשׁ = בְּרוֹית , to bind

(cf. עבר), hence to do a bounden duty, to serve. — Pi. שֵׁרֵת (part. f. בְּשָׁרֵת 1 K. 1,15 for កញ្ចម្នាំភ្, inf. កា្ចឃ្មុំ, fut. w.។ cons. to attend or wait on, to serve, w. acc. Gen. 39, 4, w. 5 Num. 4, 9; it prob. differs from עבר as implying more dignity in the service, e. g. משרה and he אַת־אַחָרו־־יַנַעַבֹרָת לֹא יַעַבֹר shall attend his brethren - but he shall not do servile work Num. 8, 26, cf. 1 K. 10, 5; esp. to minister to the Lord, w. acc. 1 Sam. 2, 11; once of idolatry Ez. 20, 32; absol. to minister Ex. 28, 43; part. m. משׁרָם a minister or attendant Ex. 24, 13, Prov. 29, 12, Is. 61, 6.

אָרֶת (r. יְשֶׁרָת) m. service or attendance Num. 4, 12.

m. six Gen. 31, 41; i. q. Arab. ארמים, Aram. רושה, אב. --- Cf. Sans. shash, Gr. צָּבָּ, L. sex, G. sechs, E. six, Gael. se, W. hwech, chivech.

white marble Est. 1, 6, Cant. 5, 15. 2) white cotton or linen (Sept. βύσσος) Ex. 26, 1; the cloth bandages on Egyptian mummies have been proved to be made of linen. This word is said to be the Egyptian WENC.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to קדָת, Chald. דְּדָה, to go slowly, only in — Pi. שׁבַבְּתְּיךְ וְשׁשֵּאתִיךְ וְשׁשֵּאתִין ז עוֹנֵבְלִּיתִיךְ וְשׁשֵּאתִין I will make thee turn again and will lead thee (Sept. καθοληγήσω σε) and bring thee up, only in Ez. 39, 2.

שְׁיִשְׁבְּׁבּׁרְ pr. n. m. (said to be Pers. בְּיִּשְׁי וֹנֹינְ fire-worshipper) of Zerubbabel among the Persians Ezr. 1, 8. — Perh. Semitic, akin to r. יְשִׁשִּׁי w. preform. שׁ (see p. 608) and old ending — (see p. 576), hence perh. 'gem-setter'.

גע (Qal obs.) denom. of ששׁ six, only in — Pi. to make into six, divide into six parts, only in מְשִׁיקְּיוּת and ye shall divide the ephah into six parts Ez. 45, 13.

प्रकृषे, see क्रहें.

ਸ਼ਹ੍ਹਾਂ Is. 10, 13, see Po'el of

ק'ינושין, r. שישין m. joy Ps. 119, 111; often with הַיִּיסְיִּה, Is. 35, 10 הַיִּיסְיִּה נְשִׁיבְּיּה וְשִׁיבִּיּה וְשִׁיבִּיּה הַשְּׁיבִּיּה וְשִׁיבִּיּה הַשְּׁיבִּיּ וְשִׁשִּׁין הַשְּׁיבִּי oil of joy, i. e. oil used on joyous occasions Ps. 45, 8.

ਾਹੁੰਦੇ pr. n. m. (perh. pale, r. ਲੱਚਾਂ) Ezr. 10, 40.

ਪ੍ਰਾਂਧਾਂ pr. n. m. (perh. clad in white, r. ਪਾਂਧਾਂ) Num. 13, 22.

m. i. q. שֵׁשֵׁי, cotton or linen (Sept. βύσσινα) Εz. 16, 13 K'thibh.

שׁרָּים ord. num. m., יושיי f. sixth Gen. 1, 31; fem. as subst. sixth part Ez. 4, 11.

புற்ற com. gend. sixty 2 K. 25, 19.

i V V (obs.) perh. akin to קבשָׂ I, to sink or settle down, fig. to be abased; perh. hence

ישׁים pr. n. (perh. abasement) of the province or city of Babylon Jer. 25, 26.

្រីប៉្លុំ Ps. 122, 4 for ២ប៉ុ ¬ប៉ុន្ត, see Gram. § 123, 1.

רְעִישׁׁ pr. n. m. (prob. lily, see שׁיִשׁׁן)
1 Ch. 2, 31.

קּטְרה בָּטְיֹר f., קּטָר שְׁשִׁ לֵּחְיֹרָה m. sixteen 2 K. 13, 10.

Pຫຼື pr. n. m. (perh. alertness, r. ງຊື່ອຶ່ງ l Ch. 8, 14.

(obs.) prob. akin to Arab. أَفْرَرُ

ישְׁשֵׁר (only in p. שְׁשֵׁר; r. שְׁשֶׁר m. red-colour, vermilion Jer. 22, 14, Ez. 23, 14.

רוש (only pl. היהייט; r. ראש) f. column, pillar, fig. a noble, a statesman Ps. 11, 3, Is. 19, 10; cf. Arab.

pillar, fig. prince.

רשׁ, רשׁל Chald. i. q. Heb. לשׁל, six Dan. 3, 1, Ezr. 6, 15; pl. איין sixty Ezr. 6, 3.

Chald., see ការ៉ុឃុំ.

וו (obs.) prob. akin to יייייט (obs.) prob. akin to יייייט (complex), to weave; hence ביייייט (complex).

ווו (obs.) akin to ראש, אין, to set, place; hence ראש 1.

רות, אות Chald. (3 pl. perf. w. א prosthetic איניירי Dan. 5,

3, part. אָׁמָחָד, pl שָׁחָד, to drink Dan. 5, 1, w. אַ of vessel Dan. 5, 2.

ੈਨਿਊ Is. 22, 13 for ਸਜੇਲ੍ਹ inf. abs. Qal of r. ਜਜ਼ਲ੍ਹ, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 2.

וֹחוֹטֵ Job 41, 17 for הַאַטְ, see רְאָנָייָ; cf. Gram. § 23, 3.

រាក់ឃុំ Is. 22, 13 for កកឃុំ inf. abs. Qal of r. កក្កឃុំ.

ក្រុយ m. 1) r. ការុឃ្មុំ I, a drinking, carousal, only Ede. 10, 17. 2) r. ការុឃ្លុំ II, the warp (Sept. στήμων) Lev. 13, 48.

וְשְׁחְיָּה (r. הְשָׁיִנ I) f. i. q. יְשְׁחְיָּה 1, a drinking, only Est. 1, 8.

אַרְרֹים (r. שִׁחְלֹּי m. a plant or shoot, only in שַׁחְלֹּר זֵיהִים shoots of olive-trees, fig. of children Ps. 128, 3.

לינים f. two, see שׁנִים.

וויין Chald. i. q. Heb. פּוֹשִׁים, sixty Dan. 3, 1.

Ez. 17, 23) akin to ראשט און דער (1 p. fut. w. suf. אינען (1 p. fut. w. suf. אינען (1 p. fut. to plant (poet. for אינע) (1 p. fut. pass. אינען planted or set Ps. 1, 3, pl. Ps. 92, 14,

prob. akin to בּיָבּי, בּיִבּי, בּיִבּי, בּיִבּי, בּיִבּי, בּיבִי, coly in Num. 24, 3 דְּבָּי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי בְּיבִי prob. the man closed of eye i. e. with closed eyes, opp. to בְּבִיבִי v. 4; but perh. (as in Sept., Targum and Syr.) it means opened of eye, for בּיבִי in Chald. is to perforate.

hinder or exclude, only Lam. 3, 8.

(Which see) i. q. Syr. עָב (w. pref. שׁ, see p. 608), to pour out, esp. to pass urine. — Hiph. ייד to cause to pour forth, esp. to pass urine, to

make water, only part, מְשֵׁחִדּרן only in the phrase מַשְׁחִדּרן מַּמִדְּר making water against a wall, prob. said of the male sex 1 K. 14, 10. Some take it to mean a boy, or perh. a dog.

(fut. ping.) i. q. Syr. La., akin to upt, to settle down, to lie still, to be hushed, of a stormy sea Ps. 107, 30, Jon. 1, 11; fig. also of strife Prov. 26, 20.

to burst or split. — Niph. to break forth, only in מַבְּלָּהִם נְּתְּשָׁהְרוּ לָהָם נְתְּלָּהִם מִתְּלָּהם and hemorrhoids brake out for (i.e. upon) them 1 Sam. 5, 9.

אָרָע pr. n. m. (Pers. מּשׁלָּת a star)
Est. 1, 14.

שלון ברוְיֵבֵר ברוְיְבֵר pr. n. m. (Pers. שלון shining star) Ezr. 5, 3.

Tāw, the 22nd Heb. letter, but serving also as a numeral for 400 (Gram. § 5, Rem. 3). Its name  $\mathfrak{m}$  (which see) prob. means mark or sign, esp. a cross (for marking or signature), which is clearly pictured in the oldest forms  $\mathfrak{X}$ , + (see the Table of Ancient Alphabets); hence the T of the Greeks (Ta $\mathfrak{v}$ ) and Romans. As  $\mathfrak{v}$  its sound is aspirated, like th in thin or Gr.  $\theta$ , but as  $\mathfrak{v}$  (w. dagh. lene) hard, like t or Gr.  $\tau$ ; see Gram. § 6, 3.

ת interchanges — 1 w. other dentals or linguals, e. g. קבּר = קבּקבּר (פּבּיבּר קבּיבּר קביבּר קבּיבּר קבּיבּר קביביר קביבי

KI)

as the fem. ending, e. g. Tui, Tui, (Gram. § 66, 1), השאח, הואברה (Gram. § 80, 2, b), also as m—in inf. constr. of verbs 7 (Gram. § 75, 1) and in plur. of fem. nouns (Gram. § 87, 2).

🕅 (pl. מַאַרם, c. מָאָה, w. suf. תארו, also pl. הארו Ez. 40, 12; r. אָהָ II) m. i. q. Aram. אָיָהְ, עָּבֹּ a room, chamber 1 K. 14, 28.

I akin to אָּרָח, אָבָּדוּ I, i. q. Chald. DNH, to long for, w. 5, only Ps. 119, 40. 174.

II (Qal obs.) akin to חבב, to abhor. - Pi. האב to abominate, detest, only in מחאב אוכר אַת־גָּאוֹן יַצֶּקֹב I utterly abhor the majesty of Jacob Am. 6, 8 (cf. שנאחר in next clause).

וו לאבר (r. אבה Or אבה I) f. desire or longing, only Ps. 119, 20.

I (obs.) prob. akin to איני III, איני , to look at, to glance; hence אח.

II (Qal obs.) akin to אנח III, חוָם, to mark out, to draw a line. - Pi. (fut. לתאה) to mark out the borders of a district, מֶּחֹר חָחֶה מָחֹר לכא חמח from Mount Hor shall ye draw a line to the entrance of Hamath Num. 34, 8.

קאַהַבּר Prov. 1, 22 for אַבְּרָבּר, fut. Qal of r. ⊐⊓%.

ገ**ለቦ** (r. កង្កា I) m. i. q. አጎክ an antelope or gazelle, only Deut. 14, 5; so called prob. from its bright eyes or glancing looks, just as its Gr. name δορχάς comes from δέρχομαι.

וואר I (r. אווה I) f. 1) desire or longing Ps. 10. 3, 17; הַאָּנָה הַאָּנָה to long a longing i. e. to have strong desire Num. 11, 4; מַאַכֶל מַאָנֵל food of longing i. e. dainty or tempting Job 33, 20. 2) charm or delight Gen. 49, 26, but see אָלָה II; מַאָּהָ ווו פָּאָרָה מדם חסדו a man's attraction is his kindliness Prov. 19, 22.

וו (r. אָיָה III or אָדָה (r. אָדָה III or אָדָה וווי f. a mark or boundary, perh. in Gen. 49, 26; where most prefer the sense charm or delight.

(only pl. הָאָמָים, once בים Gen. 25, 24, c. הומה Cant. 4, 5: r. אחר) m. twins Gen. 38, 27. ----Hence θωμᾶς i. e. Δίδυμος.

(2 אַדְּרָ ; r. הָאָנִים; r. הָאָנִים; r. אַדְּרָ; m. toil or effort, only Ez. 24, 12.

Job 20, 26 prob. fut. Qal of ban, see p. 35.

תאלה (w. suf. תַּאַלָּהָדָּ; r. אַלָּה II) f. a curse, only Lam. 3, 65.

מַטַם, Arab. אָמָם akin to מָטָם, Arab. رُبِّة, Aram. الْكُور, to be joined, to be twin, fig. to fit together, to match, of two boards Ex. 26, 24. - Hiph. to bear twins, only part. f. pl. מְתְאִרְמוֹת Cant. 4, 2. --- Perh. akin to Sans. dvi, δύω, δί-δυμος, G. zwei, zwilling, E. two, twain, twin.

DND, see DIND.

ווֹאָסָי (only pl. c. הָאָמָד; r. הַאָּהָ) m. twins, only Cant. 7, 4.

וו הָעֵן (obs.) prob. akin to הָעָן II, non I, to reach or spread out, to expand; hence האנה

וואָבָרוּ, r. הַאָּנָחָה, w. suf. הַאָּנָחָה, r. אָנָד II) f. copulation, of the wild ass, only Jer. 2, 24.

קאַנִרם (pl. תְּאֵנִים, w. — firm, w. suf. מאניכם; r. מאניכם) f. 1) a fig-tree Judg. 9, 10, prob. named from its broad leaves. 2) a fig, אַרן הַאָנִים

דיים there are no figs on the figtree Jer. 8, 13.

קאָרָה (for הְאָנָה; r. הְאָנָה II) f. occasion, only Judg. 14, 4.

וֹלְאָרָּהְ (r. אָנָה I) f. sorrow, wailing Is. 29, 2, Lam. 2, 5.

ביר Ez. 24, 12, see אָלֶר Ez. 24, 12, see

קרת שלה pr. n. (perh. fig-tree of Shiloh, r. אילה) of a place on the borders of Ephraim Josh. 16, 6.

akin to אחן, דהר II, to go round, to compass or extend, of a boundary with graving to mark out, delineate, אַבְּאַרָּהְיּ he marks it out with the graving tool Is. 44, `13. — Pu. to be extended, of a boundary line, only part. אַבְּאַרָּהְיִ Josh. 19, 13. Hence

רְאָרְרֹ (w. suf. האָרֹה for הְאָרְרֹם) m. prop. outline, then form, figure, האָרֹם הַבְּרֹ (fem. האַר האַר ) beautiful of form, of a handsome figure Gen. 39, 6; רב האַר ill of form, deformed Gen. 41, 19; esp. good form, comeliness, Jer. 11, 16, hence parallel to האָרִם in Is. 53, 2; אַרְיִּם האָר a man of figure, i. e. well-built or handsome 1 Sam. 16, 18, cf. L. formosus.

וֹאַרְרֹּדְּ Is. 52, 14 for אָבְּרָה, see אָבָּה, pr. n. m. (perh. assembly, Chald. r. אָבָי to meet) 1 Ch. 8, 35, but אַרָּה in 1 Ch. 9, 41.

אוש (r. אַשָּׁאָ II) m. prob. the sherbin cedar Is. 41, 19.

אָרָה, Mic. 4, 8 for הַּאָה, r. הַאָּה, see Gram. § 68, 1, Rem.

Prov. 1, 10 Chald. form for no., fut. Qal of r. no., see Gram. 8 68, 2, Rem. and § 75, Rem. 17.

רה אינה Ps. 45, 16 fut. 3 pl. f. Qal of r. אוב.

in K'thibh of 1 Sam. 25, 34, prob. mistakes for אֹבה, (or הֹבְּהָה) and אֹבה in fut. Qal of אֹב.

קרק Job 22, 21 prob. an error for קבוארוף thy revenue, as in the ancient versions.

רְּבְּבְּיּהְ 1 Sam. 25, 34 in Q'ri, prob. for תְּבְיּאָר , fut. Qal of מָבְיּאָר , fut. Qal

or chest, a vessel or ark, used only of Noah's ark Gen. 6, 14, and of the vessel of papyrus in which the infant Moses was exposed Ex. 2, 3. — The word is said to be Egyptian, in Coptic

θΕΒΙ, θΗΒΙ, Arab. לֹאָכָי, Chald.

κτβωτός, perh. also to אַבְּרָא, being perh. made at first of reed or papyrus (cf. בְּבֵּהְ akin to r. אָבֵרָר).

ותראלות (c. ראים ח, pl. ראים וותראלות (c. ראים ח, pl. ראים וותראלות (c. ראים ח, pl. ראים וותראלות (c. 
or conception, only Hos. 13, 2.

קרה (pl. קרבוף; r. קבון f. 1) understanding, intelligence Prov. 2, 6; pl. קרבון קרבון man of ideas i. e. of large intelligence Prov. 11, 12, cf. Is. 40, 14. 2) a reason, pl. reasonings Job 32, 11. 3) skill in arts Ex. 36, 1.

down, fig. destruction, only 2 Ch. 22, 7.

קבר pr. n. (prob. height i. q. מבר; perh. quarry, r. Chald. ישבר; perh. quarry, r. Chald. ישבר, sep. 13, fully ישבר, Judg. 4, 6, now Jebel Tor. 2) of an oak-grove in Benjamin אלון ישבר 1 Sam. 10, 3.
3) of a Levitical city in Zebulon 1 Ch. 6, 62.

קְבְּהַ fut. apoc. Qal of r. הַּבְּאָ.

יַבֶּל אָבֶל (obs.) akin to בָּל אָבָל I, בָּל אָבָל, to flow, fig. to produce or yield; also to flow together or mingle, to be confounded; hence

לתות (c. לת (c. לת (c. לתות (c. לתות (c. לת (c. לתות (c. לתות (c. לת (c. לת (c. לת (c. לת (c. לת (c.

בְּלֵב (r. בְּלַב, cf. בְּלָב,) m. confusion, profanation Lev. 18, 23.

ישוּבָל, see אַבָּיה.

תבלית (r. בְּלָה) f. a wasting away, destruction, only Is. 10, 25, where some texts have הַבְּלָה w. the same meaning.

י (r. לַבְּבֹּל 1) m. prob. a running or watering, esp. blearness in the eyes, only Lev. 21, 20, where most prefer spot or blemish, Vulg. albugo (λεύχωμα), a cataract in the eye.

ני (obs.) perh. akin to אָבָן I, to be hard or dry, of straw; perh. hence

תבְּלֶא (r. מְבֶּהְ, straw Jer. 23, 28, straw Jer. 23, 28, as fodder Gen. 24, 25, as used in brick making Ex. 5, 7. — Perh. from an obs. r. מְבָּרָ akin to Arab. בִּבֹּן to bruise or cut up, hence בִּבָּן may well mean short straw, chaff.

יְּבְיּהָ pr. n. m. (perh. strawy, r. זְבָה, cf. our 'man of straw') 1 K. 16, 21.

סְבְּעָרָה. (a burning, r. בְּצָבְ of a place in the Wilderness Num. 11, 3.

yan pr. n. (brightness, r. yan) of a place near Shechem Judg. 9, 50.

יבר (obs.) prob. akin to יבּבָּי, to heap up; hence prob. מְבוֹר.

ליבר Chald. i. q. Heb. יֶּבֶר, to break; part. pass. הְבָּרר broken, then fragile or brittle Dan. 2, 42.

קרְבְּדְרְיִר Ez. 16, 50 for הְבְּבְּרְרְרָ fut. Qal of הַבָּד, see Gram. § 47, Rem. 3.

אלבירן Job 19, 2 for אבררן fut. Hiph. of יָּבָּי, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 16.

וֹבֶּל Is. 47, 3 (for הַּבְּּבֶּה) fut. apoc. Niph. of הַּבְּבָּ, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 8.

קבל הוא pr. n. m. (perhmighty lord of the Tigris, see אָרָטְיָהָ and אָרָטָהָ of a king of Assyria 2 K. 15, 29; written also אָרָטָה הָּ גּעָרָה 1 Ch. 5, 6, מּרָטָרָה 1 Ch. 5, 6, מּרָטָרָה 1 Ch. 5, 26.

קברל (r. בְּמֵל I) m. a benefit, only Ps. 116, 12.

וֹתְבְּתְּ (r. תְּבָּגְ I) f. strife or contention, fig. stroke or blow of the hand, only Ps. 39, 11.

קרבות, הברבות (1 Ch. 1, 6) pr. n. (perh. bony i. e. rugged, cf. מַנֵּכּ of a country situated in the north Gen. 10, 3, prob. Armenia, as the Armenians derive their race from Torgom.

רְּיִלְיִּהְ (r. קְּיִהְיּבְּי) m. prop. durableness, hence prob. the hard or holm oak, only Is. 41, 19; 60, 13.

רדר Chald. (akin to Heb. r. Time II) f. a circuit or period, then perpetuity, only in בְּדִריָא as adv. continually Dan. 6, 17.

יְּבְיֵלְירְּכְי Is. 40, 25 for הְּבְיֵלִירְּנָת fut. Pi. of r. הָּמָח II, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 13.

מברים pr. n. (prob. for מברים abounding in palmtrees, akin to מבים, see r. מבים) Tadmor, a city built by Solomon on a fertile spot between Damascus and the Euphrates afterwards known as the famous Παλμυρά, Palmyra i. e. palm-city 1 K. 9, 18; its ruins are still fine.

קרְעָל pr. n. m. (terribleness, r. פֿרַעָל קיבַל Gen. 14, 1.

i. q. Chald. אַדְּיִּדְ, to be waste or desolate; hence

akin to אוֹדְי (prob. for אָּדִים, r. אַדְים, m. akin to אָדים 2, wasteness, wildness, said of the earth in a state of chaos Gen. 1, 2; a desert Deut. 32, 10; a desolation, אוֹדים בּינוּץ of desolation i. e. desolated city Is. 24, 10; fig. emptiness, vanity Is. 49, 4, concr. a vain or worthless thing Is. 41, 29; as adv. in vain Is. 45, 19.

סחוֹם (pl. הים , r. הים) com. gend. prop. a roaring, hence 1) the

deep or ocean (Sept. ή מוֹטְיבסכ) Gen. 8, 2, אוֹיִם הַּוֹים the great deep Gen. 7,11. 2) flood, Ps. 42, 8 flood calleth unto flood i. e. one invites another forward; pl. waves or billows Ex. 15, 5, Is. 63, 13. 3) pl. water-depths, abysses Deut. 8, 7, Ps. 71, 20.

Qal of no, Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, e.

הְּהִימֶינָה Mic. 2, 12 for הְּהִימֶינָה fut Hiph. of הוה.

(obs.) prob. akin to مارية III, Arab. رُهُلَ , to err; prob. hence

וֹלְחָהָ (r. לְּחָהָ) f. error, folly, only Job 4, 18.

קביל (pl. חולים; r. לבין) f. 1) praise 2 Ch. 20, 22. 2) hymn of praise Ps. 147, 1. 3) a praise, object or theme of praise Is. 62, 7.

יהלכה (only pl. ההלכה; r. ההלכה) f. a procession, only Neh. 12, 31.

مانوتيا Ps. 9, 15 for مِنْرَوْنِيَّا الْأُوْنِيِّا الْأَوْنِيِّا الْأَوْنِيِّا الْأَوْنِيِّا الْأَوْنِيِّا الْ

לְּחָפֶּרְ (only pl. הַחְשְּׁכִיּה; r. הָחְשְּׁכִּיּה; f. 1) perverseness Deut. 32, 20. 2) deceit Prov. 2, 12, הַחְשְּׁכִּוֹיה, tongue of deceits Prov. 10, 31.

אַרָּקְרָּקְ Job 13, 9, see Hiph. of בּלֵּל II.

תְּרָי, (w. suf. יְהָיּר, ר, הְיָהָי, I) m. a mark esp. in the form of a cross Ez. 9, 4; esp. signature Job 31, 35.

Hence the name of the letter ה, which, in its earliest form, represents a cross (see Table of Ancient Alphabets).

אוֹה m. i. q. אָהְ (which see), an antelope or gazelle, only Is. 51, 20.

ביריים (fut. קיתיב ) i. q. Heb. איני , to return Dan. 4, 31. — Aph. הְתִיב (fut. הְתִיב ) to send back or return an answer Dan. 3,

16 or letter Ezr. 5, 5; Dan. 2, 14 to return counsel and wisdom i. e. to answer deliberately and wisely.

קבל, אבר, pr. n. (perh. production, r. בְּבֶּל Tubal, the Τιβαρηνοί, a people in Asia Minor, west of Meshech Is. 66, 19, Gen. 10, 2.

קרבל קרן pr. n. m. (perh. the producer of sharp weapons, see פרן (פרו 4, 22.

רְבֶּרֶה (r. יְבֵּן) f. understanding, only Job 26, 12 K'thibh.

וֹלְּקְהוֹ (r. דְּנָה I) f. grief Prov. 14, 13; fig. for a cause of grief Prov. 10, 1.

הגרפה פולנקבה, see הלנקבה.

ו דְּיָה (c. הְיִה, pl. הְדְּיֹה, r. דְיָה I) f. 1) confession Josh. 7, 19. 2) thanksgiving Ps. 26, 7. 3) fig. a choir of singers Neh. 12, 31.

I (Qal obs.) akin to הַּאָה II, to mark, delineate. — Pi. יַרְהָוֹ נְעַל בְּלְחוֹת דַשְּׁעָר וְ To scrawl, יַרְהָוֹ נַעַל בְּלְחוֹת דַשְּׁעָר וֹ to scrawl, יַרְהָוֹ עַל בּבְּלְחוֹת דַשְּׁעָר and he (David) scribbled on the doors of the gate 1 Sam. 21, 14. — Hiph. to make a mark, זְהְ יִבְּיִרְם מְּעִלְּחוֹת דְשִׁעְּשֵׁרִם and thou shalt mark a mark on the foreheads of the men Ez. 9, 4. Hence יוֹהְ which see.

Chald. akin to Heb. πορη, to be astonished Dan. 3, 24. --- Perh. akin to Heb. τική Ι (which see), θεάομαι.

(obs.) i. q. Arab. ¿Ú,

אָל, akin to דְּחָדְּה, so sink down, to be low; hence מְּחַרָּה and

קרת pr. n. m. (low, r. תְּבְּה) 1 Ch. 6, 19, for which מַנְהוֹ in 1 Ch. 6, 11, in in 1 Sam. 1, 1.

וֹהְוֶלֶהוֹ (w. suf. הַּוֹתְלָהוֹה; r. לָּתָל, expectation, hope Job 41, 1.

יורים, (obs.) prob. akin to בירון, to sink into, to be amidst something; prob. hence הייכין and

m. the middle or midst, בְּחַבְּיִבְּ in the middle Gen. 15, 10; בְּחַבְּיבְּ in the middle Gen. 15, 10; בְּחַבְּיבּ the middle pillars Judg. 16, 29; בְּחַבְּיבְ in the middle of the house, i. e. within the house 1 K. 6, 19; also between, among בְּחַבְּיבְ between the waters Gen. 1, 6, בּחַבְּיבִ between the waters Gen. 1, 6, בּחַבְּיבִ among you Gen. 35, 2; בְּחַבְּיב out of, from Ex. 33, 11; בְּחַבְּיב into the midst of Num. 17, 12.

TIP Ps. 72, 14, see Tip.

הובקות (r. רבין) f. chastisement Hos. 5, 9; pl. היביות Ps. 149, 7.

קבּיִרם 2 Ch. 9, 21, see הַּבָּיִרם.

קלר pr. n. (birth, r. יָלָבֶּר) of a place in Simeon 1 Ch. 4, 29, called also אַלְּחִילָּר Josh. 15, 30.

תולְרוֹת (only pl. חוֹלְרוֹת החֹלְהוֹת (חוֹלְרוֹת החֹלְהוֹת החֹלְהוֹת (יַלֵּר הוֹיִלְרוֹת החֹלִהוֹת (יַלֵּר הוֹילִרוֹת הוֹלְרוֹת ) f. prop. birth, then race or family, as connected by birth Num. 1, 20; היִלְרוֹת book of births, i. e. family register Gen.

5, 1; family lineage or history Gen. 6, 9; in a fig. or wider sense, lineage or story of origin, as of the heavens and the earth Gen. 2, 4.

הרלון see הגרלון.

י מוֹלְלֵיתוֹ (only pl. מְּלֵלֵיתוֹ, r. בְּלֵלֵיתוֹ, r. מְלֵלֵיתוֹ, m. prob. spoilers or oppressors, only in מּוֹלְלֵיתוֹ our robbers Ps. 137, 3, so the Targûm, Sept. ἀπαγαγόντες ἡμᾶς, Vulg. abducentes nos; but perh. the word may come from r. בַּלַי and so mean those that cause us to wail or howl.

קלָת (pl. דְלֵּתְה ; r. דְלָתְּה ; r. דְלָתְּה ; r. אַרָּ ; II) m.

1) a worm, prob. named from its rolling or wriggling (see on r. דָלֵת II)

Ex. 16, 20; esp. the coccus worm or insect, coccus ilicis, hence 2) crimson colour, then crimson stuff or cloth

Is. 1, 18, Lam. 4, 5; cf. E. vermilion from L. vermes = E. worm. 3) pr.

n. m. Gen. 46, 13; patron. דּוֹלְתֵּר Tolaite Num. 26, 23.

תוֹלְעָת, חוֹלְעָת, n. pl.; r. הילְצַת II) f. i. q. הילָע (which see) a worm, insect or maggot, as killing plants Jon. 4, 7, cf. Deut. 28, 39, as bred in putrefaction Is. 14,11; fig. of an abased man Ps. 22, 7; שוני הוֹלְצַת שָׁנָר שִׁנִי הוֹלְצַת בָּר בָּר, 7, שִׁנִי הוֹלְצַת מִיני worm-crimson Lev. 14, 4.

Din Prov. 10, 9, see bin.

Qal obs.) perh. akin to בְּהָהָ, but found only perh. in inf. Hiph. in Is. 33, 1 when thou ceasest; but see Hiph. of. בְּהָהָ

רבות Ps. 16, 5, for קיבות, from r. קיבון; see Gram. § 50, Rem. 1.

לְבְּלֵהְ Gen. 25, 24 twins, see בֹּתִּהְ, בְּיבְּין וֹהְיבְּין וֹהְיבְּין וֹהְיבְּין וֹהְיבְּין וֹהְיבְּין וֹהְיבְּין וֹהְיבְרוֹח (c. הוֹצְבֵּוֹח, pl. הוֹצְבֵּוֹח, c. הוֹצְבּוֹח, r. בוֹיְבְּיוֹה, r. בוֹיְבְּיוֹה, r. בוֹיְבְּיִה (f. an abomination or abhorrence Ex. 8, 22, Prov. 26, 25;

esp. idolatry Deut. 7, 25, an idol Is. 44, 19.

וֹלְלָה (r. הַּבְּה) f. 1) error, impicty Is. 32, 6. 2) mischief Neh. 4, 2.

רבייה, c. רוֹבְּייִה, c. רוֹבְּייִה, r. בְּיִיה, f. prob. fatigues or labours, fig. forces or energies Num. 23, 22; רוֹבְייִה בְּיִיבְּה silver of toilings, i. e. mined w. vast labour Job 22, 25; fig. treasures as got by toils דיִריִם fig. freasures of mountains, i. e. mines or precious ores Ps. 95, 4. — Perh. בּיִבְּיִיה is akin to בְּיִבְּיִה as Chald. בַּיִבְּיִבְּיִבְּיִי, and so means strength or might, a sense suitable in each of the passages.

I (obs.) prob. i. q. Talm.

ר וו (obs.) prob. akin to Chald. הְשְׁהְ (hearth), to bake, to burn; hence prob. הְשָּׁהְ בָּ, הְשָּׁהָה and הַּפְּרָּיִם Cf. Sans. tap (to burn), τύφω, θύω, L. tepeo, W. twymo.

NINGIN (only pl. c. Pingin; r. NY) f. 1) goings out, fig. escapes Ps. 68, 21. 2) outlets, hence gates Ez. 48, 30, fountains Prov. 4, 23; fig. issues or ends Josh. 15, 4.

m. 1) ר. הדרים II, a turtle-dove Gen. 15, 9; as a term of endearment Ps. 74, 19. 2) ר. הדר III, order or turn Est. 2, 12; mode or style 1 Ch. 17, 17, cf. הדר היים in parall. 2 Sam. 7, 19; pl. היירים ווירים ווירים ווירים ווירים of female head-dress Cant. 1, 10.

רור Chald. m. i. q. Heb. רויד (ox, only pl. הוירן oxen, cattle Dan. 4, 22, Ezr. 6, 9.

ו (1 pers. perf. מְרָחִיּה, fut. יְחָרָּה, Job 39, 8 for הוּרָה, akin to II, הוּרָה II, to go round or about,

hence to traffic, part. מְּלְבִיר חְתְּרִים men of the traffickers, i. e. merchants 2 Ch. 9, 14; to explore Num. 13, 16, Deut. 1, 33; fig. to investigate Ecc. 7, 25, to make observations respecting (בְּלֹבָּי, by means of (בְּלֹבָּי, Num. 15, 39. — Hiph. (fut. בְּלִבּי, to cause to spy out Judg. 1, 23; to lead about or show the way, to guide Prov. 12, 26; w. double acc. in 2 Sam. 22, 33 the perfect his way (see Gram. § 72, Rem. 9), but comp. the better reading in Ps. 18, 33.

1 (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to Arab. 5, to sound tremulously, esp. to coo; hence τη 1. --- Cf. τρύζω, τρυ-γών, L. strideo, turtur, E. twire, trill, turtle.

ווו (obs.) prob. akin to III and אָנֵר to order or arrange; hence הור 2.

הורה (c.חובה, pl.חובה; r.חבה) f. prop. a pointing out, then 1) instruction, precept Job 22, 22; חוֹדת min the teaching or doctrine of mi. e. God's revelation Ps. 19, 8. 2) a law Ex. 12, 49; חוֹרָת חַנוֹלָה the law of the burnt-offering Lev. 6, 2; esp. in collect. sense of the body or code of laws given to Israel, Deut. 4,8 and what great nation is there, that has מכל statutes and righteous judgments תוֹבְת חַנֹאת like all this law that I am setting before you this day, hence חחורה the law-book Deut. 28, 61, fully ספר הורת משה Josh. 8, 31, ס' ח' אַלחרם Josh. 24, 26, 'ה'ס יחיה 2 Ch. 17, 9. 3) a manner or custom, 2 Sam. 7, 19 זאת הורת האדם או this the manner of man! an exclamation of adoring gratitude for God's condescension.

(obs.) perh. akin to tr;, to push or thrust, esp. to butt; hence trin.

ביים, pl. מישָבים, pl. מישָבים, c. בְּשָׁבִּים w. — firm; r. בּשָׁבִי, m. a settler, יבְּשָׁבִי נִלְּצָר one of the settlers in Gilead 1 K. 17, 1; esp. a foreigner or an alien resident Lev. 25, 47; fig. of the righteous Ps. 39, 13.

רָשִׁילַח, הַשְּׁשְׁרָּה (r. הַבֶּיַר) f. prop. what has substance or solidity, hence 1) strength or succour, חודה היינים ו ממלד and has help (Sept. βοήθεια) been driven from me i. e. am I utterly helpless? Job 6, 13; קפָשָׁ הַיָּצָה יִרָצָה הַיָּבָּיה and in succour shall one see thy name Mic. 6, 9. 2) purpose Job 26, 3, enterprise Job 5, 12. 3) wisdom or counsel, understanding Job 12, 16, Prov. 3, 21; Job 11, 6 let him declare to thee the secrets of wisdom, that there to wisdom i.e. לחרשה are double-folds that God's wisdom is complicated or mysterious; הגדיל הולשיה to show great understanding Is. 28, 29.

Πρίπ (r. πρή) m. a bludgeon or club (Sept. σφῦρα), only Job 41, 21.

(Qal obs.) perh. akin to בית, to push or throw down. — Hiph. יוֹתָוֹן (in pause יוֹתָיוֹן to cast down, Is. 18, 5 הַתְּיוֹן יוֹתְיוֹן he removes, he casts down i. e. utterly rejects.

קרבר Jer. 2, 36 for מַאוֹלָר fut. Qal of אַאָל, Gram. § 68, 2, Rem.

רות (plur. w. suf. קונה ב. 16, 15; r. רוּהָן f. fornication, fig. idolatry Ez. 16, 26.

קיבּאָרֶני 2 Sam. 22, 40 for יְבּאַרְני (as in Ps. 18, 40), fut. Pi. of יָאָדָר; cf. Gram. § 68, 2, Rem.

יַחְקבּרּבּית (only pl. הַּחְבּרּבּית , הַחְבְּרְבּית I) f. denom. from בֹּל sailor or pilot, hence 1) steering,

guidance Job 37, 12. 2) prudence Prov. 1, 5; in a bad sense, cunning Prov. 12, 5.

ו הודה 1 Sam. 1, 1, see הודה.

רולות Chald. (i. q. Heb. רולות) prep. under, beneath Jer. 10, 11; always in pl. w. suf. as in ייוויים under it Dan. 4, 9.

TIII 2 Sam. 20, 9 for tinkin, fut. Qal of tink; cf. Gram. § 68, 2.

לְּחָרָה fut. apoc. Qal of הָּיָה, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, e.

m. patron. (from obs. pr. n. בְּּוְלְבְּׁמֹלְ wisdom) Tachkemonite 2 Sam. 23, 8, in 1 Ch. 11, 11 בּוֹבְּמֹלִי.

ערות ביים ביים Lev. 21, 9 for החל fut. Niph. of מונים II; cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 5.

নট্নান (c. নট্নান; r. চ্ট্নু III) f. prop. opening up, then beginning or commencement Ruth 1, 22; নট্নান্ত in the beginning i. e. at first, formerly Is. 1, 26.

מיביי (r. מיביי) m. male ostrich, an unclean bird Lev. 11, 16; so called prob. for its pitiless neglect of its young; cf. Arab. שונה (cruel), as epithet of male ostrich.

קרות pr. n. m. (encampment; r. קיניק I) Num. 26, 25, where also the patron. קוניק Tahanite.

לְּחְלְּבְּרָהְ (c. רְּשַּׁרְהָּהְ, pl. רְּחַלְּבְּרָהְ 2 Ch. 6, 39) f. 1) r. בְּיִרְהָ favour or kindness Josh. 11, 20. 2) r. בְּיִרָ II, groan or cry, strong entreaty or supplication Ps. 6, 10. 3) pr. n. m. 1 Ch. 4, 12.

(only pl. הַּחֲנְנְּנְיִם Ps. 86, 6; r. הַחֲנָנְנְיִם Ps. 86, 6; r. הַחָנָנְוֹן II) m. אויף plications Ps. 28, 2.

וֹחָבוֹת (only plur.; r. הַּיָּה I) f. camps, then encampment (cf. L. castra), only 2 K. 6, 8.

city in Egypt, Sept. Τάφνη, Daphne, near Pelusium Jer. 43, 7, Ez. 30, 18. The name is prob. Copt. ΤΑΦΕ-ENE2 (head of the land), its position being on the north-eastern extremity of Egypt.

pr. n. f. (perh. head of the land) of an Egyptian queen 1 K. 11, 19.

סֵבְּקְהַ Jer. 2, 16 in K'thibh for

Mתְּלְהַיְּרָ m. coat of mail, breastplate, made of linen Ex. 28, 32. --- Prob. from an obs. r. אַתַוּ = הֹתַתֵּי to protect.

דורה (= Hiph., Shaph.) of r. ייִרה (which see), cf. Gram. § 55, 5.

אָרָת pr. n. m. (perh. cunning, r. תַּאָרֵע וֹ 1 Ch. 9, 41, written also תַּאָרָע ו Ch. 8, 35.

(w. format. w, see p. 608), to sink or dive; perh. hence

שלבה (pl. בְּיִלְשִׁים (m. 1) prob. the seal (cf. Arab. בּיבוֹר מְוֹלְשׁים dolphin), hence שׁרְהְּישׁים seal-skin Num. 4, 6, pl. שוֹלְשׁים seal-skins Ex. 25, 5; שׁרְשִׁים הַּבְּישׁים the covering of seal i. e. seal-skin covering Num. 4, 25; as among the modern Arabs, it was used for shoes, שׁרְבֵּילְּרְ מִחַשׁר shod thee with seal-skin Ez. 16, 10. 2) pr. n. m. (seal) Gen. 22, 24.

ਪੀਜ਼ Job 31, 5 for ਦੇਜ਼ fut. Qal of ਦੇਜ਼, cf. Gram. § 72, Rem. 9.

קרות (ר. הַאָּה, cf. רְּבָיֵי from r. רְּאָרָי often in pl. c. יְּבְּיִר w. suf. יְּבְּיִר הַּןּ f. prop. depression, hence 1) underpart, Hab. 3, 16 הַוְּתָּהְ אַרְנָּזְי I tremble in my under-parts i. e. knees or legs; place or position Zech. 6, 12; a) as adv. in one's place Ex. 16, 29;

 $\beta$ ) as prep. (see Gram. § 103, 3) in place of, instead of Ps. 45, 17; in return for, as equivalent Gen. 30, 15; with rel. אשר whereas Deut. 28, 62, because 2 K. 22, 17. 2) subjacency, hence a) as adv. beneath Gen. 49, 25;  $\beta$ ) as prep. (mostly as a pl. noun w. suf. as in קהחה, rarely as a sing. as in בּחַחַה, see Gram. § 103, 3) *under* Dan. 9, 12; w. pref. as adv. רַחָקָהָ below Ex. 20, 4, from under Ez. 47, 1; ל under anything Gen. 1, 7; also לימחחת ל 1 K. 7, 32; אַל־הַחָת ל של־תחח ל under, w. verb of motion Jer. 3, 6, Ez. 10, 2. 3) pr. n. (prob. place) of a station of the Israelites in the wilderness Num. 33, 26. 4) pr. n. m. (perh. substitute) 1 Ch. 6, 9.

תוחה Chald. (i. q. Heb.) prep. under, taking suf. like a pl. noun e. g. Dan. 4, 11 מְן הַּחְהְוֹיִר from under it; see הַּוֹחָהָר.

ក្រាក្សា adj.m., ការ៉ាកក្កគ្គ (pl.ការ៉ាកកុគ្គ) f. the lower Josh. 18, 13.

adj. m., חַחְהַיּה, from חַחָהָּה, from חַחָּהָּה, n., מְּחְהַהָּה, חַרְהָּהָה (pl. חַוֹּהְהָּה, f. lower of two Job 41, 16; lowest, of three stories Gen. 6, 16; deep, of מְאַה Ps. 86, 13. 2) fem. חַיְּהְיִה as subst., חַיְּהָי הַיְּהְיִה the base of the mountain Ex. 19, 17; רְחִיּהְיִה lower parts of the earth, i. e. deep pits, chasms, as fig. of the grave Is. 44, 23; also fig. of the womb Ps. 139, 15; חַיְּהְהַהְּיִה land of deep pits or chasms Ez. 26, 20, בּיִר הַּבְּהְרָּיִה flowest parts, i. e. very deep Ps. 88, 7.

THE Gen. 2, 21 prob. for training in its stead, see Gram. § 103, 1, Rem. 3.

ប៊ា fut. apoc. Qal for កដ្រា from r. កដ្, cf. Gram. § 76, 2, b.

מיבנה ,.adj. m (הֶּנֶהְ from תְּיכֹרן

(pl. קרכונים) f. the middle Ex. 26, 28; החיכונים the mid city i. e. the midst of the city 2 K. 20, 4.

קרלון pr. n. m. (perh. for קרלון presented, r. Chald. נָחַרּפָּקוּ 1 Ch. 4, 20 Q'ri, מולון K'thibh.

자꾸다, 차구다 Job 6, 19 (prob. warm, r. 자꾸기 1) pr. n. m. of a son of Ishmael Gen. 25, 15. 2) pr. n. of a people and region in Arabia Deserta, on the borders of the Syrian desert Is. 21, 14.

ישׁרמָן, see שׁרבּׁננָה.

קרביי pr. n. m. (southerner, from מְּרַבְּיָרָ) 1 Ch. 4, 6.

תיבורות Cant. 3, 6, see היסָהָ.

תּילֶשֶׁה Ex. 25, 31 for הַּילֶשֶׁה fut. Niph. of הַטָּד,

gentil. Tizite, from an unknown place אין 1 Ch. 11, 45.

שררות, שררות (ר. שררות) m. prop. a possessing (perh. of the brain, hence intoxicating), must, esp. new wine, Hos. 4, 11 דירון יחורות שוח לבר יירון יחורות wine and wine and new wine take away the heart; the land of corn and new wine, i. e. abounding therein Deut. 33, 28; poet. for grape-juice, only Is. 65, 8.

קיר, pr. n. m. (fear, r. אַיָּרָא) 1 Ch. 4, 16. רְּכֶּל pr. n. (perh. crushing, r. סָסָ I) of a northern people Gen. 10, 2, prob. the *Thracians*.

שְׁרָשִׁידּם (pl. בְּיִשִּׁידִם; r. שֹׁחוּ) m. i. q. Aram. יَيْسٌ, Arab. يَّدُّرُ, a hegoat Gen. 30, 35.

ग्री, ग्रीनि Ps. 72, 14 (r. न्व्रः) m. a crushing, fig. oppression Ps. 10, 7.

(Qal obs.) prob. akin to Syr. לְבְלָּהְ to settle down, abide.

— Pu. דְּבָהְ to be made to settle down, only in דְּבָּהְ הַבּהְ Deut.

33, 3 and they were encamped at thy feet, i. e. at the base of Sinai.

אַבּה Job 17, 7 apoc. fut. Qal of החָבָּה for החָבְּה, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, b.

ਹੋਜ਼ Deut. 33, 3, see ਸਤ੍ਹਜ਼.

Job 23, 3. 2) r. pp, place, spot Job 23, 3. 2) r. pp, arrangement Ez. 43, 11; finery, fashionable attire Nah. 2, 10.

Pl.) m. peacocks, 1 K. 10, 22 once in three years the Tarshish fleet arrived bearing קַּמְבֶּיִם gold and silver, ivory and apes and peacocks. — This word is prob. the Indian or Tamul togâi (peacocks), cf. Gram. § 1, 4, Rem.a.

(obs.) i. q. Chald. קְּבַּהְ, Arab. לָּב, mimet. akin to קָּבָּהְ, ppַדְּ, to tread on or crush, fig. to oppress; hence קּבָּה and

קברים (only plur.; r. קבּהָה) m. crushings, fig. oppressions, only in a poor man and a man of oppressions (i. e. a rich oppressor, Sept. δανειστής) meet together Prov. 29, 13, cf. יָשִׁירר Prov. 22, 2.

(obs.) akin to שָׁתֵל II, to shell or scale off; hence בּבָּה

קלְלָהְ (r. דְּלְלָהְ II) f. completeness or perfection, only in לְּכָּל - חִבְּלָה to all perfection (i. e. every perfect thing) have I seen an end i. e. discovered a limit or shortcoming Ps. 119, 96.

קבלית (r. הְּלֶבְּית II) f. 1) completeness Job 11, 7. 2) end or limit, utmost part Neh. 3, 21, הַבְּלִית לְּכָּל הַבְּלִית to every utmost point does he search Job 28, 3; בַּר-תַּבְלִית אוֹר on to the limit of light w. darkness, i. e. where they seem to be lost in one another Job 28, 10.

TOPE (r. DEN) f. shell-fish or muscle, according to Linn. helix ianthina, from which a cerulean or violet dye was obtained, hence as name of a colour, violet, dark-blue Ex. 26, 1, Sept. ὑάχινθος, ὑαχίνθινος, Vulg. hyacinthina.

akin to pp, to set right, to adjust, esp. to poise or weigh, fig. to test Prov. 16, 2. — Niph. fig. to be adjusted, to be right, of conduct 1 Sam. 2, 3, Ez. 18, 25. — Pi. pp. to adjust Ps. 75, 4; esp. by weight, to weigh out Job 28, 25; fig. to test Is. 40, 13; in general, to measure Is. 40, 12. — Pu. to be weighed out only part. pp 2 K. 12, 12.

) m. 1) a measuring out, esp. a task Ex. 5, 18; a measure Ez. 45, 11. 2) pr. n. of a place in Simeon 1 Ch. 4, 32.

רְּבְּרָרְתְּ (r. הְבָּרָן) f. pattern Ez. 43, 10; perfection Ez. 28, 12.

רְבֶּׁכְּחָ Neh. 3, 37 fut. apoc. Pi. (r. רְּבֶּיִם for רְּבֶּבֶּח, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 11.

רָסֶבְּרְאָ, Prov. 26, 26 for הַּבְּרְאָ, Hith. of. הַסְבֵּי, see Gram. § 54, 2, b.

ווקרים (r. קרבי) m. prop. a wrapping around, hence robe, royal mantle, only Est. 8, 15.

וֹת (w. suf. הֹּלָהְיּ, r. בְּּהַהְּ I) m. i. q. Arab. שׁ, a hill Josh. 11, 13; mound Jer. 30, 18. — It occurs in sundry pr. n. e. g. בְּּהַרָּ הַּ הָּרָ הַ חָר n. (green-corn-hill) of a place on the river Chabor in Mesopotamia Ez. 3, 15; בְּּהַרְּיָהָ הַּ (forest-hill) of a place in Babylonia Ezr. 2, 59; בְּּהַרָּ בָּר חַר n. (salt-heap) of a place in Babylonia Neh. 7, 61. — Cf. τύλος, τύλη.

suspend 2 Sam. 21, 12 Q'ri; part. pass. אָלָהְאָרָם לְּמָשׁרְּאָר, fig. in suspense or risk, of one's life Deut. 28, 66; w. לְּמָשׁרְּבֶּיר לְמְשׁוּבְּרָיִר שׁרָ וּמָשׁרְּבָּיִר לִמְשׁוּבְּרָיִר לִמְשׁוּבְּרִיר לִמְשׁוּבְּרִיר לִמְשׁוּבְּרִיר לִמְשׁוּבְּרִיר לִמְשׁוּבְּרִיר to turning from me (cf. Gram. § 121, 5) Hos. 11, 7.

নিষ্ট্রন (r. নিষ্টু) f. weariness, exhaustion Ex. 18, 8.

קלאוֹבְרָ (only pl.; r. לְּאָבֶּ) f. scorchings or parchings, only in אֶרֶץ parched land Hos. 13, 5.

קלאָשׁר , תְּלַאָּשָׁר Is. 37, 12 pr. n. (prob. hill of Assyria, אַנּאָר ) of a region in Assyria 2 K. 19, 12.

לְבְּשֶׁה (r. לֶבַשׁ) f. a garment, only Is. 59, 17.

بَكُنِّجُ Chald. m. i. q. Arab. الآخِرُة. Heb. شِخْدِ (which see), snow Dan. 7, 9.

רְלְבֶּׁתְ D בְּלְבֶּׁתְ 1 Ch. 5, 6 or הַלְבָּׁתְ הַ 1 Ch. 5, 26 pr. n. m. same as מְלֵבֶּים שָּלְבֶּים which see.

הוֹלְדוֹת, see הֹלְדוֹת, see הוֹלְדוֹת.

i. q. κὸμ, Aram. κὸμ, β², 1) intrans. to hang, w. ͻϛ, fig. to depend on Is.22,24. 2) trans.to hang up, part. pass. שְׁבְּיִּ hung up, suspended Cant. 4, 4; אָבָּיִ דְּבִּי אָבְּי וֹדְיִּ to hang on the tree i.e. to crucify Josh. 8, 29, שְּבָּי הַ בְּיִבְּי וֹדְּבִי בִּי Deut. 21, 23 God's curse is a hanged one i. e. the executed malefactor is under His displeasure (cf. Gal. 3, 13). — Niph. to be hanged or crucified Est. 2, 23. — Pi. to hang up, perh. to impale Ez. 27, 10. — Akin to בּיִבָּי, אַבּי (which see), אַבָּיִ I.

רְּאַכְהְ Gen. 47, 13 fut. apoc. Qal (r. קּלְהָה) for הְּלְהָה, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, b.

קלפות (only pl. הְלְפּוּה; r. הְלְפּוּה; f. murmurings Ex. 16, 7, Num. 14, 27.

n (obs.) akin to नांचं, to

קלָת pr. n. m. (perh. dart, r. בּילָת pr. n. m. (perh. dart, r. בּילָת cf. בּילָת 1 Ch. 7, 25.

קלֶּרְהְ (r. הְּלָּהְהָּ; w. suf. הְּלֶּרְהָּ; cf. הְּלֶּרְהְ from r. הְלָּה) m. prop. what dangles, hence a quiver, only Gen. 27, 3.

קליתי Chald. (def. קליתאה, from three) ord. num. third Dan. 2, 39.

ו akin to סָלֵל ,וָלֵל I, 1) to raise or heap up, part. pass. הְלִּדְל heaped up, perh. terraced, of a vine-clad mount Ez. 17, 22 (cf. הְלִרל Chald. elevated); hence בַּוֹל hence בַּוֹל hence בּיִל hence מַל hanging or dangling, to wave to and fro; hence בּיִלְּהַלָּרִם

וו (Qal obs.) prob. akin to לים, Arab. שׁל, to be cast or thrown down, fig. to fail or be frustrated (cf. σφάλλω, L. fallo, whence E. false). — Hiph ליחיל Gram. § 67, Rem. 11) Judg. 16, 10; inf. ליחיל Ex.

אלביים, to spoil or plunder; prob. hence לּבָּים a spoiler.

break or cut in, to furrow; hence

קְּלֶּכֶּי (pl. c. אָלְפֵּי Hos. 10, 4) m. i. q. Chald. אָק Arab. גֿעֿק, a furrow Job 39, 10, Ps. 65, 11.

קבר pr. n. m. (prob. furrowy, r. מַלְבָּה 2 Sam. 3, 3.

יוֹלְנְיִדְּרְ (r. יְבֶּלֶּיָרְ m. i. q. Syr. בְּבְּׁבִּר , Arab. עַבְּׁבְּׁר, a learner or disciple, only 1 Ch. 25, 8.

לְבְּקְ Judg. 19, 20 for לְבָּקְ 2 Sam. 17, 18 fut. juss. Hiph. (r. לַבּּרְ I), see Gram. § 29, 4, c, Rem.

آچڙ 3 Sam. 17, 16, see جَارِّةٍ.

חוֹלְבוֹית or חוֹלֵלַהְי (in some texts), see הְּלֹנְינָה

(Qal obs.) denom. of שליה, to dye crimson; only in — Pu. to be clothed in crimson, only part. pl. in Nah. 2, 4 אַנְשֶׁר בּוֹדֶל מְחַלְצִים the soldiers are clad in crimson.

(obs.) perh. akin to Arab. رَلُفَ, to destroy; perh. hence

ישלפּיות (only pl. צַּיְאַרֵהְ בָּנוּי לְתַלְפִּיּוֹת weapons, swords, only in בַּנְגִּי לָתַלְפִּיּוֹת Cant. 4, 4 like

the tower of David is thy neck, built for weapons of war i. e. for an armoury.

הַלָּאָשָׁר see הִּלַשָּׁר.

תְּלְחָה Chald. card. num. fem., אָהָאָהְ הִהְּלְּהָא m. i. q. Heb. שִּׁלְּהָה three Ezr. 6, 4; also ord. third Ezr. 6, 15; pl. קּלְהִין thirty Dan. 5, 7.

תְּלֶתְּא Chald. (def. תְּלָתְּא) ord. num. m. the third Dan. 5, 16, fully שֵׁלָתָא the third ruler Dan. 6, 8.

רֹתְי Chald. ord. num. m. third Dan. 5, 7, another form for הַלְּרָתִי

רְלֶתְיּהְ Chald. card. num. com. gend. i. q. Heb. שְׁלָתִיה, thirty Dan. 6, 8.

prob. pendulous or waving boughs, esp. of the palm (Vulg. elatæ palmarum, Sept. ἐλάται), fig. waving locks Cant. 5, 11.

DF (r. במבה) adj. m., המבה f. complete (cf. L. integer), but only in moral sense, 1) thorough, sincere, upright Job 1, 1. 2) simple, unambitious Prov. 29, 10; Gen. 25, 27 but Jacob was a plain man, dwelling in tents.

3) fem. as subst. perfection, then concr. משום my perfect one, term of endearment for a woman Cant. 5, 2.

DP Chald. adv. i. q. Heb. nuj. always w. n — loc. nujn there Ezr. 5, 17; nujn pt thence Ezr. 6, 6.

 solute truth, name of one of the sacred lots of the Hebrews (cf. אַרְּרָים) worn in the breast-plate of the high priest Deut. 33, 8, Sept. ἀλήθεια.

אָבְאָ, see אַקיה.

וֹתְּחְ, חַזְּהְ, (fut. הְּחָהְיִי) i. q. Aram. הְּחָהְ, חַזְּהְ, Syr. מּבֹשׁ בֹּע, to be amazed Is. 29, 9; w. בֻּעַ at Is. 13, 8, Ecc. 5, 7; fig. of the pillars of heaven, to be awe-struck or shaken Job 26, 11. — Hith. הְּשָּהַהְיִ (see Gram. § 54, 2, b), to astound oneself, only in בּעַנִים מִינִים מִּנִים מִּנִים מִּנִים מִּנִים מִּנִים מִּנִים מִּנִים מִּנִים מִּנִים מִנִּים מִּנִים מִּנִים מִנִּים מִנִּים מִנִּים מִנִּים מִנְים מִנִּים מִנִּים מִּנִים מִנִּים מִנְים מִנִּים מִנְים מִּנְים מִנְים מִּנְים מִנְּים מִּנְים מִנְּים מִּנְים מִנְּים מִנְּים מִנְּים מִנְּים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִנְּים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִנְּים מִּנְים מִנְים מִנְים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִנְים מִנְּים מִנְים מִנְּים מִּנְים מִנְים מִנְים מִנְים מִנְים מִנְים מִנְים מִנְים מִנְים מִּנְים מִּים מִּים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִּים מִּים מִּנְים מִּנְים מִּים מְּים מִּים מִּים מִּים מִּים מִּים מִּים מִּים מִּים מִּים מִּיּים מִּים מִּים מִּ

Chald. (obs.) akin to

הברון Chald. (pl. הברוף, def. איקרון, m. astonishment, then a wonder or marvel Dan. 3, 32.

កង្គីក្ (w. suf. កង្គក្) f., see ៦គុ 3.
កង្គីកុ (r. ១១គុ) f. i. q. ១គ, integrity, uprightness Job 2, 3.

רוֹן (c. קְּמָהָה; r. הְּמָהָ) m. amazement Zech. 12, 4, Deut. 28, 28.

אָקמול (from אֶקמול, אָקמול, which see) adv. yesterday 1 Sam. 20, 27; both yesterday and נַם הְמוֹל נַם שִׁלְשׁם the day-before i.e. formerly 2 Sam. 3, 17, also שׁלְשׁׁה Ex. 5, 8; בּחְמוֹל שָׁלְשׁׁה of old Josh. 3, 4.

הַבְּיִלְהָ (כ. הַמְּלְּהָה, הַיְּתְּהָּ, ר. זְּלְּהָ) f. shape or form Deut. 4, 12, Job 4, 16; fig. look or appearance Num. 12, 8.

לתרקדות (w. suf. יחמיקהן; r. יחמיקהן; r. פגיר אונה (w. suf. יחמיקהן; r. price Job 28, 17; recompense, wages Job 15, 31; perh. borrowing in Job 20, 18 בְּחַרֵל הְמֹדְּרָהוֹ וְלֹא רַעֲלֹם as his borrowed wealth (he restores it, cf. יחמיקהן in 1st clause of the verse), and he has no joy.

הְּבְּרִּקְּדְהְ (r. רְאָם) f. death, only in the phrase בְּרֵי־חְמִּהְ sons of death i. e. those condemned to death (cf. בֶּרִיבֶּהְ 1 Sam. 20, 31) Ps. 79, 11; 102, 21.

(obs.) prob. akin to 而读, to rejoice; hence

772 pr. n. m. (prob. joy) Ezr. 2, 53.

תְבְּיִתְ Neh. 13, 14 fut. apoc. Hiph. (r. תְּיִם וֹ), cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 16.

שְׁבְּרְוּהְ Jer. 18, 23 in pause for בְּבְּרָהְהָ 2 p. sing. m. fut. Hiph. of בוּהְהָ I, the — being for ה—.

לבְרִידְ (ר. דֹיבְרִי (ר. דִּבְרִידְ (ר. דִּבְרִי (דִּבְיִר (דִּבְיִר (דִּבְיִר (דִּבְיר (דִּבְיר (דִּבְיר (דִּבְיר (דְבִיר (דְבִּיר (דְבִּיר (דְבִּיר (דְבִּיר (דְבִּיר (דְבִּיר (דְבִּיר (דְבִּיר (דְבִיר (דְבִיר (דְּבִיר (דְבִּיר (דְבִּיר (דְּבִיר (דְבְּיר (דְבִּיר (דְבִּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִּיר (דְבִּיר (דְבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבְּיר (דְייִּבְּיי (דְּבִּיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבְּיי (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבְּייר (דְּבִיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבּייר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבּיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבִּיר (בְּיר (דְייִיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבְּירְיייר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבְּירְיייר (דְּבְּיר (דְּבְּירְייִירְ (דְּבְּיר (דְּייר (דְּבְּירְיייר (דְּבִּיר (דְּבְּירְיייר (דְּייר (דְּבְּייר (דְי

בּיִבִּיבִּי (c. בּיבִּיבִּי, pl. בְּיבִיבִּיה, c. בְּיבִיבִּיה, r. בּיבָּיה, adj. m., הְבִּיבִּיה, (pl. הְבִּיבִּיה, f. 1) complete, perfect, of God's law Ps. 19, 8; הַבִּים הַבִּים perfect in knowledge, the Omniscient Job 37, 16. 2) whole or entire (no

part wanting) Lev. 3, 9. 3) sound or unblemished Ex. 12, 5; hale or well Prov. 1, 12. 4) in moral sense, upright, honest or sincere Gen. 6, 9, Prov. 11, 20. 5) as subst. a) integrity, uprightness, Josh. 24, 14 and serve ye him (i. e. the Lord) מַּבְּיִלְּיִם in sincerity and in truth, also as adv. acc. uprightly, sincerely Ps. 15, 2; β) truth Am. 5, 10, מַבְּיִּתְ מְיִנִים קְיִנְיִם וֹלִים give truth 1 Sam. 14, 41.

רְשְׁמֵים (for הַּאָּבֶּי, plur. from an obs. sing. בְּאָבָי; r.בְאָבָּי m. prop. twins, hence in pairs, matched or coupled (of boards), only Ex. 28, 24.

קֿפַרָ (fut. יְחָמֹךְ akin to סָּמָדָ, 1) to take or lay hold of, w. acc. Gen. 48, 17 or \$\bar{2}\$ Is. 33, 15; to obtain, w. acc. Prov. 11, 16. 2) to hold, grasp, w. acc. Prov. 3, 18; שומה the holder of a sceptre i.e. the ruler Am. 1, 5 (cf. Hom. σχηπτοῦχος βασιλεύς); fig. to maintain or preserve Ps. 17, 5; אַהַר הוֹמִיךְ גוֹרָלָי thou maintainest my lot Ps. 16, 5, where הוֹמִרה is for קבה, see Gram. § 51, Rem. 1. 3) to hold up another's hands, w. 3 Ex. 17, 12; fig. to uphold, w. acc. Is. 41, 10 or בְּחַפֶּה Ps. 63, 9. - Niph. נְחָפֶה to be laid hold of, fig. זְבַתַבְלֵּי חֲטָאתוֹ יחֲמָק and with the cords of his sin he shall be seized Prov. 5, 22.

המול see, השלל.

prob. once אַבְּיהָ Lam. 3, 22, 1 pers. pl. אַבְּיהָ Lam. 3, 22, 1 pers. pl. אַבְּיהָ for אַבְּיהָ Num. 17, 28; inf. מִּבְיה, -מִבְּי, w. suf. יִבְּיה, fut. מִבְּיה, מִבְּיה, w. suf. יִבְּיה, fut. מִבְּיה, מִבְּיה, w. suf. יִבְּיה, fut. מִבְּיה, di. מִבְּיה, di. מִבְּיה, di. מִבְּיה, lakin to מַבְּיא, to close up, hence A) trans. to complete or finish Ps. 64, 7, 1 Sam. 16, 11; to cease, to give over, w. inf. and b Deut. 2, 16, Josh.

3, 17 מַבֹּר they finished to pass over. B) intrans. 1) to be completed. finished 1 K. 7, 22. 2) to have an end, to cease Is. 16, 4; to fail, of fruit Ez. 47, 12, of bread Jer. 37, 21; to perish, be destroyed Deut. 2, 15, Ps. 4) to be whole, fig. to be upright, Ps. 19, 14 אָז אָרַחָם then shall I be upright, where born is for box. cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 3. - Niph. (only fut. מַם Ps. 102, 28) to be destroyed Num. 14, 35; to be ended, to fail Ps. 102, 28. - Hiph. Dnn (inf. הָהֵיכָּה, once w. suf. הָהַיבֹּה for קשרה Is. 33, 1, fut. רקשר 1) to complete or finish, hence to make ready. meat in cooking Ez. 24, 10, money for an account 2 K. 22, 4; to execute a counsel 2 Sam. 20, 18. 2) to cease Is. 33, 1. 3) to make to cease, w. כון from Ez. 22, 15. 4) to make perfect, fig. פר הַהַם דְּרָכֵיף that thou makest thy ways perfect Job 22, 3. — Hith. בתַּבְּיַח (see Gram. § 54, 2, b) to make oneself upright, to act uprightly 2 Sam. 22, 26.

שִׁיפֶּן, see תַּבֶּרן.

דְּיִלְיִה pr. n. (portion, r. רְּיִבְּיִה, w. רִיבְּיִה Judg. 14, 1) of a Canaanitish or Philistine city Gen. 38, 12, 2 Ch. 28, 18, first assigned to Judah Josh. 15, 10, and then to Dan. Josh. 19, 43, now Tibneh; gentil. ביִּבְּיה Timnite Judg. 15, 6.

הִמרנָה, see הַבְּעָה.

132 Lam. 3, 22 prob. for τριμη (3 = 2) = τριμη they have ceased (cf. Sept. ἐξέλιπεν), but perh. for τριμη (cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 11) we have ceased (so Vulg.), cf. τριμη in Num. 17, 28, Ps. 64, 7; from r. τριμ.

تدفر see ' שَرُرْد

שִׁמָנָה see הִּמְבָּנָר.

וֹחֲבְּעַלֵּע 1) pr. n. f. (prob. prudish-

ness, r. קולע) of a concubine of Esau's son Gen. 36, 12. 2) pr. n. (מְּמָנֶע of a tribe descended from קמנל Gen. 36, 40.

. ממנה see , תובונתה

pr. n. (sun-portion) of a city in the mountains of Ephraim, assigned to Joshua Judg. 2, 9; called

pr. n. (portion of redundance, of a city Josh. 19, 50; see הִמְנָת־חָרָם.

סמים (r. סמים) m. a melting, as פַמוֹ שַׁבָּלוּל הַמֶּס יַחַלֹּה adv., only in Ps. 58, 9 as a snail goes dissolvingly along i. e. makes a slimy track.

DP Ps. 39, 12 fut. apoc. Hiph. (r. הְּסֶה) for הְּסֶה, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 16.

אָבֶר (obs.) akin to אָמָד II (cf. יחָרָז to be high or tall (cf. קיבֶרה column); or perh. akin to דְּמֵר = דְּמֵר II, to trill, to make a tremulous noise; hence

רב (pl. הְּמֶרִים) 1) m. i. q. Arab. (date), palm-tree, date-palm (phænix dactylifera), an ever-green tree, tall and slender Ps. 92, 13; בַּפֹּח במרים Lev. 23, 40 branches of palmtrees, used for ornament at the feast of 2) pr. n. of a) a town tabernacles. in the south-east of Palestine Ez. 47, 19; β) i. q. הַּדְמַר (which see) 1 K. 9, 18 K'thibh. 3) pr. n. f. of several women, α) daughter-in-law of Judah Gen. 38, 6; β) daughter of David 2 Sam. 13, 1; 7) daughter of Absalom 2 Sam. 14, 27.

חבר ה. i. q. חבר, a palm-tree Judg. 4, 5; fig. a palm-trunk or column Jer. 10, 5.

באר Ex. 23, 21 for באם fut. Hiph. of מַרֶּר II, cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 8.

רָבֶר (only pl. c. הַוֹרְמָהָ, הַוֹרִמָּהָ,

Cant. 3, 6; r. קמה) f. column, pillar. במרות עשון columns of smoke Joel 3, 3.

בבירים ,חפירות .(only pl. חפירים Ez. 40, 16; r. חמר) f. palm-trees, only artificial as architectural ornaments 1 K. 6, 29.

מאמרה 2 Sam. 19, 14 for המרה fut. Qal of Tox I, cf. Gram. § 23, 3.

(only pl. c. הַמָּרוּקַר, w. suf. מָבֶלְידָה, הַמְבִירָה; r. בְּיַבֶּיהָן m. prop. smoothness, then purifying or cleansing Est. 2, 3; see הַמְּרֵדֶּם.

(only pl. הַּמְּרוּרים) m. 1 (הַמְּרוּרים) r. מַרַר II, bitterness, בכי חַמִרוּרים weeping of bitternesses i. e. most bitter crying Jer. 31, 15; as adv. הכנים אַפְרֵים הַמְרוּרִים Ephraim has most bitterly provoked Hos. 12, 15. 2) r. מְּמָה, a pillar or post, esp. finger-post or way-mark Jer. 31, 21.

וְשַׁבְּרִיּס (r. מֶבֶם) m. i. q. הַשִּׁבְרִיּק, a cleansing, a remedy, only in K'thibh of Prov. 20, 30.

וווי, ווויף, imper. Qal of r. זיין.

תונרן only pl. הַנִּים, once הַנִּים Lam. 4, 3, cf. Gram. § 87, 1, Rem. a; r. הַּנֶּךְ I) m. prob. jackal, so named for its cry or howl (cf. Arab. قينًا في wolf) Job 30, 29, dwelling in waste places Is. 13, 22, whence such places where called מְקוֹם מְנִים Ps. 44, 20, שנין מַנִּים Jer. 9, 10.

(obs.) prob. i. q. Arab. ឃ, to dwell, abide; prob. hence ਜ਼ਾਜੂ.

for אַנוּעל Chald. fut. of r. ידע.

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Heb. חָּוָה II, to repeat; hence הַנְיָנוּת ,הִנְיָן.

תָּנָה Ps. 8, 2, see חָנָה I.

[which see), נָתַן I akin to ותה, 1) to spread or extend, perh. in Ps. 8, 2 where אַנָה may be for הַנָּה or אַשֶׁר תִּנָה הוֹדָה עַל־הַשַּׁמֵים so that אַשֶׁר may perh. mean thou whose splendour (prop. who thy splendour, see Gram. § 123, 1, Rem. 1) extends over the heavens. 2) to present or bestow rewards, to hire, w. 2 Hos. 8. 10. -Hiph. החנה to hire, w. acc. Hos. 8, 9.

וו (Qal obs.) i. q. אַנָּעוֹ I, Aram. אַבָּא, אַב, to repeat, to rehearse. — Pi. nin to rehearse aloud, esp. to celebrate, to praise w. acc. Judg. 5, 11, w. 5 Judg. 11, 40.

(only pl. חַלָּה, r. הָנָא) f. i. q. Arab. (i. abode, dwelling, only Mal. 1, 3 הַנוֹת מַדְבַּר desertdwellings , Sept. δώματα ἐρήμου. But mim may well be fem. of מורם (see קוֹן), and hence mean shejackals.

תנואות (c. הְנוּאָחָר, pl. הְנוּאָחָר; r. וא I) f. denial or repulse Job 33, 10 he finds repulses against me; fig. estrangement Num. 14, 34.

הַנוּבוּבוּת, pl. הוֹבוּבּה; r. באם) f. fruit, produce Deut. 32, 13.

קורה (prob. r. נוּהָ m. end, extreme point, הנוך און היפנית the tip of the right ear Ex. 29, 20.

רברה (r. נוּם f. drowsiness, slumber Ps. 132, 4; בַּחָנוּמוֹת צַלֵּר מִשְׁבָּב in slumbers on the bed i. e. in sleep Job 33, 15.

רַבַּקּסוּק (c. רַבָּיזסה; r. קינס f. a waving or raising, a) of the hand in smiting, said of God Is. 19, 16; β) of an oblation, hence הַוָּד הַהְּנוּפָה the wave-breast Ex. 29, 27, למר לקוניקוד the wave-sheaf Lev. 23, 15, | w. format. ending ק— (see p. 284),

החנוקם זהו the wave-gold Ex. 38, 24, all which offerings were presented by a solemn waving to and fro; fig. tumult, the agitation of a crowd Is. 30, 32 מְלָחֲמוֹת הַנוּפָה battles of tumult i. e. fiercely contested.

קבר (perh. r. הברה I) m. i. q. an تَنْور .Arab كُلْمُةُوا , بِاللَّابِي Aram. كُلْمُوزُا oven (Sept. χλίβανος) Gen. 15, 17, esp. for baking bread Lev. 2, 4. Pu. only in pr. n. מְּנְהֵל הֲהַוּוּרִים (the tower of the furnaces), near Jerusalem Neh. 3, 11. --- Perh. akin to מנן (which see), to smoke or burn, w. old format, ending 77, as in צָּבְבּוֹר, see p. 576.

(נַחַם: r. מַנָחוּמֶים; r. מַנָּחוּמֶים; r. נַחַבּ m. 1) pity or compassions Ps. 94, 19. 2) consolations, comfort Is. 66, 11.

ווים (only pl. הַבְּהַרְבָּיה; r בחם) f. consolations, comfort Job 15, 11.

pr. n. m. (consolation, r. נחם) 2 K. 25, 23.

(נ=ס) הַנִּרן (r. הָנַם m. i. q. תַּנָּרם), prob. a crocodile, only Ez. 29, 3 and 32, 2,

רָרָן Chald. (def. דְּלָרָה; r. אָנָהָ) adj. m. second Dan. 7, 5.

תַּבְּרָרָם (pl. הַנַּרָר; r. הַמַּנִירָם II) m. i. q. Aram. کِدِّم , رِجْدِر, Arab. کِنْیی prop. long creature, then 1) sea monster, large fish, whale (Sept. χῆτος) Gen. 1, 21. 2) large serpent Ps. 91, 13. 3) crocodile, as symbol of Egypt Is. 27, 1, Ps. 74, 13;

nall adv. a second time, again Dan. 2, 7.

្នា (obs.) perh. akin to ្រុះក្ II

נֿנכּם

to stretch or extend; hence perh. הַּנְּהַּהָּ

ון (obs.) akin to אָהָן II (ב), to be long or extended; hence הַּנְּרָם crocodile.

1 (obs.) prob. mimet. akin to μπ. H, to utter a sound or cry, to growl or howl; hence prob. μπ.—
Cf. Sans. tan (to sound), στένω, L. tono, tinnio, G. tönen, E. din, tune.

זו (obs.) akin to נָתוֹ, הָנָתוֹ to stretch out, extend in length; hence הַבּּרֹן, perh. אָהַ, הַנִּרן,

Chald. (obs.) i. q. Syr. 22, to smoke (cf. Eth. tana vapour); hence perh. ΤΕΝ (which see) and ΤΕΝ. — Cf. τιτάν (the sun), Keltic tān, teine, G. zünden, E. tind, tinder.

then 1) a lizard, perh. chameleon, so called perh. from the puffing motion of its cheeks in breathing Lev. 11, 30. 2) prob. pelican, perh. swan, so called for its hissing Deut. 14, 16.

চুটা Ps. 104, 29 for চুচুহান fut. Qal of r. চুচুহ্, see Gram. § 68, 2, Rem.

קבר (Qal obs.) akin to אַהָּה, perh. to קיד III, to be weary or tired of a thing. — Niph. to be abhorred 1 Ch. 21, 6; part. בַּיְרָם abominable Job 15, 16. — Pi. אַרָּב (fut. אַרָּב, part. אַרָּב, 1) to abhor Deut. 7, 26, Job 9, 31. 2) to render disgusting, of a harlot Ez. 16, 25. 3) to disgust, only part. בַּיִּרְבָּר נוּלָּבְר (Pinch perhaps) Is. 49, 7. — Hiph. to make abominable, w. בּיִּרְבָּר (Pinch perhaps) בַּרַרָּר (Pinch perhaps) בַּרַרְּרָר (Pinch perhaps) בַּרַרְרָּר (Pinch perhaps) בַּרַרְרָּר (Pinch perhaps) בַּרַרְרָר (Pinch perhaps) בַּרַרָּר (Pinch perhaps) בַּרַרְרָר (Pinch perhaps) בַּרַרְרָר (Pinch perhaps) בַּרַרְרָר (Pinch perhaps) בַרַרְרָר (Pinch perhaps) בּרַרְרָר (Pinch perhaps) בּרְרָרְרָר (Pinch perhaps) בּרַרְרָר (Pinch perhaps) בּרַרְרָר (Pinch perhaps) בּרְרָרְרָר (Pinch perhaps) בּרַרְרָר (Pinch per

duct Ps. 14, 1; to behave abominably 1 K. 21, 26: Hence הוֹצְבָה

תְּעָבֶּיְהָ Ruth 1, 13 for אָבָּיָהָ, 2 pl. fem. fut. Niph. of נְצָבָּיָ cf. Gram. § 20, 3, a.

קאָנְהָּנְהְ (in some texts) Ez. 4, 12, 2 pers. fut. Qal of r. אנא. w. suf. and 5 epenthetic.

(fut. יְחָבֵּד, apoc. יַחָבָּד, akin to have (which see), to wander or stray, of persons Is. 35, 8, of beasts Ex. 23, 4, of birds Job 38, 41; to wander about, w. 2 Ps. 107, 4; to spread abroad, to grow luxuriantly, of branches Is. 16, 8; to reel, as a drunkard Is. 28, 7; to flutter or palpitate, of the heart Is. 21, 4; fig. in a moral sense, to err or go astray Ps. 58, 4; to fail or miscarry in one's purpose Prov. 14, 22. - Niph. (inf. c. החעות) to stagger Is. 19, 14; to be mistaken Job 15, 31. — Hiph. (fut. apoc. בַּחַל ) to cause to wander Ps. 107, 40; part. בָּסָן בַּתְבָּח a birdle causing to err Is. 30, 28; fig. to lead astray Hos. 4, 12. 2) to err or go astray Prov. 10, 17.

ר אָער pr. n. m. (a roamer, r. תְּבֶּר of a king of Hamath 1 Ch. 18, 9; in 2 Sam. 8, 9

hence an oracle Is. 8, 16; a law Is. 8, 20, a custom Ruth 4, 7.

קלקה (w. ה loc. הְּעִּיהָה; r. קּשׁע) m. darkness, prob. in הַּיְבָּה בַּבַּבְּ darkness shall be as the morning Job 11, 17.

אלות Hab. 3, 9 fut. Niph. of r. און cf. Gram. § 72, Rem. 9.

기가 1 Sam. 15, 19 fut. of r. 마기, see Gram. § 72, Rem. 9.

אָלָר, see אָתְּלָר,

(obs.) perh. akin to אַנָע I, to hollow out; hence perh. הַצָּעָה 1.

אַלְּכֶלְחִי (c. הְצְלֶּהְי w. — firm, pl. w. suf. הְיִנְלְּהְי, f. 1) r. לְּבָהָ, a trench 1 K. 18, 32; an aqueduct or conduit 2 K. 18, 17; collect. water courses Job 38, 25 הְּצָלָה הְצָלָה לְשֵׁטֶּה הְעָלָה שׁׁ who hath divided out channels for the rainfall? 2) r. בְּלָה מָלֶה a bandage, prop. what is laid on, an appliance Jer. 30, 13.

אַלָּלּה Ez. 36, 3 prob. for הַּצָּלה fut. Niph. of r. גָּלָה.

ס עול (only pl. הַעְלַלּלְּרָם (only pl. הַעְלַלּלְּלָּרָם (זְּעַלַלּלְּלָּרָם I) m. 1) a suckling, babe Is. 3, 4. 2) vexations, אַבְּחַר בְּחַבְלּוּלֵיהָם I will delight in their troubles Is. 66, 4.

הלְלֶבְדְ (pl. הוֹבְלְבָהוֹ, r. בּלְבָּ I) f. hidden thing, a secret, of the earth Job 28, 11, of the heart Ps. 44, 22, of God's wisdom Job 11, 6.

בּקְינֵרוּד, Cant. 7, הְשְׁנֵרוּד, Ecc. 2, 8; r. הְשָׁנֵרוּד, m. delight, good cheer Prov. 19, 10; pl. pleasures or gratifications i. e. sexual Cant. 7, 7, Ecc. 2, 8.

קברת (r. פָנָה II) f. humiliation, esp. fasting Ezr. 9, 5.

יוֹלְלֵין: Josh. 21, 25 pr. n. (perh. castle, r. יוֹלָלָין) of a Canaanitish city Josh. 12, 21, assigned to Manasseh Judg. 1, 27.

עבריי, to wander or make free (in talking), to jest. — Pilp. to sport or mock, only in part. in Gen. 27, 12 בְּיַבְיִין בְּמַרְיִן מִחְלֵּבִוּ and I shall be in his eyes like a jester. — Hithpalp. to make oneself a mocker, to deride, w. בְּ, only part. in 2 Ch. 36, 16 בּיִבְיִין מַרְיִּרִים בַּנְבִייִּיִין mocking at his prophets. Hence בְּיִבִיּנִים.

(obs.) perh. akin to Chald.

קּקָם (אַ = p, cf. אֲרֵע = pאָרֵע), to be strong or mighty; hence perh. הוֹעֶטָה.

רָּצָבֶר (only pl. יְמַבְּאָבֶה; r. בַּצָּבָ) f. forces Ps. 68, 36.

(obs.) prob. akin to שַשָּׁי I, Arab. غُفَّ, to cleave or open up; hence אַדָּבּן.

קבר (w. suf. מְצִרָּר ) m. 1) prob. r. מְצֶר , a knife Ps. 52, 4, הַבֶּר , בּסֹבֵּר the writer's knife, i. e. pen-knife for pointing the reed or pen Jer. 36, 23; a razor Num. 6, 5. 2) r. הָבָּר, a cleft or hollow, esp. a sheath, of a sword (cf. L. vagina) 1 Sam. 17, 51.

(only plur.; r. בָּרָבְּהָ (only plur.; r. בָּרָבְּהָ fostages 2 k. 14, 14.

(only plur.; r. הְּלֶחְצֶּׁים m. mockeries or delusions, i. e. idols Jer. 10, 15.

(pl. מְּמַרְהָ, w. suf. יְדְּמַרְּהָ; r. מְשַׁרְּהָ, m. 1) drum, tabret, timbrel Ex. 15, 20, i. q. Arab. 3, whence Span. aduffa. 2) prob. a bezel or setting for a gem, perh. so called for its drum-like shape Ez. 28, 13.——Mimetic akin to τύμπανον, L. tympanum, E. tambour, timbrel, W. tabwrdh.

אָרָה, אָפָאָרָה, w. suf. אָפָאָרָה, r. אָפָּאָרָה f. beauty, Ex. 28, 2, אָפָּאָרָה beautiful garments Is. 52, 1; splendour, magnificence Is. 60, 19; בְּיִדְי הִשְּאַרְה my glorious or splendid house Is. 60, 7; fig. honour Judg. 4, 9; boasting Zech. 12, 7; a boast, object of boasting Ps. 89, 18.

নি ন 1 Sam. 28, 24 for কাছুমান fut. Qal of r. নাচুম্, cf. Gram. § 68, 2, Rem.

י הפורים, השניתים, (pl. השניתים, c. ישורה, השניתים, r. השניתים, m. 1) i. q. Arab. (מַנּמָת , apple,

so called for its fragrant smell Cant. 2, 5; apple-tree Joel 1, 12. 2) pr. n. (apple) α) of a city in Judah Josh. 12, 17, still called Life Teffûh; β) of a city in Ephraim Josh. 16, 8. 3) pr. n. m. (חפר) 1 Ch. 2, 43.

ר. אותיבם (only pl. w. suf. פוּץ, r. פוּץ) f. dispersions, only Jer. 25, 34, where some texts read בּיִבְּיִבָּים וּאַרְיִבְּים וּאַרְיִבְּים I scatter you, as a sort of Tiph'el form of r. פוּץ, s. 55, 5.

קבוצוֹתִיכֶּם Jer. 25, 24 in some texts, see אַנּיבּאָה.

m. bakings, cookings, only in Lev. 6, 14 מְּהָרֵים cookings of the meat-offerings in pieces, i. e. offered in baked pieces. — Prob. from r. מְבִּרִין comp. שַּבִּרִין from r. שַּבִּרִין H or תַּבִּרִין.

اَ بَعَنَى I (obs.) i. q. Arab. نَغَنَ, to spit out, fig. to reject as insipid; hence كَيْنَ الْمِارِةِ مِا الْمِارِةِ مِ

II (obs.) akin to bou, to stick or adhere; hence ben 2, ben.

לבּהְר m. 1) r. לְבַּהְר I, prop. spittle, only fig. insipid or unsavoury food Job 6, 6; silliness, a silly thing Lam. 2, 14. 2) r. לَفُالُ In q. Arab. وَفُالُ Chald. לَفُالُ lime, then mortar or whitewash Ez. 13, 10.

לְבֶּלֶתְ pr. n. (lime, r. בְּשַׁלָּתְ II) of a place in Edom Deut. 1, 1, now called Tufila.

hence folly, then in moral sense blame, impiety Job 1, 22, Jer. 23, 13.

וֹלְבָּבְּלָּהְ (r. לְּבָּפְׁלָּ f. 1) intercession
Is. 37, 4, Jer. 7, 16; prayer, supplication Ps. 65, 3; לְּבָּהְ הִיבְּ house of prayer i. e. the Temple Is. 56, 7 (cf. οίχος προσευγής Matt. 21, 13). 2)

hymn, in the spirit and tone of prayer Hab. 3, 1; so in Ps. 72, 20 אָבְּוֹר בָּוֹר hymns of David i. e. his psalms (cf. בְּשְׁבֵּיל in 1 Sam. 2, 1).

הבלצח (r. פלץ) f. terror, only in הבלצחה thy terribleness Jer. 49, 16.

ΠΟΣΙΤ pr. n. (passage or ford, r. nop I) 1) of a large city (θάψαχος) on the west bank of the Euphrates 1 K. 5, 4. 2) of a city on the Jordan 2 K. 15, 16.

mimet. akin to Sans. tup (to beat), τύπτω, to strike or beat a timbrel Ps. 68, 26. — Po. אַבְּיִים to beat much or often, to taber, only part. f. pl. Nah. 2, 8 בּיִּבְיִים tabering on their heart. Hence אַבּיִר Cf. θάμβος, τάφος, L. stupor, G. tappe, E. tap, dub, thump.

לְּבְּיִר (fut. הְּבְּיִר) perh. akin to בְּבְּיִר (fut. הְבְּיִר ) perh. akin to בְּבָּיר (fut. הְבִּיר ) perh. akin to sew together Gen. 3, 7. — Pi. to stitch or fasten firmly Ez. 13, 18.

וֹלָם (fut. יֶּרְפּשׁ) perh. akin to חַבָּה, 1) to lay hold of, catch, w. acc. Deut. 22, 28, ותחפשה בבגדו and she caught hold of him by his clothes Gen. 39, 12, w. 2 of pers. or thing Is. 3, 6, Deut. 9, 17; to take or capture in war, of persons Josh. 8, 23, of cities 2 K. 14, 7; fig. to take hold of שֵׁם אֵלֹהִים God's name i. e. to use it wrongfully or impiously Prov. 30, 9. 2) to hold in the hand, e. g. a sickle Jer. 50, 16; fig. a) to handle Gen. 4, 21, Jer. 2, 8; B) to have in possession, to hold, as a fortress Jer. 49, 16; γ) to overlay, of gold leaf, יהב overlaid with gold Hab. 2, 19. - Niph. to be seized, caught or taken Num. 5, 13; to be captured, of persons Ps. 10, 2, of cities Jer. 48, 41. — Pi. to hold fast Prov. 30, 28. ∨

חפר f. 1) spittle, r. קיוח I (cf. מיוֹם from wil), fig. one spit at, only in Job 17, 6 המת לפנים אחרה I am become a spitting in the face i. e. I am now so despised that men even spit in my presence or in my face; comp. δακά Mat. 5, 22, cf. pr. 2) pr. n. (mostly w. art. hphn, r. ham II) of a place in the valley of the sons of Hinnom, where human victims were burned to Moloch 2 K. 23, 10; ממות החמת the high places of Tophet Jer. 7, 31, prob. mounds or altars for the sacrifices. - The name may mean spitting, to mark abhorrence of the abominations; but prob. better incremation (r. 뭐대 II to burn), because of the burnings to Moloch.

নালুচুলু (r. চ্নাল II) f. burning-place, only Is. 30, 33.

אלייה Chald. (only pl. def.; from obs. sing. אַבְּיִה, r. אַהְשָּׁ Heb. הַּיְהַשָּׁ m. prop. expounders of the law, lawyers, judges Dan. 3, 2; cf. Arab. עָּבָּי conj. IV, whence Mufti a judge.

קיבון Jer. 19, 3 for הְּצִּלֶּרֶהָה fut. Qal of r. צָׁלֵלָ I, see Gram. § 67, 5, Rem.

(obs.) perh. i. q. Arab. بَيْرَامِرِيّ, to fear; hence perh. بيْرَامِريّ, which see.

קבית pr. n. m. (prob. assembler, r. יקביה 2 Ch. 34, 22, in K'thibh מְּבָּיה (prob. reverence, r. יּבְּיַר); but יְבָּיה in 2 K. 22, 14.

ווֹחְלְוּהְי (c. יְחְיְהַהְ, w. suf. יְחְיְהָהְ; r. יְחְיְהָהְ (c. יְרְהַהְ, w. suf. יְחְיָהְן; r. ip) f. 1) i. q. ין q. a cord or line Josh. 2, 18. 2) expectation or hope Job 11, 20, Zech. 9, 12; fig. a hope i. e. thing hoped for Job 6, 8, also person hoped in Ps. 71, 5. 3) pr. n. m. (perh. hope) 2 K. 22, 14, for

which in 2 Ch. 34, 22 אַקְּדָּה, in K'thibh הַּקְבָּיה.

해당. resistance, only Lev. 26, 37.

תְּלְיִמֶּקְ (only pl. w. suf. הְּלִימְקּהָ, r. בּיֹּדְים m. an opposer or resister, only Ps. 139, 21.

קרים pr. n. (trumpet-blast, r. אַרָּהָהָ) of a city in Judah 2 Ch. 11, 6, where Amos dwelt Am. 1, 1, still called גּבָּק Tequa; gentil. יאָרָה Te-koite 2 Sam. 23, 26, pl. ייִרט Neh. 3, 5; fem. יְּמִלְּיָרוֹת 2 Sam. 14, 4.

אָרָסְ (r. אַרָּהָ) m. a blast, fig. trumpet, horn Ez. 7, 14.

TEIPP (c. neipp, pl. niepp; r. Fip) f. circuit or round, of the sun Ps. 19, 7, of the year Ex. 34, 22, 2 Ch. 24, 23, also of a certain number of days 1 Sam. 1, 20.

기가 (r. 되면) adj. m. strong, mighty, only Ecc. 6, 10.

FIPE Chald. (r. hph) adj. m. hard Dan. 2, 40; strong or mighty Dan. 3, 33.

Chald. i. q. Heb. בְּשָׁלָ, to weigh; part. pass. בְּשָׁלָ (= בְּשִׁלָּ שִּׁלְּ שִׁלְּאָלְ Dan. 5, 25; hence the part. pass. used as 2 p. sing. m. perf. אַהְלְּבְּאָה or אִהְלְבְּהָ thou art weighed Dan. 5, 27.

akin to join, to be straight Ecc. 1, 15. — Pi. join to make straight Ecc. 7, 13, fig. to arrange or compile Ecc. 12, 9.

Chald. (Pe. obs.) to be straight. — Hoph. דְּיִקְיםְ (Heb. form) to be set straight or right, fig. מול ביני היקבני היקבני מול ביני היקבני מול ביני מול ביני היקבני מול ביני מול ביני מול ביניי היקבני מול ביניי מול ביניי היקבני מול ביניי מול ביניי היקבני מול בינייי  היקבני מול ביניייי היקבני מול ביניייי היקבני מול ביניייי היקבני היקב

ארס (fut. יָחָקֵע ) prob. mimet. akin to לָכָּה (which see), E. thwack, Arab. مُقْعَ (læsit), 1) to clap hands (קב), in rejoicing Ps. 47, 2; to strike (מַם) hands, in pledging Prov. 17, 18, w. לְּ Prov. 6, 1; part. pl. לְּ strikers, without pp hands, i. e. always ready to take a pledge Prov. 11, 15. 2) to drive in, a nail Judg. 4, 21; to nail 1 Sam. 31, 10; to pitch a tent (by driving in the pole and the pegs) Gen. 31, 25; to thrust in, a sword, w. 3 Judg. 3, 21; to cast or hurl, into the sea Ex. 10, 19. 3) to blow, w. שוֹשֵׁ a trumpet Ps. 81, 4, also w. אוֹשׁוֹשׁבּ (see Gram. § 138, 1, Rem. 3) Num. 10, 3, Josh. 6, 4. -Niph. 1) to be struck, scil. on the hand, Job 17, 3 מָר־דוּגא לְנַדִר יְהַוּקַעַ who is he that will be struck for my hand? i. e. who as my surety will give his hand for mine.. 2) to be blown, w. 📮 of trumpet Is. 27, 13. Hence

JDP m. a blowing or blast of a trumpet, only Ps. 150, 3.

שר של Gen. 32, 26 fut. Qal of r. אין ב ייסוע see קוסער,

prob. mimet. akin to ਸ਼੍ਰਸ਼, Chald. ਸ਼੍ਰਸ਼ਸ਼ i. q. Arab. نُقَفُ, to strike or assail Ecc. 4, 12; thou crushest him for ever Job 14, 20.

Chald. to become strong, of a tree Dan. 4, 8; to become powerful, of a king Dan. 4, 19; fig. to be resolute, of the temper Dan. 5, 20. — Pa. to make valid, to ratify a prohibition לְחַקְּפַּה אֲכֶר Dan. 6, 8. Hence

ያው (w. suf. ነውር።; r. ክርካ) m. power, authority Est. 9, 29; force Dan. 11, 17.

DF Chald. (def. NDF Dan. 2, 37; r. ਜ਼ਰੂਜ) m. power, might Dan. 4, 27, where some texts have PPP or ppn.

TĒĎŪ, see upibu. חור see אור.

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וראלה pr. n. (perh. i. q. הַרְצֶּלָהוֹ reeling, r. ראל) of a place in Benjamin Josh. 18, 27.

1 Sam. 14, 27 in K'thibh prob. for הָּרָאֶרנָה = הָּרָאֵנָה (r. רָּצָּה), but the Q'ri has מארנה fut. Qal of r. ארר.

בתר fut. apoc. Qal of r. הבת, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, b.

רבה f. increase or offspring, only Num. 32, 14.

רַבְּרֹח (r. רַבָּה) f. an increase esp. of money, interest Lev. 25, 36.

in Tiph'el. רֶגַל see r. הַּרְבָּל

in Taph'el. רֶנֶם Chald., see r. רְנָם in Taph'el.

יוֹלְקַלַּבְּוֹה (c. מַרְדָּמָת w. — firm; r. ברם) f. deep sleep Gen. 2, 21; fig. sluggishness Prov. 19, 15.

pr. n. (perh. distance, akin to Heb. r. בַּחַק) of an Ethiopian king (Sept. Oapaxá) Is. 37, 9.

f. prop. something raised up or offered, then 1) a present Prov. 29, 4 שיה אים a man of presents i. e. a man open to bribes; tribute, considered as a gift Ez. 45, 13. 2) offering or oblation, esp. a) Pin החרומה the heave-shoulder, i. e. prob. uplifted in consecration Lev. 7, 14;  $\beta$ ) the annual gift of the half-shekel Ex. 30, 13; γ) the first-fruits Num. 15, 19; 8) the tithes Num. 18, 26; ε) the priests' lands Ez. 45, 1; and () offerings in general e. g. of materials for the tabernacle Ex. 25, 2, of a thank-offering after a victory Num. 31, 52; מְדֵר מְדְּרּפְּוֹח oblationfields i. e. yielding things suitable for offerings 2 Sam. 1, 21.

קרוּבְיּה, oblation, מְרוּבְיּה, offering, only Ez. 48, 12.

קרק (r. אר פאר II בּקָּא I) f. medicine, healing, Ez. 47, 12 קְּלֶחוּ לְחַרוּבְּזְּח and its leaf was for medicine, cf. Apoc. 22, 2 xal τὰ φύλλα τοῦ ξύλου εἰς θεραπείαν.

בררץ Ez. 29, 7 fut. Niph. of r. רְצִץ, cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 5.

קר (obs.) i. q. Arab. رُرَزُ, prob. akin to אָרָד (cf. קְּבֶּר H), to be hard, firm; hence

holm (Vulg. ilex), only Is. 44, 14, so called for its hardness.

to journey or travel; perh. hence

רְּבְּיֵהְ וֹ) pr. n. m. (perh. traveller, r. רְּבְּיִהְ of Abraham's father Gen. 11, 24. 2) pr. n. of a station in the Wilderness Num. 33, 27.

יתְרְבְּרָכְּה pr. n. m. (perh. murmuring, r. בְּרָבְּרָן 1 Ch. 2, 48.

רבר (מבר Chald. (c. קבר) card. num. m., הַרְבּוֹין f. two Ezr. 4, 24.

Chald. card. num. twelve Dan. 4, 26; prop. two-ten, like δυώδεκα, L. duodecim, W. daudheg,

G. zwölf, E. twelve; cf. Gram. § 97, 2, Note<sup>2</sup>.

וֹרֶבְּהוֹ (r. רֶבְּהוֹ I) f. deceit, fraud, only Judg. 9, 31.

רְּבְּיִרְּהְ (r. רְּמָהוֹ I) f. deceit, fraud, only Jer. 14, 14 in K'thibh.

קרְמֵית f. i.q. הַּבְּמִיה deceit, fraud Ps. 119, 118, Jer. 8, 5.

(obs.) prob. akin to to to to be tall or high; prob. hence

רְּלֶּהֶ (w. suf. מְּרְנָם) m. akin to תְּלְּהָן, chald. הוּרְנִיהָא, a pine-tree, hence a) a ship's mast Is. 33, 23; β) a signal-pole Is. 30, 17.

Chald. (obs.) akin to Heb. קֿעַכּ קֿעָנ I, to cleave open; hence

Syr. 12, Arab. 25, a door of a large furnace Dan. 3, 26; gate, esp. palace-gate, then the palace Dan. 2, 49, cf. at Oupar for the Persian court, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2 also the Porte for the Turkish court.

קֿרָע Chald. (= מַּרָּע, only def. pl. הָרָעָיָא, m. door-keeper Ezr. 7, 24.

קרקלה (r. לְּבֶל f. reeling or staggering, הְבְּלֶה the cup of reeling i. e. intoxicating cup Is. 51, אין הַרְבֶּלָה wine of reeling, prop. wine as to reeling (see Gram. § 116, Rem. b) i. e. causing to reel Ps. 60, 5.

קרבור gentil.n. from an unknown place (prob. קרבה = Chald. קרבה gate), Tirathite 1 Ch. 2, 55.

(obs.) perh. akin to Arab. (ito live in comfort), Sans. trip or triph (gaudere, satiari), τέρπω, τρέφω (comp. E. thrive), to nourish or delight; perh. hence

ers or comforters, hence household gods (cf. Penates of the Romans), among the Syrians Gen. 31, 19, and the semi-idolatrous Hebrews Judg. 17,5. They were prob. small images of human shape 1 Sam. 19, 13 (where the plur. is used for sing.) and were consulted as oracles Zech. 10, 2. — Cf. τροφεύς, θέραπες; cf. also penates akin to penus (food), panis, pasco.

ץ תְׁרָּעְ Ecc. 12, 6 for רְאָרָהָ fut. Qal of r. רָצֵּץ.

Num. 26, 33. 2) pr. n. (pleasantness) of a city in Ephraim Josh. 12, 24, during some time the capital of Israel 2 K. 15, 14, Cant. 6, 4.

ترش pr. n. m. (perh. Pers. ترش severe) Est. 2, 21.

severe, w. art. אַרְהָיה the austere one) m. title of the Persian governor of Judea Ezr. 2, 63 (cf. Ger. gestrenger Herr, an old magisterial title); but perh. akin to Heb. r. בייי I to destroy, hence the destroyer.

וְתְּלָּהָ pr. n. m. (prob. the third,

akin to Chald. מְלָהָ; see הְּלָּהְ) of an Assyrian general Is. 20, 1.

לְהָתָּק pr. n. (prob. binder, r. בְּהָתָק) of an idol of the עֵּיִרם 2 K. 17, 31.

ראשור (only pl. ראשור; r. אישור) f. crashings of thunder Job 36, 29; roarings of a crowd Is. 22, 2; shoutings of a driver Job 39, 7; shouts of gladness Zech. 4, 7.

תישׁב, see שִשְׁב.

קשְׁבֶּרוּ pr.n. (perh. heat, r. יוֹשְׁבֶּרוּ וּ) of a place in Naphtali, whence gentil. יוֹשָׁבּר Tishbite, in designation of the prophet Elijah 1 K. 17, 1.

יילה בי eee הקה בר.

עְבְּשְׁהַ (ר. יְבַשְׁ) m. checker-cloth, for garments, only Ex. 28, 4 רְבָּהָבְּי tunic of checker-work.

Sam. 7, 17. 2) recurrence of a season 2 Sam. 11, 1. 3) response or answer Job 21, 34.

קינה (ווא לישׁרְּבָּוּ (בּיוֹא fury or tempest, as some read the K'thibh in Job 30, 22 (Q'ri הְשִׁיבָּה; but see under Pi. of הַשָּׁרָבּ

ਹਿੜੀ ਇਸ Ecc. 7, 16 for ਸਕ੍ਰਾਜ਼ਟ੍ਰਜ, fut. Hithpo. of ਸਕ੍ਰਾਸ਼, Gram. § 54, 2.

רְּעְשׁרְּבֶּרוֹ (r. שׁרְּבֵּי) f. deposit or trust, only in יְדְּשִׁרְבֶּיוֹת יִדְ in deposit of hand i. e. for safe keeping Lev. 5, 21.

ר אישר (ר. איש) f. deliverance, salvation is. 45, 17, Ps. 37, 39; victory 1 Sam. 19, 5.

Gen. 3, 16, cf. 4, 7, Cant. 7, 11.

gift, only 1 Sam. 9, 7; prop. what evokes singing or gladness, hence a joy, cf. χάρμα = χάρις from χαίρω, L. gaudium from gaudeo.

Deut. 32, 18 fut. apoc. Qal of r. שְׁלֵים I or r. חַשְׁיֵם.

שַּהְשָׁרָת, see הַּשְׁבָּעה.

স্ট্রিস্ Job 30, 22 Q'ri, for the K'thibh স্ফুন, which see.

ילְעִרְעָר ord. num. m., הְשִׁרְעָר f. ninth Jer. 36, 9; from הַשָּׁים.

קשׁלְרָה Jer. 9, 17 for השֵּׁאנָה fut. Qal of נָיִא, cf. Gram. § 74, Rem. 4.

ਸਪੁੰਜ (c. ਸਪੁੰਜ) card. num. f., ਸਮੁਜ਼ (c. ਸਪੁੰਜ) m. nine Gen. 11, 19; also as ord. ninth Lev. 23, 32.

קשׁבֶּר, card. num. f., הְשִׁבֶּר m. nineteen Josh. 19, 38.

קשׁלִים (pl. of. קשׁלֵים) com. gend. ninety Gen. 17, 1.

ក្រុហ៊្គា fut. apoc. Qal of r. ការុឃុំ I, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, c.

הְשְׁתְּוֹתְ fut. apoc. Hith. of הְשְׁנָה, see Gram. § 75, Rem. 18.

אַרְעָּיִהְ Is. 41, 10 fut. apoc. Hith. (r. רְּיִשְׁיִּהְ I) for רְּשָׁהְיִּהְ, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 12.

תְּנֶת inf. Qal of נְתֵּן, see Gram. § 66, Rem. 3; w. suf. מָתָּר. לבור 2 Sam. 22, 27 for קרב, fut. Hith. of r. קרב; perh. for assonance w. לְּבָרָה

ּבְּרֶב 2 Sam. 22, 41 for רָבֶּר (r. בְּבֶר ) as in Ps. 18, 41; cf. בָר for בָרָר in Judg. 19, 11.

אַרְתְּיִהְ Ps. 37, 1 for הְּיָדְיָה, fut. apoc. Hith. of הַיָּדָה,

קֿתְרְוּהָה Jer. 12, 5, see Tiph. of r. חַחָה.

Dṛṇ Ez. 24, 11 for phṇ, fut. Qal of r. ppṇ; cf. Gram. § 67, Rem. 3.

기계대 1 K. 17, 14 in K'thibh for ng.

وادنی pr. n. m. (prob. Pers. دادنی gift) Ezr. 5, 3.

קֿתַל Gen. 21, 14 fut. apoc. Qal of. r. אָבָּאָ, cf. Gram. § 75, Rem. 3, b.

לבות 2 Sam. 22, 27 prob. for לחברה fut. Hith. of לחבר, as in Ps. 18, 27.

TATE Ex. 2, 4 for THIFF fut. Hith. of THIF; cf. Gram. § 69, Rem. 6.

THE END.

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